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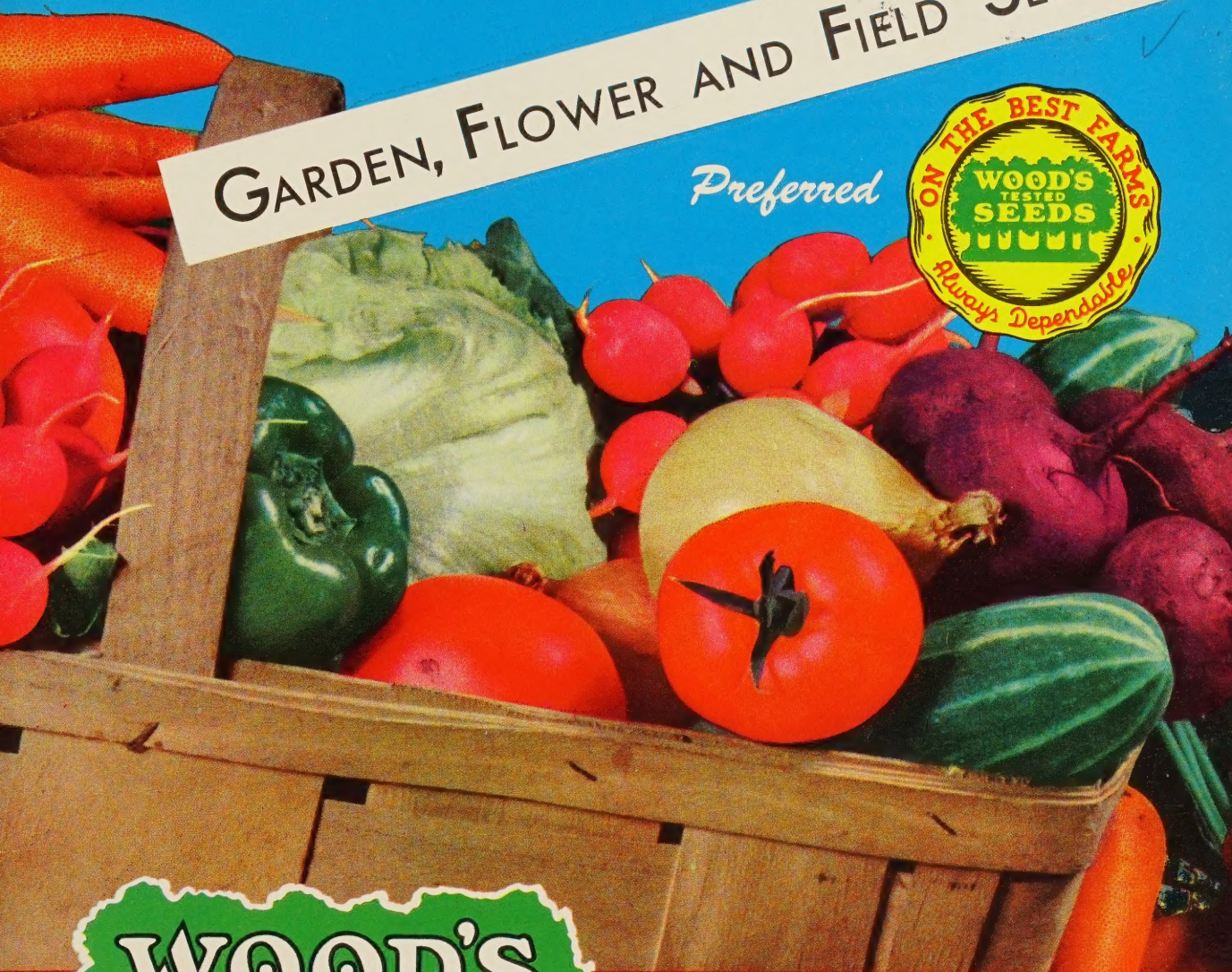
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# 1953 Catalog

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U. S. Department of Agriculture

GARDEN, FLOWER AND FIELD SEEDS

*Preferred*



*... give you beauty and  
abundance from your  
own garden.*

*Sign of Good Seeds*

T. W. WOODS & SONS  
SEEDSMEN SINCE 1879  
RICHMOND, VIRGINIA

# WOOD'S

## COVER COLLECTION

No. 607	Asters, Wood's Superb Wilt-Resistant Mixture	.10
No. 590	Antirrhinum or Snapdragon, Wood's Brilliant Mixture	.15
No. 593	Aquilegia or Columbine, Mrs. Scott Elliott's Long Spurred Hybrid	.15
No. 573	Alyssum, Violet Queen	.15
No. 865	Geranium, Zonale	.15
No. 942	Larkspur, Giant Imperial Mixed	.10
No. 1012	Nasturtium, Double Dwarf Sweet-Scented Globe	.10
No. 1096	Petunia, Wood's Bedding	.15
No. 1298	Zinnia, Dahlia Flowered	.10

COVER COLLECTION ABOVE ONE PACKET  
EACH FOR \$1.00



**T. W. WOOD & SONS**  
SEEDMEN SINCE 1873  
RICHMOND, VIRGINIA

# WOOD'S



REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

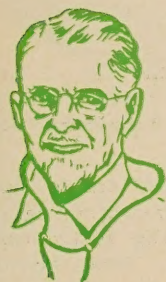
## ALFALFA SEED

*Nearly recleaned 99.99% pure untreated*

### T.W. WOOD & SONS

*Seedsman Since 1879*

RICHMOND, VA.



## Arthritis? Rheumatism?

We are not doctors . . . we can't prescribe for peoples' sicknesses and we don't want to, but about a year ago we were receiving so many orders for alfalfa seed we put up a special quality, packed for these orders. Many folks told us alfalfa seed tea cured rheumatism and arthritis when other remedies failed.

Since then, we have been amazed by the numbers of letters we get every day from folks who have tried "Hollybrook Brand" Alfalfa Seed Tea and found a cure for their pains of rheumatism and arthritis. These folks tell us they have found wonderful relief themselves—they tell their friends and the friends write us for "Hollybrook Brand."

To supply this demand we have selected the very finest, bright, golden seed, untreated, of the highest quality, testing 99.90% pure. This alfalfa we are using is far superior to the ordinary alfalfa generally offered by the trade, as it does not contain any green seed or trash. Directions for making alfalfa tea are in each pound package, which we put in a double box to prevent contamination, under our "Hollybrook Brand." See back page for a sample of letters from users of Hollybrook Brand Alfalfa Seed Tea

One Pound Package, Postpaid, \$1.75; F.O.B. Richmond, \$1.50

Carton of 5 One-Pound Packages, \$8.00, Postpaid

## WOOD'S HOLLYBROOK BRAND ALFALFA SEED

SOLD ONLY BY



### T.W. WOOD & SONS

RICHMOND, VA. SEEDSMEN SINCE 1879

Read below some of the letters written us by people who have  
used our

## ***"Hollybrook Brand" Alfalfa Seed***

and the wonderful results they have had with them:

"After using the tea from your Hollybrook Brand Alfalfa, I obtained remarkable relief from the pains and soreness of neuritis and rheumatism. It's the best remedy I ever used for this trouble."—A customer in Dunn, N. C.

"The Alfalfa Seed was received with much joy. I am drinking the tea and feel much improved. I continue using the tea and will tell my friends about this wonderful tea."—A customer in Tarboro, N. C.

"I have used about half of the pound you mailed me last week. Directions said drink a quart of tea a day from one to three weeks. Do you have any instructions after that time? I certainly want to give it a fair trial. I am an invalid and have tried so hard to find the right thing. My doctor said to try the alfalfa when I told him I wanted to try it."—A customer in Raleigh, N. C.

"I have had arthritis for several years, and alfalfa seed tea has certainly helped me a lot. I can walk much better after using it for three or four weeks."—A customer from Nathalie, Va.

"The folks we are selling to are having excellent results from the tea. It has done wonders for my wife, she has suffered for years and her back was all out of shape from calcium deposits and a 4-inch lump, which has all but disappeared—A customer from Flat Rock, N. C.

"I have gotten good benefits from the use of "Hollybrook Brand" Alfalfa Tea. Last March I was down two weeks with the flu; it left me with pains in my right knee, and everything I did, did not relieve the pain. I have been using "Hollybrook Brand" Alfalfa Tea for about two weeks, and the pains are gone. Some days I don't use the full quart, because I am a carpenter and work out of town, but when I am home I take the full quart of Alfalfa Tea and am not bothered in the least by any pains. I think "Hollybrook Brand" Alfalfa Tea is the best I have ever tried for arthritis. I don't think you can recommend it too high, because I have been greatly benefitted. I have already told several about it. I think it has a very agreeable taste. So no one could complain about the taste of it."—A customer from Goldsboro, N. C.

One Pound Package, Postpaid, \$1.75; F.O.B. Richmond, \$1.50

Carton of 5 One-Pound Packages, \$8.00, Postpaid

**"Hollybrook Brand" Alfalfa Seed is Put Up ONLY by**



# **T.W. WOOD & SONS**

**RICHMOND, VA. — SEEDSMEN SINCE 1879**

# New Recommended Varieties



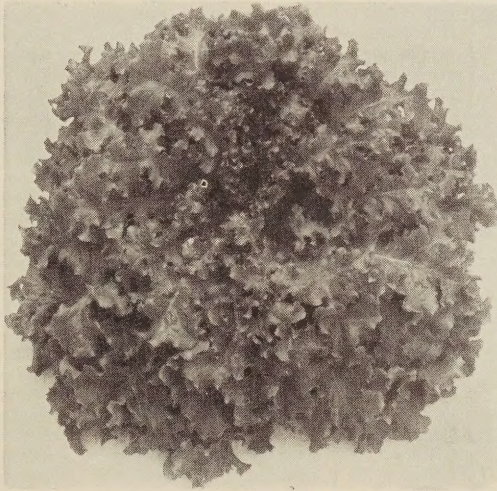
## 272. NEW HAMPSHIRE MIDGET (ICEBOX) WATERMELON

(Icebox Watermelon—65 Days) A home garden novelty. In size this melon is about the same as Hale's Best Jumbo Cantaloupe, being adapted to small families and apartment size refrigerators.

The gray-green rind is very thin so it would be necessary to crate for shipment. The flesh is deep red and fine grained. Pkt. 25c; oz. 70c; ¼ lb. \$1.80; ½ lb. \$2.70; 1 lb. \$4.50.

## 232. SALAD BOWL LETTUCE

A large, mid-season, medium green, lobed-leaved slow-bolting, non-heading lettuce. It differs in appearance from all other varieties of lettuce in that the leaves are deeply lobed giving the mature plant a resemblance to Endive. The lobing of the leaves makes them much less subject to injury by breakage in handling than any other varieties of lettuce. As it is very slow to shoot to seed, Salad Bowl develops large mounds of tender leaves before bolting. It is a very attractive home garden lettuce of good quality. By mail postpaid, Pkt. 25c; ½ oz. 55c; 1 oz. 95c; ¼ lb. \$2.40; ½ lb. \$3.60; 1 lb. \$6.00.



## New and Better Flowers

**959. Marigold, Glitters—All America Winner.** Large clear yellow double chrysanthemum flowered blooms borne on bushy erect plants 2½ feet high; foliage dark green provides a rich background for the 2 to 4 inch clear yellow flowers with fringed outer petals; ideal for cutting. Pkt. 20c.

**959. Zinnia, Peppermint Stick.** A Cut-and-Come-Again striped zinnia in a wide range of colors; various color combinations such as red and white, red and yellow, purple and white, carmine and white, and orange and yellow; about 70% of the petals are striped. Pkt. 20c.

**761. Cosmos, Fiesta.** A brand new color combination; bright gold, scarlet striped. Makes a compact 2½ ft. plant; the semi-double ruffled blooms give a riot of color all summer long; a nice cut flower and a neat easily grown border subject. Pkt. 25c.

**1300. Zinnia, Persian Carpet—All America Winner.** The dwarf plants bloom early; grow into 12-inch mounds of brilliant colors; each plant different; cut dozens of blooms, no two alike; the size of a silver dollar, that look perfectly at home in an old-fashioned bouquet. Easy to grow; thrive on heat and yield a wealth of blooms on 6 to 8-inch stems. Pkt. 25c.



## 439. STOKESCROSS No. 4 HYBRID TOMATO

This brilliant F2 Hybrid has established itself as one of the most important tomatoes now available. It will mature nearly two weeks earlier than Rutgers, with continuous bearing until the end of the season. Under normal conditions of moisture and nutrition it should produce from three to five tons per acre more than standard varieties. Another feature of this F2 is that it is nominally free from cracking, a factor probably due to its deeper root system. The size of the fruit averages 6 ounces during most of the season. Another feature of Stokes-cross No. 4 is its remarkable flavor. It is recommended to all growers for table use and for canning. Its unusually sweet flavor has been widely commented upon. By mail postpaid, Pkt. 25c; ¼ oz. \$1.50; ½ oz. \$2.75; oz. \$5.00.



## 10. WADE BUSH SNAP BEAN

(55 Days) This variety is resistant to bean mosaic and powdery mildew. It has a deep green pod 5½ to 6 inches long, round slender with reddish brown seed. The plants are 18 to 20 inches tall and it holds its pods well up off the ground and is a top quality bean with very heavy yields. It is ranked tops in marketability. It has a very smooth appearance, desirable for processing as well as for market or home use. By mail postpaid, Pkt. 10c; ½ lb. 45c; 1 lb. 75c; 2 to 4 lb. lots 64c per lb.; 5 to 9 lb. lots 52c per lb.; 10 to 24 lb. lots 46c per lb.

## 18. DIXIE WHITE STRINGLESS GREEN POD BEANS

(52 Days) An excellent garden bean that can be used for either green or dry shell beans. The round pods are about 5½ inches long, straight to curved at tips, stringless when young. The vines are light green, 14 to 18 inches high, erect and compact, very productive. By mail postpaid, Pkt. 10c; ½ lb. 40c; 1 lb. 65c; 2 to 4 lb. lots 54c per lb.; 5 to 9 lb. lots 42c per lb.; 10 to 24 lb. lots 36c per lb.

## 190. EARLY SUECROP HYBRID CUCUMBER

(58 Days) All America A.A.S. Bronze Medal winner, 1951. Fruits slender, blunt ends, 8 to 9 in. long, 2½ in. in diameter, holds its dark green color well after picking. Flesh is crisp, white and unusually delicious, small seed cavity. Vines outstandingly vigorous, with large protective leaves. Its resistance to Mosaic and Downy Mildew keep the vines alive and productive long after most varieties have wilted. Suitable for market grower, greenhouse, as well as home gardener. Pkt. 25c; ½ oz. \$2.50; oz. \$4.00.

## 1239. TORCH TITHONIA (All-America Winner)

Top winner 1951, All-America selections. Unlike ordinary Tithonia, Torch grows only 4 feet high with luxuriant foliage and strong stems. Fiery scarlet 4-in. blooms are borne from August till frost; as easy to grow as zinnias, and stands summer heat. This new "Flower of the Incas" with its long blooming season, uniform, attractive plants and striking color promises to become the garden flower of America. Pkt. 20c.

# THE PLANTER'S TIME TABLE

THERE IS SOMETHING TO PLANT EVERY MONTH IN THE YEAR

VARIETY	QUANTITY FOR 100 FEET	QUANTITY FOR AN ACRE	DISTANCE BETWEEN ROWS	DISTANCE APART IN THE ROW	DEPTH TO PLANT SEED	WHEN TO PLANT	FOR A SUCCESSION PLANT
<b>IN THE GARDEN</b>							
ASPARAGUS ROOTS	Oz. Seed-75 rts.	5,000 to 7,000	4 to 6 feet.	18 to 24 ins.	1 to 1½ inches.	Spring and Fall.	
BEANS, DWARF SNAP	½ lb.	75 lbs.	2 feet.	2 feet.	2 inches.	April to Aug. 15.	Every 10 days
BEANS, POLE	½ lb.	30 lbs.	3 feet.	3 to 4 feet.	2 inches.	May and June.	
BEANS, DWARF LIMA	½ lb.	30 to 60 lbs.	2 feet.	2 feet.	2 inches.	May, June, July.	
BEEF, GARDEN	2 ozs.	6 to 8 lbs.	15 to 18 ins.	4 inches.	1 inch.	March to August.	Every 2 weeks
BEEF, STOCK	2 ozs.	6 to 8 lbs.	2 to 2½ feet.	8 inches.	1 inch.	April, May, June.	
BRUSSELS SPROUTS	1 oz.	¼ lb.	2 to 2½ feet.	18 inches.	½ inch.	March to July.	
CABBAGE, EARLY	1 oz.	6 to 8 ozs.	2 to 2½ feet.	18 inches.	½ inch.	Jan. to June, Sept., Oct.	
CABBAGE, LATE	1 oz.	6 to 8 ozs.	3 feet.	2 feet.	½ inch.	April to July.	
CARROT	1 oz.	3 to 4 lbs.	12 to 24 ins.	3 to 4 ins.	½ inch.	March to August.	
CELERY	½ oz.	3 lbs.	2 to 3 feet.	6 to 8 ins.	¼ inch.	Feb., Mar. and April.	
COLLARDS	1 oz.	½ lb.	2 to 2½ feet.	18 to 24 ins.	½ inch.	March to August.	
CORN, GARDEN	½ lb., 100 hills.	10 to 12 lbs.	3 feet.	12 to 18 ins.	1 to 2 ins.	April to early August.	Every 10 days
CUCUMBER	Oz., 100 hills.	2 lbs.	4 to 5 feet.	4 feet.	1 inch.	April to July.	
EGG PLANT	½ oz.	6 ozs.	3 feet.	3 feet.	¼ inch.	Feb., Mar., April.	
ENDIVE	½ oz.	1 lb.	18 inches.	1 foot.	¼ inch.	March to Sept.	
KALE, SPRING	2 ozs.	8 lbs.	18 to 24 ins.	6 inches.	½ inch.	Feb. to April, July to Oct.	
KALE, WINTER	1 to 2 ozs.	4 to 8 lbs.	18 inches.	1 to 1½ ft.	½ inch.	Feb., Mar., Aug. to Oct.	
KOHL RABI	1 oz.	1 lb.	18 inches.	5 to 6 inches.	½ inch.	March to May, Aug., Sept.	
LETTUCE	1 oz.	2 lbs.	18 inches.	12 to 15 inches.	¼ inch.	Feb. to May, July to Oct.	
LEEK	1 oz.	5 to 6 lbs.	18 inches.	3 to 4 ins.	½ inch.	Feb., March, Sept.	
MELON, MUSK or CANTALOUPE	Oz., 50 hills.	2 lbs.	4 to 6 feet.	4 to 6 feet.	1 inch.	May and June.	
MELON, WATER	Oz., 30 hills.	3 lbs.	8 to 10 feet.	8 to 10 feet.	1 inch.	May and June.	
MUSTARD	1 oz.	5 to 6 lbs.	12 to 18 ins.	6 to 8 ins.	½ inch.	Feb., Mar., Apr., Sept., Oct.	
OKRA	3 ozs.	8 to 10 lbs.	3 feet.	2 feet.	1 inch.	April, May, June.	
ONION	1 oz.	5 to 6 lbs.	15 to 18 ins.	3 to 4 ins.	½ inch.	Feb. to April—Aug., Sept.	
PARSLEY	1 oz.	4 to 5 lbs.	12 to 18 ins.	4 to 6 ins.	½ inch.	Feb., Mar.—Aug., Sept.	
PARSNIP	1 oz.	5 lbs.	18 to 24 ins.	4 to 6 ins.	½ inch.	March to July.	
PEAS, GARDEN	1 lb.	90 lbs.	2 to 3 feet.	2 to 3 ins.	2 to 3 ins.	Feb. to May—Aug.	Every 2 weeks
PEPPER	Oz., 1200 plts.	½ to ¾ lb.	2 to 3 feet.	18 to 24 ins.	¼ inch.	July to July.	
PUMPKIN	Oz., 20 hills.	3 lbs.	6 to 8 feet.	6 to 8 feet.	1 inch.	May and June.	
RADISH	1 oz.	8 to 10 lbs.	12 to 18 inches.	2 to 4 ins.	½ inch.	Feb. to May, Aug. and Sept.	Every 10 days
RHUBARB	1 oz.	3 to 5 lbs.	Trans. 4 feet.	3 to 4 feet.	½ inch.	March and April.	
SALSIFY	1 oz.	6 to 8 lbs.	18 to 24 ins.	4 to 6 ins.	½ inch.	March to July.	
SPINACH	2 ozs.	12 to 15 lbs.	1½ to 2 feet.	4 to 6 ins.	1 inch.	Feb. to Apr., Aug. to Dec.	
SQUASH	2 oz. (hills).	3 to 4 lbs.	3 to 4 feet.	3 to 4 feet.	1 inch.	April to July.	
TOMATO	1 oz., 1500 plts.	4 ozs.	4 feet.	3 feet.	¼ inch.	Jan. to July.	
TURNIP and RUTABAGA	1 oz.	1½ to 2 lbs.	1 to 1½ feet.	4 inches.	½ inch.	Feb., July to Sept. 15.	
<b>ON THE FARM</b>							
ALFALFA	Broadcast.	20 to 30 lbs.	Broadcast.	Broadcast.	¾ to 1 inch.	Mar., April—Aug., Sept.	POUNDS TO THE BUSHEL
BEANS, NAVY	1 lb.	15 lbs.	3 feet.	1 foot.	2 inches.	June and July.	60 lbs.
BEANS, SOY or SOJA	1 lb.	15 to 30 lbs.	3 to 4 feet.	6 inches.	1 inch.	April, May, June.	60 lbs.
BEANS, VELVET		20 lbs.	5 feet.	2½ to 3 feet.	3 to 4 ins.	May and June.	60 lbs.
BROOM CORN	2 ozs.	3 lbs.	3½ feet.	4 to 6 ins.	1 inch.	May and June.	48 lbs.
CHUFAS	1 lb.	10 to 12 lbs.	2½ to 3 feet.	15 to 18 ins.	2 inches.	April to July.	40 lbs.
CLOVER, BURR	Broadcast.	10 to 12 lbs.	Broadcast.	Broadcast.	½ inch.	Aug. to March.	60 lbs.
CLOVER, CRIMSON	Broadcast.	20 lbs.	Broadcast.	Broadcast.	½ inch.	July to October.	60 lbs.
CLOVER, LESPEDEZA	Broadcast.	25 to 30 lbs.	Broadcast.	Broadcast.	¼ inch.	Feb. to June.	40 lbs.
CLOVER, SWEET	Broadcast.	15 to 20 lbs.	Broadcast.	Broadcast.	¼ inch.	Feb., April—Aug. to Nov.	60 lbs.
LADINO—ALONE	Broadcast.	3 to 4 lbs.	Broadcast.	Broadcast.	¼ inch.	Feb., Mar., Aug., Sept.	60 lbs.
LADINO IN MIXTURES	Broadcast.	1 to 2 lbs.	Broadcast.	Broadcast.	¼ inch.	Feb., March, Aug., Sept.	60 lbs.
CORN, FIELD	Lb., 100 hills	10 to 12 lbs.	3½ to 4 feet.	12 to 18 ins.	2 inches.	April to July.	56 lbs.
CROTALARIA	¼ lb.	20 lbs.	Broadcast.	8 lb., 3 ft. rows	1½ to 2 ins.	April to July.	50 lbs.
MILLET, GERMAN	Broadcast.	25 to 30 lbs.	Broadcast.	½ inch.	½ inch.	May, June, July.	50 lbs.
OATS	Broadcast.	2 bu.	Broadcast.	Broadcast.	1 to 2 ins.	Feb. to Apr., Sept., Oct.	32 lbs.
PEANUTS, SPANISH	1 lb.	45 lbs. in hull.	2½ to 3 feet.	8 to 10 ins.	1 to 2 ins.	May and June.	30 lbs.
PEANUTS, LARGER KINDS	1 lb.	60 lbs. in hull.	2½ to 3 feet.	8 to 10 ins.	1 to 2 inches.	May and June.	22 lbs.
PEAS, COW	Broadcast.	1 to 1½ bu.	Broadcast.	Broadcast.	2 inches.	May, June, July.	60 lbs.
PEAS, CANADA FIELD	Broadcast.	90 lbs.	Broadcast.	Broadcast.	4 inches.	Jan., Feb., March.	60 lbs.
POTATOES, EARLY	½ peck.	10 to 12 bu.	3 feet.	15 inches.	4 inches.	March, April.	60 lbs.
POTATOES, LATE	½ peck.	10 to 12 bu.	3 feet.	15 inches.	4 inches.	June, July.	60 lbs.
RAPE	2 ozs.	6 to 8 lbs.	1½ to 2 feet.	4 to 6 ins.	½ inch.	Feb. to Apr. 15, Aug. to Nov.	50 lbs.
SORGHUM, SUGAR CANE	4 ozs.	8 to 10 lbs.	3½ to 4 feet.	4 to 6 ins.	½ to 1 inch.	May and June.	50 lbs.
TEOSINTE	1 oz.	2 to 3 lbs.	3½ to 4 feet.	4 to 6 ins.	1 inch.	May and June.	
VETCH	Broadcast.	25 to 30 lbs.	Broadcast.	Broadcast.	2 inches.	Feb., Mar.—July to Nov.	60 lbs.

BEGIN RIGHT . . . PLANT WOOD'S SEEDS . . . END RIGHT



### WOOD'S SEEDS ARE TESTED

And we know that they will grow before they are sent out. Even then they occasionally do not come up, due to causes over which we have no control, such as covering too deeply or not deeply enough, too little or too much moisture, cold weather, insects or a crust through which the sprouts cannot penetrate, etc.; therefore, T. W. Wood & Sons warrant to the extent of the purchase price, that Seeds, Bulbs and Plants sold are as described on the container, within recognized tolerances. We give no other or further warranty, express or implied.

### "By Mail Postpaid"

**GARDEN SEEDS** quoted "by mail postpaid" in this catalog will be delivered, postage prepaid to any post office in the United States. Or, we will ship by express and prepay charges.

**FIELD SEEDS**—These prices will be found on a special circular inserted in front of the catalog. Postpaid prices will be delivered to any post office in Virginia, North Carolina, West Virginia, Maryland, Delaware, New Jersey and Pennsylvania. On this special circular will be found the amount of postage necessary to add for the other states, making it easy to tell exactly what Wood's Seeds will cost you delivered to your door.

## Artichoke

Plant in hot-beds in February and transplant in May; or plant outside in April in rows 15 inches apart, 1 inch deep; thin out to 4 inches and transplant the following spring 2 feet apart in 3-ft. rows. Protect in winter with litter or manure.

**1. GREEN GLOBE** — Grown for the undeveloped flowerheads which are cooked like asparagus. Hardy in Virginia and further south and should be largely grown; lasts for years. Pkt.

15c; 1/2 oz. .65; oz. \$1.20; 1/4 lb. \$3.00, postpaid.  
**JERUSALEM ARTICHOKE ROOTS.** Write for prices.



Green Globe Artichoke

Plant in February in Hot-bed.  
Plant Outside in April.

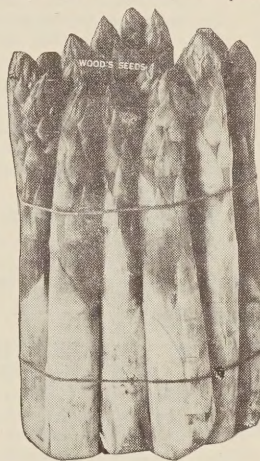
## Asparagus Roots

Set Out in February and March.

**CULTURE**—Prepare a trench 15 to 18 inches deep, put in plenty of well-rotted manure, covering it with a few inches of soil; set the roots 1 1/2 to 2 feet apart and cover 4 inches deep. In the fall, cut off the top growth, and apply stable manure. Early in the spring fork this in and apply ground animal bone. Do not continue cutting too long, as this exhausts the plants. 100 roots plant about 15x50 feet; 5,000 to 7,000 will plant an acre.

**WASHINGTON Rust Resistant**—By mail postpaid, 25 for \$1.20; 50 for \$1.95; \$3.30 per 100. Not postpaid, 25 for \$1.00; 50 for \$1.75; \$3.00 per 100; \$22.00 per 1,000.

**Asparagus Knife**—By mail postpaid, 60c each.



## Asparagus

Plant in March 1 to 1 1/2 inches deep in drills 2 feet apart; thin out to 3 inches and give frequent cultivation (soak the seeds for 24 hours). Transplant either in the fall or spring. An ounce will plant a 100-foot row; 2 pounds will make roots to set an acre.

**3. WASHINGTON RUST-RESISTANT** — A heavy yielding rust-resistant asparagus that produces extra large, straight, deep green stalks with firm tips. No other variety is as free from rust.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; 1/4 lb. 60c, postpaid.

**4. PALMETTO**—An early prolific variety, producing an abundance of large, thick, very tender stalks.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; 1/4 lb. 50c, postpaid.

## Brussels Sprouts



Brussels Sprouts

Plant from March  
till July.

**(100 Days)**—On the stalks are produced small cabbage-like heads that are as great a delicacy as cauliflower. Plant from March to July, transplanting 1 1/2 feet apart, and cultivate like cabbage. In the fall break off the leaves to give the heads more room. After hard frosts the flavor and delicacy are greatly improved. Easily grown and make a delicious dish. 1 ounce produces 2,000 plants.

**87. LONG ISLAND IMPROVED.**  
Pkt. 15c; 1/2 oz. 40c; oz. 70c;  
1/4 lb. \$1.80, postpaid.

## Broccoli

Plant in January and February.

**86. CALABRESE GREEN SPROUTING (90 Days)**—The best sprouting broccoli for home and market garden. It produces a large center head about 5 or 6 inches in diameter which after being cut, numerous smaller heads appear on the side branches over a long period. Be sure to keep the green sprouts cut off before the flower buds open. Pkt. 15c; oz. 40c; 1/4 lb. \$1.00, postpaid.

**84. ITALIAN SALAD (100 Days)**—The type generally grown in Delaware, Maryland and the Eastern Shore of Virginia. Yields an abundance of a most excellent salad. Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; 1/4 lb. 50c; 1/2 lb. 75c; 1 lb. \$1.25. Ppd.



Italian Salad  
Broccoli

# SNAP BEANS

**IDAHO GROWN** Beans are sensitive to both cold and wet, so do not plant till the ground is warm. To have a continuous supply, plant every two weeks till the middle of August; further south they may be planted even later. Make the rows 2 to 3 feet apart, drop the beans 3 inches apart, and cover  $1\frac{1}{2}$  to 2 inches deep. Give frequent but shallow cultivation up to blossoming time, not afterward, and never when the plants are wet.  $\frac{1}{2}$  pound plants 100 feet, 75 pounds an acre. Plant from April till August.

## Green Podded Bush Beans

**WADE**—See full description on page 1.

### 24. DIXIE WHITE STRINGLESS GREEN POD

See full description on page 1.

### 22. TOPCROP STRINGLESS GREEN POD

(50 Days) Topcrop is earlier than Tendergreen, reaching the picking stage in 51-53 days after planting. Plants are vigorous and well branched with fairly large leaves. The pods are about  $6\frac{1}{2}$  inches long,  $7/16$  inch wide, and round. The pods are light green; straight to slightly curved, smooth, entirely stringless, without fiber.

### 11. STRINGLESS BLACK VALENTINE

(48 Days) No bean is harder. The  $6\frac{1}{2}$ -inch semi-round pods are stringless, of fine quality and delicate flavor. A prolific bearer.

### 12. FULL MEASURE STRINGLESS GREEN POD

(52 Days) Early, an abundant bearer for a long season, entirely stringless; round 6-inch pods are fleshy, firm and tender. Excellent for home garden and canning.

### 13. BOUNTIFUL OR EARLY SIX WEEKS

(48 Days) The rich green pods are 6 to 7 inches long, broad, thick, meaty, tender with scarcely a trace of string and one of the hardiest.

### 14. GIANT STRINGLESS GREEN POD

(52 Days) Almost as early as the earliest; handsome, meaty, round pods are about  $6\frac{1}{2}$  inches long, perfectly stringless, brittle and of fine tender quality.

### 18. CONTENDER BEANS

(51 Days) The pods are similar to those of Stringless Black Valentine but under most conditions they average  $\frac{3}{4}$  of an inch longer and are slightly heavier and thicker. Resistant to common bean mosaic and partially resistant to powdery mildew. Pods when young are a plump oval, as they get larger they approach the round index and are generally classified as off-round. A fine bean for the market gardener.

### 23. TENDERLONG 15 BEANS

(56 Days) (Improved Tendergreen type Mosaic resistant). This new variety is an improved strain of the popular Tendergreen Bean. It has all the good qualities of Tendergreen, the distinct difference being that the pods average an inch longer ( $7$  to  $7\frac{1}{2}$  in.) and is a heavy yielder. A sturdy compact erect plant, producing smooth, round, stringless, dark green pods.

### 21. SULPHUR or BRIMSTONE

(55 Days) Has a distinct flavor highly esteemed by gardeners in the mountain sections. Not stringless but a good bearer. Remains tender till beans are far advanced.

### 16. TENDERGREEN STRINGLESS GREEN POD

(52 Days) From the first to the last picking the pods are absolutely stringless; exceptionally tender and meaty. Pods are 6 in. long, perfectly round. Fine for home garden and market.

### 17. STRINGLESS RED VALENTINE

(52 Days) Has all the fine qualities of the old-time Red Valentine, but no strings. Heavily productive of round, brittle, tender, meaty pods of really fine quality. A dependable bean for the home garden.

### 19. TENNESSEE GREEN POD (Brown Bunch)

(54 Days) A big yielder of extra long, broad pods, often 6 to 7 inches long, flat and somewhat irregular, but of exceptionally fine flavor and quality.

### 20. RUBY DWARF HORTICULTURAL (Cranberry or Dwarf October)

(55 Days) Can be used three ways: as a snap bean while young; later, a fine green bean for shelling; for baking when ripe and a splendid winter bean.

### 8. STRINGLESS LONG POD HORTICULTURAL

(52 Days) A bush horticultural bean that can be used as a green stringless snap bean, a green shelled bean or a dry edible variety. The vine is vigorous and productive and grows 14 to 15 inches tall. The pods are 5 to 6 inches long, thick oval, tender and meaty when young.

### 15. BURPEE'S STRINGLESS GREEN POD

(52 Days) In earliness it ranks among the first; as prolific as any bean we have grown, and in quality it ranks with the best. Pods are  $5\frac{1}{2}$  to 6 in. long, round, stringless, tender and brittle.

### 9. COMMODORE (Dwarf Kentucky Wonder)

(65 Days) A very popular bush bean for the home garden. The plants are 16 to 18 inches tall and very prolific. The pods are round and 7 to  $8\frac{1}{2}$  inches long, tender, brittle and almost stringless and fiberless.

### 54. WHITE HALF RUNNER

(50 Days) A prolific bearer of 5-inch pods; stringless when young. The 20-inch vines are bushy at the bottom with short runners. Beans white; fine for winter baking.

## Wax Beans

### 28. PENCIL POD BLACK WAX

(54 Days) The best strain of black wax beans and has all the good qualities that go to make a first-class bean for the home garden and nearby market. Pods are 6 to 7 inches long, round and of a uniform rich yellow color; tender, absolutely stringless, very brittle, fleshy and without fibre.

### 26. TOP NOTCH GOLDEN WAX

(54 Days) Our strain is a marked improvement over the type generally sold. It is more disease-resistant, the pods about an inch longer; they are entirely stringless and yield more abundantly. Pods are about 6 inches long, strictly stringless, fleshy, very brittle and tender.

### 29. CHEROKEE OR VALENTINE WAX BEANS

(50 Days) A new wax variety developed by the U. S. Department of Agriculture for its excellent productivity, quality and tolerance to bean diseases. Vines are large and erect, producing oval shaped uniform pods that are 5 to 6 inches long, bright golden yellow, tender and stringless at all stages.

### 27. BOUNTIFUL WAX

(52 Days) An early, entirely stringless bean similar to the well-known green podded Bountiful, except in color, which is a rich deep yellow. The thick meaty pods are to  $6\frac{1}{2}$  inches long, fleshy, very brittle and of fine quality. One of the best bearers. Perfectly stringless from the first to the last picking.

### 33. SURECROP STRINGLESS WAX

(52 Days) Hardy, rust-proof and stringless at practically all stages of growth. The rich, yellow, thick and meaty pods measure 6 to 7 inches long, about half an inch wide and nearly as thick, and are produced in great abundance; it is one of the biggest yielding of all the wax beans, and is very early. In hardness it probably excels all other wax beans.

## Pole or Cornfield Beans

Sensitive to cold; plant 2 to 3 weeks later than bush beans. Set 6 to 8 ft. poles 3 to 4 ft. apart and plant 5 to 6 beans around each pole.

### 47. KENTUCKY WONDER BROWN SEEDED

(65 Days) Long  $8\frac{1}{2}$  to 9-inch pods are borne in large clusters from top to bottom of pole. Nearly round, crisp and tender. If gathered as they mature, they continue bearing through the season.

### 56. WHITE KENTUCKY WONDER NO. 191 (Rust Resistant)

(65 Days) White seeds are delicious for dry shell use, very good quality. Flat-oval dark green pods 6 to 7 inches long; stringless when young.

### 46. OCTOBER OR HORTICULTURAL (Wren's Egg or Speckled Cranberry)

(70 Days) The pods are  $5\frac{1}{2}$  to 6 inches long and when young are stringless; splendid for baking.

### 45. NANCY DAVIS STRIPED CREASEBACK

(72 Days) Vigorous and productive; bears quantities of fat, round, fleshy pods nearly 8 inches long. Fine bean for the home garden or market, particularly for growing in corn. Extra good quality and stays in condition as snaps longer than any pole bean.

### 50. CUT SHORT OR CORNFIELD

(72 Days) May be used as snaps, shelled green or dried for winter. The meaty pods are 4 inches long and crowded with beans.

### 49. McCASLAN

(65 Days) A heavy bearer of large, well-filled, deep green, meaty stringless snaps of delicious flavor. Bears all the season if closely picked. The seeds are pure white.

### 44. IDEAL MARKET

The earliest pole bean. The 5 to 6-inch pods are borne in clusters and can be gathered by the handful. Round pods, meaty and tender.

**55. MISSOURI WONDER OR NOXALL**

(65 Days) Very early; nearly round, medium green 6-inch pods. Plant in corn to make green shelled beans and for snap beans when young.

**53. SCARLET RUNNERS**

(65 Days) Useful as a vegetable and for ornamental purposes.

**48. FAT HORSE OR WHITE CREASEBACK**

(65 Days) One of the earliest and most productive pole beans, round, fleshy pods in large clusters.

**51. GENUINE CORNFIELD**

(70 Days) Similar to Nancy Davis except that the stripes and mottling are dark brown instead of green. Pods are nearly round, straight, medium green at the picking stage, becoming purple mottled later.

**FOR LARGER QUANTITIES  
WRITE FOR SPECIAL PRICES**

**52. KENTUCKY WONDER WAX**

(65 Days) Pods 7 to 8 in. long; brittle, tender and almost stringless. The dry beans somewhat wrinkled.

## Shell Beans

Grow them for baked beans and soups. They may be used while green or may be dried for winter use.

**31. RED KIDNEY**

(60 Days) Probably the most universally grown soup bean. 6 to 7-in. pods are filled with large red kidney-shaped beans that have a rich flavor. A fine baking bean.

**WHITE NAVY BEANS**

The snowy white bean for winter use. See page 42.

**Inoculate with  
WOOD'S SEED  
INOCULATION**



**SNAP BEANS**—An easy crop to grow and liked by everyone. When picked young and tender they have a taste far superior to snap beans that have matured and purchased at your local market. For a continuous supply, plant every two or three weeks commencing after all danger of frost has passed, and continue until about August 15th.

GREEN PODDED BUSH BEANS	POSTPAID PRICES — PER POUND						NOT PREPAID			
	Pkt.	1/2 lb.	1 lb.	2 to 4 lbs.	5 to 9 lbs.	10 to 24 lbs.	1 lb.	2 to 4 lbs.	5 to 9 lbs.	10 to 24 lbs.
Wade .....	10c	40c	75c	65c lb.	52c lb.	46 c lb.	55c	50c lb.	46c lb.	41c lb.
24. Dixie White Stringless .....	10c	35c	65c	55c lb.	41c lb.	36c lb.	45c	40c lb.	36c lb.	31c lb.
22. Top Crop .....	10c	40c	70c	60c lb.	46c lb.	40c lb.	50c	45c lb.	40c lb.	35c lb.
11. Stringless Black Valentine .....	10c	35c	65c	55c lb.	41c lb.	36c lb.	45c	40c lb.	36c lb.	31c lb.
12. Full Measure .....	10c	35c	65c	55c lb.	41c lb.	36c lb.	45c	40c lb.	36c lb.	31c lb.
13. Bountiful .....	10c	35c	70c	55c lb.	44c lb.	38c lb.	50c	45c lb.	38c lb.	33c lb.
14. Giant Stringless .....	10c	35c	65c	55c lb.	41c lb.	36c lb.	45c	40c lb.	36c lb.	31c lb.
18. Contender .....	10c	40c	75c	65c lb.	51c lb.	45c lb.	55c	50c lb.	45c lb.	40c lb.
23. Tenderlong 15 .....	10c	40c	70c	60c lb.	46c lb.	40c lb.	50c	45c lb.	40c lb.	35c lb.
21. Sulphur .....	10c	35c	70c	55c lb.	44c lb.	38c lb.	50c	45c lb.	38c lb.	33c lb.
16. Tendergreen .....	10c	35c	70c	55c lb.	44c lb.	38c lb.	50c	45c lb.	38c lb.	33c lb.
17. Stringless Red Valentine .....	10c	35c	70c	55c lb.	44c lb.	38c lb.	50c	45c lb.	38c lb.	33c lb.
19. Tennessee Green Pod .....	10c	40c	70c	60c lb.	46c lb.	40c lb.	50c	45c lb.	40c lb.	35c lb.
20. Ruby Dwarf Horticultural .....	10c	40c	70c	60c lb.	46c lb.	40c lb.	50c	45c lb.	40c lb.	35c lb.
8. Stringless Horticultural .....	10c	40c	75c	60c lb.	50c lb.	44c lb.	55c	50c lb.	44c lb.	39c lb.
15. Burpee's Stringless .....	10c	35c	65c	55c lb.	41c lb.	36c lb.	45c	40c lb.	36c lb.	31c lb.
9. Commodore .....	10c	45c	85c	70c lb.	58c lb.	52c lb.	60c	55c lb.	52c lb.	47c lb.
54. White Half Runner .....	10c	40c	70c	60c lb.	46c lb.	40c lb.	50c	45c lb.	40c lb.	35c lb.
31. Red Kidney .....	10c	35c	65c	55c lb.	41c lb.	36c lb.	45c	40c lb.	36c lb.	31c lb.
WAX BEANS	POSTPAID PRICES — PER POUND						NOT PREPAID			
	Pkt.	1/2 lb.	1 lb.	2 to 4 lbs.	5 to 9 lbs.	10 to 24 lbs.	1 lb.	2 to 4 lbs.	5 to 9 lbs.	10 to 24 lbs.
28. Pencil Pod Black Wax .....	10c	35c	70c	55c lb.	44c lb.	38c lb.	50c	45c lb.	38c lb.	33c lb.
26. Top Notch Golden Wax .....	10c	40c	70c	60c lb.	46c lb.	40c lb.	50c	45c lb.	40c lb.	35c lb.
29. Cherokee Wax .....	10c	35c	70c	55c lb.	44c lb.	38c lb.	50c	45c lb.	38c lb.	33c lb.
27. Bountiful Wax .....	10c	35c	70c	55c lb.	44c lb.	38c lb.	50c	45c lb.	38c lb.	33c lb.
33. Surecrop Stringless Wax .....	10c	35c	70c	55c lb.	44c lb.	38c lb.	50c	45c lb.	38c lb.	33c lb.
POLE OR CORNFIELD	POSTPAID PRICES — PER POUND						NOT PREPAID			
	Pkt.	1/2 lb.	1 lb.	2 to 4 lbs.	5 to 9 lbs.	10 to 24 lbs.	1 lb.	2 to 4 lbs.	5 to 9 lbs.	10 to 24 lbs.
47. Kentucky Wonder Brown Seeded .....	10c	35c	65c	55c lb.	41c lb.	36c lb.	45c	40c lb.	36c lb.	31c lb.
56. White Kentucky Wonder .....	10c	40c	70c	60c lb.	46c lb.	40c lb.	50c	45c lb.	40c lb.	35c lb.
46. October or Horticultural .....	10c	35c	70c	55c lb.	44c lb.	38c lb.	50c	45c lb.	38c lb.	33c lb.
45. Nancy Davis .....	10c	35c	70c	55c lb.	44c lb.	38c lb.	50c	45c lb.	38c lb.	33c lb.
50. Red Speckled Cutshort .....	10c	35c	70c	55c lb.	44c lb.	38c lb.	50c	45c lb.	38c lb.	33c lb.
49. McCaslan .....	10c	35c	70c	55c lb.	44c lb.	38c lb.	50c	45c lb.	38c lb.	33c lb.
44. Ideal Market .....	10c	40c	70c	60c lb.	46c lb.	40c lb.	50c	45c lb.	40c lb.	35c lb.
55. Missouri Wonder .....	10c	40c	70c	60c lb.	46c lb.	40c lb.	50c	45c lb.	40c lb.	35c lb.
48. White Creaseback .....	10c	40c	70c	60c lb.	46c lb.	40c lb.	50c	45c lb.	40c lb.	35c lb.
51. Genuine Cornfield .....	10c	40c	70c	60c lb.	46c lb.	40c lb.	50c	45c lb.	40c lb.	35c lb.
52. Kentucky Wonder Wax .....	10c	45c	85c	75c lb.	61c lb.	55c lb.	65c	60c lb.	55c lb.	50c lb.
53. Scarlet Runners .....	10c	40c	75c	65c lb.	51c lb.	45c lb.	55c	50c lb.	45c lb.	40c lb.

**FOR LARGER QUANTITIES WRITE FOR SPECIAL PRICES**

# LIMA BEANS

Lima beans should not be planted before the ground is warm and frost is over. Plant bush lima beans in 3-foot rows, dropping three beans 15 inches apart in the row, eyes downward. For the tall varieties, before the seeds are planted set 6 to 8 foot poles firmly in the center of the hills 3 feet apart in 4-foot rows. Cover the beans 2 inches deep; cultivate only when the vines are dry. One pound of the large seeded varieties plants 60 hills; 60 pounds to the acre.  $\frac{1}{2}$  pound of the small seeded varieties plants 100 hills; 30 pounds to the acre.

## Bush Lima Beans

### Small Seeded Varieties

#### 37. WOOD'S PROLIFIC BUSH LIMA

(65 Days) A distinct and valuable improvement over the original bush lima, the beans being larger and thicker and more beans to the pod; makes a larger growth—so much so that at first it seems to put out runners. A larger yield, being practically loaded down with pods from early in the season continuously till frost. Valuable as shell bean for winter use.

#### 38. HENDERSON'S BUSH LIMA

(65 Days) Sometimes called Baby Limas or "bush butter beans." The original dwarf butter bean, a dwarf type of the Small Pole Lima or Butter Bean. Valuable for its earliness, yet it continues to set pods up to frost. 16 to 18 inches high; a sure cropper; fine to dry for winter use.

#### 42. JACKSON WONDER OR CALICO

(65 Days) Also known as Florida Speckled Bush Butter Bean. Originated in the South where many prefer it to all other kinds, claiming that the flavor is superior, the best bearer of them all, and that in dry seasons practically drought proof. About 2 feet high and carry a load of pods that contain 3 to 4 beans each. It bears early and continues till frost.

#### 43. THOROGREEN

(65 Days) The original green seeded Henderson's. The growth of vine and size of pods are the same as Henderson's Bush Lima, but the dry seeds are a pale green color.

### Large Seeded Varieties

#### 41. FORDHOOK 242

(72 Days) Won the All-American Bronze Medal. A heavy yielder with pods 3 to 4 inches long with 3 to 4 thick green beans to the pod. Hot weather does not affect its yield. At the New York Experiment Station out-yielded ordinary Fordhook 800 lbs. shelled beans per acre.

#### 39. PEERLESS BUSH LIMA

(72 Days) This bean received Honorable Mention in the All-American Selections. The vines are about 18 to 20 inches high and a very heavy bearer, bearing most of the pods under the leaves. The pods are 3 to 3½ inches long, bearing about three beans to the pod, which are about two-thirds the size of the Fordhook and the same shape, green when fresh and cream color when dry.

#### 40. BURPEE'S IMPROVED BUSH LIMA

(75 Days) An improvement over Burpee's Large Bush Lima, slightly earlier and longer-podded, very productive. Pods contain 4 to 5 greenish tinged large plump flat-oval seeds.

# Pole Lima Beans

#### 57. WOOD'S IMPROVED POLE LIMA

(Butter Bean)

(75 Days) An improvement on the small Sieva Lima in size of beans and pods and in yield. Remarkably prolific, a continuous bearer, producing pods in clusters, and continues to bear over a long season. We recommend it.

#### 58. SMALL POLE LIMA OR BUTTER BEANS (Sieva or Carolina)

(78 Days) Earlier, harder and more prolific than the large lima kinds. The "butter bean" of the South and more generally grown than any other.

#### 59. FLORIDA SPECKLED BUTTER BEAN (Calico Bean)

(78 Days) A sure cropper that bears throughout the season. Beans are like the Sieva except that they are speckled.

#### 60. GIANT SPECKLED POLE LIMA

(90 Days) A large seeded type of Florida Speckled Butter Bean; the beans and pods are much larger and come into bearing a little later.

#### 61. CARPINTERIA LARGE POLE LIMA

(85 Days) Excels in productiveness, bearing a great abundance of large pods, with large plump, thin-skinned beans, extremely tender and exceptionally fine flavor.

#### 62. KING OF THE GARDEN LIMA

(85 Days) Heavy yielder and uniformly large podded, containing four or five big, plump beans of the best quality. An excellent variety.

# GARDEN BEETS

PLANT FROM MARCH TILL AUGUST

An ounce plants 50 ft. of row; 6 to 8 lbs. plant an acre. For the earliest beets plant in a hot-bed and transplant. For early outdoor crop plant in March and make successive plantings till the end of July; the late plantings are to make beets for winter use and the seeds should be well soaked before planting. Beets are grown on nearly all types of soils but thrive best on a light, fairly deep, well drained loam that has been previously manured. Use well rotted manure; smooth roots cannot be had if fresh manure is applied. Plant in rows 15 to 18 inches apart; cover 1 inch and thin out to 4 inches apart. Cultivate shallow so as not to disturb the rootlets. Store as recommended on page 9 for carrots. Do not forget that beet tops make fine greens.

#### 73. DETROIT DARK RED

(55 Days) A beet you will like, whether you grow it for home use or market. Almost globe shaped with medium tops and small taproot, very smooth and of dark blood-red color without light rings. A good beet for both early and late planting. The flesh is solid, always tender, of good flavor and excellent color. A splendid beet for bunching for market; we recommend our well bred strain to home gardeners and for market gardeners.

#### 70. IMPROVED EARLY BLOOD

(55 Days) If in doubt about what beets to plant, you will not go wrong in planting the Improved Early Blood Turnip. The consistent, steady demand shows that it has given unvarying satisfaction and has the indorsement of a large majority of our customers. Not as early as the Extra Early Egyptian, but superior in quality. Of uniform size, with smooth skin free from fibrous roots. Color rich dark red. Tender, sweet and crisp. Ideal for planting in May, June and July to make beets for winter. A fine keeper.

#### 68. CRIMSON GLOBE BEET

(55 Days) If asked the ideal beet for the home garden we would unhesitatingly name Crimson Globe. The shape is nearly a perfect globe about 10 inches around, with smooth skin free from rootlets; the flesh is a rich blood-red, nicely ringed, never stringy, and always tender and sweet. Plant it for your main crop and again in June or July to have beets for winter.

#### 67. EARLY WONDER

(50 Days) If earliness is desired, you have it in Early Wonder, but you have most excellent quality as well. It is uniform in size, shape and color, always smooth, never stringy, and a good keeper. The flesh is a deep rich red, sweet, crisp and tender. This is a fine beet to plant during the summer for next winter.

#### 69. CROSBY'S EGYPTIAN

(50 Days) Crosby's is a combination of earliness, good shape, good color and good quality. The color is bright red with bright vermilion red flesh, very sweet and tender. We have a splendidly bred pedigreed stock that is early, has fine shape and color, and we believe cannot be surpassed for quality.

#### 71. EXTRA EARLY EGYPTIAN

(45 Days) In earliness no beet can compete with Extra Early Egyptian, adapting it for first early crop and forcing. About ten days earlier than Early Blood Turnip. Fine, smooth, almost flat, very dark-red beets about 2 inches in diameter; firm, crisp and tender; has very small tops.

#### 76. SWISS CHARD (Spinach Beet or Sea Kale)

(50 Days) A real cut-and-come-again salad; after cutting, it quickly makes a new growth. It prefers a light soil, but grows anywhere and does not shoot to seed in hot weather. Plant from early in the spring till July.

# Stock Beets or Mangels

PLANT FROM APRIL TILL JUNE 15th

Soak the seeds for twenty-four hours before planting. Make the rows 2 to 2½ feet apart, the drills one inch deep. Thin out to stand 8 inches apart in the row; young plants may be transplanted to fill up vacancies. Cultivate as soon as possible. When frost comes dig the roots, cut off the tops and pile on a well drained situation, covering with straw or corn stalks and an inch of earth. As it gets colder increase the covering. They are acid when first dug, but if kept till January they will be sweet and succulent. Always feed with some dry roughage. 6 to 8 pounds plant an acre.

#### 80. MAMMOTH PRIZE LONG RED

(110 Days) No mangel can compare with this variety in yield. The roots often weigh twenty to twenty-five pounds each. It grows well above ground, is easily pulled; the deep red roots are straight, well formed and solid.

#### 82. GOLDEN TANKARD

(95 Days) The best known and most largely grown yellow mangel, and especially recommended for the dairyman on account of its milk producing properties and the richer quality of the milk. The flesh is firm and solid, rich golden yellow color. On account of its peculiar shape they can be grown closer in the rows than most mangels, increasing the yield per acre considerably. Grows well above ground and easily pulled. Yield particularly well on light soils.

#### 83. SILESIAN SUGAR

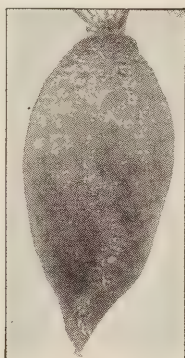
(90 Days) The tonnage per acre is not as great as from other stock beets, but the feeding value, pound for pound, is fully 50% greater because of its high sugar content. Grows partly out of the ground and is easily harvested.



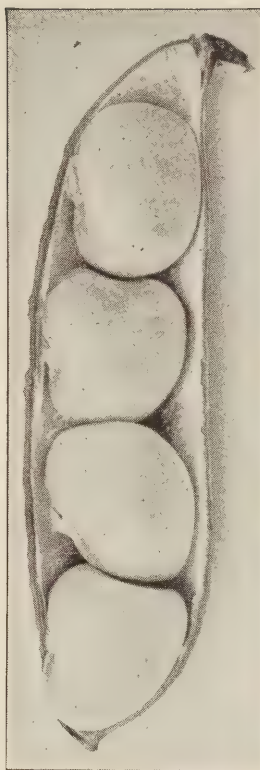
Improved Early  
Blood Beet



Detroit Dark Red Beet



Mammoth Prize  
Long Red Mangel

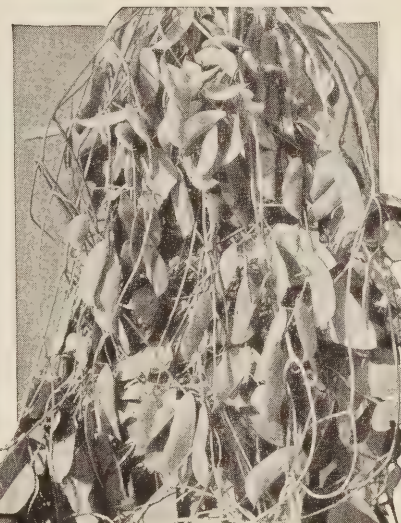


Fordhook 242 Bush Lima Beans

★ Inoculate with  
**WOOD'S SEED  
INOCULATION**



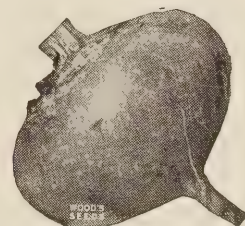
Crimson Globe Beet



Wood's Improved Pole Lima Bean

**FOR LARGER QUANTITIES  
WRITE FOR SPECIAL PRICES**

BUSH LIMA BEANS	POSTPAID PRICES — PER POUND						NOT PREPAID			
	Pkt.	1/2 lb.	1 lb.	2 to 4 lbs.	5 to 9 lbs.	10 to 24 lbs.	1 lb.	2 to 4 lbs.	5 to 9 lbs.	10 to 24 lbs.
37. Wood's Prolific Bush	10c	40c	70c	55c lb.	44c lb.	38c lb.	50c	45c lb.	38c lb.	33c lb.
38. Henderson's Bush	10c	35c	65c	50c lb.	39c lb.	33c lb.	45c	40c lb.	33c lb.	28c lb.
42. Jackson Wonder	10c	35c	65c	55c lb.	41c lb.	35c lb.	45c	40c lb.	35c lb.	30c lb.
43. Thorogreen	10c	35c	65c	55c lb.	41c lb.	36c lb.	45c	40c lb.	36c lb.	31c lb.
41. Fordhook 242	10c	40c	70c	60c lb.	48c lb.	42c lb.	50c	45c lb.	42c lb.	37c lb.
39. Peerless Bush	10c	40c	75c	65c lb.	52c lb.	46c lb.	55c	50c lb.	46c lb.	41c lb.
40. Burpee's Improved Bush	10c	40c	70c	60c lb.	48c lb.	42c lb.	50c	45c lb.	42c lb.	37c lb.
POLE LIMA BEANS	Pkt.	1/2 lb.	1 lb.	2 to 4 lbs.	5 to 9 lbs.	10 to 24 lbs.	1 lb.	2 to 4 lbs.	5 to 9 lbs.	10 to 24 lbs.
	Pkt.	1/2 lb.	1 lb.	2 to 4 lbs.	5 to 9 lbs.	10 to 24 lbs.	1 lb.	2 to 4 lbs.	5 to 9 lbs.	10 to 24 lbs.
57. Wood's Improved Pole	10c	40c	70c	55c lb.	44c lb.	38c lb.	50c	45c lb.	38c lb.	33c lb.
58. Small Pole Lima	10c	35c	65c	50c lb.	39c lb.	33c lb.	45c	40c lb.	33c lb.	28c lb.
59. Florida Speckled	10c	35c	65c	55c lb.	41c lb.	35c lb.	45c	40c lb.	35c lb.	30c lb.
60. Giant Speckled	10c	40c	70c	55c lb.	44c lb.	38c lb.	50c	45c lb.	38c lb.	33c lb.
61. Carpenteria	10c	40c	70c	60c lb.	48c lb.	42c lb.	50c	45c lb.	42c lb.	37c lb.
62. King of the Garden	10c	40c	70c	60c lb.	48c lb.	42c lb.	50c	45c lb.	42c lb.	37c lb.
GARDEN BEETS	Pkt.	oz.	1/4 lb.	1/2 lb.	1 lb.					
	Pkt.	oz.	1/4 lb.	1/2 lb.	1 lb.					
73. Detroit Dark Red	10c	25c	60c	90c	\$1.50					
70. Improved Early Blood	10c	25c	60c	90c	1.50					
68. Crimson Globe	10c	25c	60c	90c	1.50					
67. Early Wonder	10c	25c	60c	90c	1.50					
69. Crosby's Egyptian	10c	25c	60c	90c	1.50					
71. Extra Early Egyptian	10c	25c	60c	90c	1.50					
76. Swiss Chard	10c	20c	50c	75c	1.25					
MANGELS	Pkt.	oz.	1/4 lb.	1/2 lb.	1 lb.					
	Pkt.	oz.	1/4 lb.	1/2 lb.	1 lb.					
80. Mammoth Prize	10c	20c	45c	65c	1.10					
82. Golden Tankard	10c	20c	45c	65c	1.10					
83. Selesian Sugar	10c	20c	45c	65c	1.10					



Crosby's Egyptian Beet

**FOR LARGER QUANTITIES WRITE FOR SPECIAL PRICES**

# CABBAGE

**PLANTING DATES (For the Vicinity of Richmond)**

**Spring Planting**—Plant the early varieties in boxes indoors or in hotbed in January, February or March; for a summer crop plant the early varieties outside from April to June.

**Winter Cabbage**—Plant the late varieties in April, May or June and transplant when large enough.

**CULTURE**—When transplanting cabbage plants from the seed bed, set them in good rich soil that has been deeply dug and well manured and apply a fertilizer containing plenty of ammonia. The soil in the seed bed should not be richer than the soil where the plants are to grow, otherwise the growth will be checked. Set the plants as deep as the first leaf stems, give frequent and deep cultivation, drawing the earth to the plants at each working. Set the early varieties 18 inches apart in 2 to 2½-foot rows; the late varieties should be set 2 feet apart in 3-foot rows. One ounce will plant 100 feet of row and produces about 2,000 plants; 6 to 8 ounces will make enough plants to set an acre.

## 93. SELECTED EARLY JERSEY WAKEFIELD

(65 Days) Early, Sureheading and Solid. Earliness, hardness, solidity, good size, uniformity, fine quality—these characteristics go to make selected Early Jersey Wakefield the most universally planted of all early cabbages. Grown in nearly every garden in the South. Our strain has been carefully bred for earliness and for tight solid heads of uniform size, weighing 2½ to 3 pounds, shape, fine texture and quality. It is cold resistant, and one of the surest heading of the very early cabbages.

## 94. CHARELSTON WAKEFIELD

(75 Days) (Sometimes called Long Island Wakefield)—Fine Size, Fine Quality, Uniform—Every gardener enjoys a feeling of security when he plants our selected Charleston Wakefield, for it is a thoroughbred. About a week later than our Selected Jersey Wakefield, but considerably larger and heavier, solid, with less pointed and thicker heads which weigh 4 to 4½ pounds. It has earliness, hardness, fine size and fine quality. Exceptionally hardy and good size; a sure cropper and a heavy yielder.

## 96. ALL HEAD EARLY

(85 Days) (Fine to follow Wakefield)—A thoroughbred and leads all the second early varieties in size. It is the earliest of the large heading cabbages; considering its earliness, we would call it extra large. It makes a deep flat head, solid and uniform in shape, size and color, is a dependable header, is compact, with few outside leaves, and in quality is extra fine.

## 100. FERRY'S ROUND DUTCH

(71 Days) A favorite with local markets. The 4½ to 5-lb. heads are nearly round, solid and of fine quality. Slow to bolt to seed.

## 107. CHIEFTAIN DRUMHEAD SAVOY

(90 Days) Should be grown in every garden. No other winter cabbage can compare with it in flavor, particularly after it has been touched by frost. To have the finest hard heads do not plant till May, June or early in July, as it will not head up hard during very hot weather.

## 91. COPENHAGEN MARKET

(70 Days) About as early as Charleston Wakefield, yet it has good size for so early a cabbage; about 3 to 3½ pounds; nearly round, tightly folded and short stemmed. The quality is equal to that of any early cabbage; fine grained and tender; the hearts are pure white.

## 106. DANISH BALLHEAD

(110 Days) (Short Stemmed)—The strong point about our strain is its wonderful keeping quality. Heads may be stored almost as safely as potatoes and furnish a supply from fall till spring. The almost round heads are solid, hard, tight and surprisingly heavy, weighing 6 to 6½ lbs. Even our Wood's Prize Head Late Flat Dutch cannot equal it in solidity, weight, tightness of head and wonderful keeping quality.

## 95. EARLY FLAT DUTCH

(85 Days) For a second early to follow Wakefield this is in every way satisfactory. A sure header, makes large, flat, solid heads. Has few outside leaves, heads are large for size of plant. Plant again in April or May for summer crop.

## 103. LARGE LATE FLAT DUTCH

(110 Days) A good strain of this popular winter cabbage. Makes good, large, solid, flat heads that keep well into the winter.

## 104. WOOD'S PRIZE HEAD LATE FLAT DUTCH

(110 Days) The finest strain of Late Flat Dutch to be had anywhere at any price. It is a thoroughbred, and will meet every demand for a first-class sure-keeping, long-keeping cabbage of the very highest qualities. It has all the good qualities that go to make the finest type of winter cabbage. Heads weigh 12 to 15 pounds.

## 97. ALL SEASONS

(90 Days) One of the very best, either for early or late planting. Heads very large and round and of the best quality. Will withstand hot sun and dry weather, an excellent keeper.

## 102. SUREHEAD

(110 Days) A sure header and one of the most reliable main crop and late cabbages. Heads are finest quality, large, thick, somewhat flattened. Uniform in size and color, firm and solid, and weigh 10 to 12 lbs.

## 105. LARGE LATE DRUMHEAD

(110 Days) A favorite winter cabbage recommended for its fine, large, deep, heavy and solid, long-keeping heads. Few outside leaves.

## 114. CHINESE PETAIS OR CELERY CABBAGE

Somewhat resembles cos lettuce. Yields an unusual amount of most excellent salad. Served with mayonnaise or French dressing, it makes a splendid coleslaw. Can be boiled like cabbage if cooked quickly and served with cream sauce, but is without the strong flavor and odor of cabbage. Plant in spring and again in July and August. Time your spring planting so it will head before hot weather; heads in 80 to 90 days.

## 108. MAMMOTH ROCK RED

(100 Days) The largest and surest heading red cabbage. Best for pickling. Heads are large, round, very solid and attractive.

CABBAGE PLANTS. See page 27

## YELLOW S RESISTANT CABBAGES

On cabbage yellows infested soils only varieties that are resistant to this disease can be successfully grown.

## 110. MARION MARKET

(75 Days) The yellows resistant strain of Copenhagen Market a few days later, but a larger head with same crisp tenderness.

## 111. WISCONSIN ALL SEASONS

(95 Days) Where cabbage yellows is prevalent this resistant strain should be planted instead of the non-resistant All Seasons.

# CARROTS

PLANT FROM MARCH TILL AUGUST

**CULTURE**—Plant in a light, rich, deeply worked soil as early as you can work the ground, in drills 12 inches apart, ½ inch deep; press the soil firmly after planting and when well up thin out to 3 or 4 inches apart in the row. For field culture, make the drills 18 to 24 inches apart; later plantings should be made in July and August for a late crop to store for winter. In dry weather soak the seeds before planting. To store for winter, pack in dry earth or sand in the cellar or put them outside on a well-drained situation, covering with a few inches of straw and 6 to 8 inches of earth to protect them from frost. One ounce will plant 100 feet of drill; 3 to 4 pounds to the acre.

## 119. SCARLET INTERMEDIATE

(75 Days) The carrot that should be in every garden. The finest carrot for all purposes. Not as early as Chantenay, being classed as medium early, but makes the size and type of root generally in demand; smooth and handsome, 6 to 7 in. long, 1½ in. thick, holding its thickness to the small tap-root; has rich, bright orange-colored flesh so much preferred, without heavy core objectionable in many carrots.

## 120. DANVERS HALF LONG

(75 Days) Danvers thrives on a greater variety of soils than any other variety, and is one of the most productive. The roots are about 7 inches long, smooth and handsome; deep orange color; medium length, tapering to a point. Sweet, crisp and tender. Danvers is one of the most popular carrots with both home and market gardeners.

## 121. IMPERATOR

(75 Days) A little longer than Danvers, but holds its thickness to the tap-root better than most long carrots, being almost cylindrical for the first few inches, then tapering to a semi-blunt end. The roots are 7 to 8 inches long; rich orange flesh. Fine-grained, tender and fine quality. For home garden—a universal favorite.

## 122. RED CORED CHANTENAY

(70 Days) A fine, handsome, medium early carrot that can be used while quite young. When full grown they are about 5½ to 6 inches long, 2 to 2½ inches across at the top, tapering to a blunt end. They are smooth, crisp, sugary and tender, fine-grained and without the heavy core so objectionable in many carrots.

## 123. IMPROVED LONG ORANGE

(85 Days) Fine for light soils, making long, smooth, tapering, deep orange roots, free from side roots and superior in every respect; medium late, but can be used before attaining full size. A fine winter sort for table, market and stock.

## 124. NANTES HALF LONG SCARLET

(70 Days) Excellent for home gardens. The tops are small, roots are cylindrical, stump rooted 1¼ inches thick, 6 to 7 inches long, bright orange color, practically coreless.

## Stock-Feeding Carrot

PLANT IN MARCH, APRIL AND MAY

When fed with fodder they make nutritious feed for horses, cattle and sheep, and substitutes for grain and concentrates. They keep stock in good condition.

## 125. LARGE WHITE BELGIAN

Roots about 12 in long, 3 to 4 in. across at top. Flesh white with tinge of cream.

FOR LARGER QUANTITIES  
WRITE FOR SPECIAL PRICES



Charleston Wakefield



Marion Market



Ferry's Round Dutch



Wood's Prize Head Late Flat Dutch

## CABBAGE

93. Selected Early Jersey Wakefield .....
94. Charleston Wakefield .....
96. All Head Early .....
100. Ferry's Round Dutch .....
107. Chieftain Drumhead Savoy .....
91. Copenhagen Market .....
106. Danish Ballhead .....
95. Early Flat Dutch .....
103. Large Late Flat Dutch .....
104. Wood's Prize Head Late Flat Dutch .....
97. All Seasons .....
102. Surehead .....
105. Large Late Drumhead .....
114. Chinese Petai or Celery Cabbage .....
108. Mammoth Rock Red .....

## POSTPAID PRICES

Pkt.	1/2 oz.	1 oz.	1/4 lb.	1/2 lb.
10c	25c	45c	\$1.10	\$1.65
10c	25c	40c	1.00	1.50
10c	20c	35c	90c	1.35
10c	30c	50c	1.20	1.80
10c	30c	50c	1.20	1.80
10c	20c	35c	90c	1.35
10c	30c	50c	1.20	1.80
10c	20c	35c	90c	1.35
10c	20c	35c	90c	1.35
10c	25c	45c	1.10	1.65
10c	20c	35c	90c	1.35
10c	20c	35c	90c	1.35
10c	20c	35c	90c	1.35
10c	20c	30c	80c	1.20
10c	40c	70c	1.80	2.70

## YELLOW RESISTANT VARIETIES

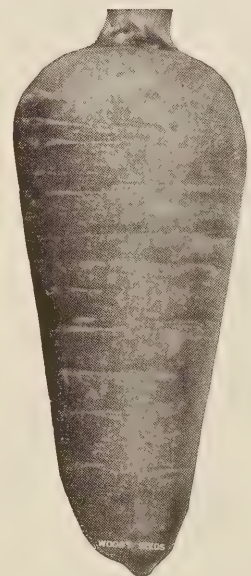
110. Marion Market .....
111. Wisconsin All Seasons .....

Pkt.	1/2 oz.	1 oz.	1/4 lb.	1/2 lb.
10c	25c	45c	1.10	1.65
10c	30c	50c	1.30	1.95

## CARROTS

119. Scarlet Intermediate .....
120. Danvers Half Long .....
121. Imperator .....
122. Red Cored Chantenay .....
123. Improved Long Orange .....
124. Nantes Half Long Scarlet .....
125. Large White Belgium .....

Pkt.	oz.	1/4 lb.	1/2 lb.	1 lb.
10c	30c	70c	1.05	1.75
10c	25c	60c	90c	1.50
10c	25c	60c	90c	1.50
10c	25c	60c	90c	1.50
10c	25c	60c	90c	1.50
10c	30c	70c	1.05	1.75
10c	25c	60c	90c	1.50



Red Cored Chantenay Carrot

FOR LARGER QUANTITIES WRITE FOR SPECIAL PRICES

## Cauliflower

**CULTURE**—Plant the early varieties half an inch deep in a hot-bed in January or February and transplant when proper size and when freezing weather is past; they will stand a light frost. For late crop, plant Danish Giant in May or June and treat exactly like late cabbage. Set the plants 15 to 18 inches apart in 3-foot rows. When the heads are about 2 inches across, tie up the outer leaves to blanch the head and protect them from the sun and weather; this prevents them becoming bitter and discolored.

### 128. EARLIEST SNOWBALL

(90 Days) Extra fine. Will please the most exacting grower. Large, solid heavy, nearly globe shaped pure white heads, 9 to 10 inches across, that are of fine texture and uniform in size.

### 131. DANISH GIANT or DRY WEATHER

(110 Days) A variety which is actually drought resistant and will produce heads when other varieties are a complete failure due to lack of moisture. A little later than Early Snowball, but produces creamy white heads of excellent quality.

CAULIFLOWER PLANTS. See page 27.

## Celery

**CULTURE**—About 12 to 14 weeks before the plants are to be set in the garden plant  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch deep in boxes indoors, in hot-bed, or outside when the ground can be worked. Keep the beds thoroughly moist until the seeds germinate. Transplant from June till October, setting them 6 to 8 inches apart, earth up as they grow, but do not let earth get into the heart of the plant. Celery seeds germinate slowly; soak 24 hours before planting.

### SELF-BLANCHING CELERIES

They grow so quickly and blanch so easily they should have a place in every home garden. Plant the self-blanching kinds for earliest use, and the winter varieties for general use later.

### 138. GOLDEN SELF-BLANCHING

(115 Days) Tender crispness, delicious nutty flavor and absence of strings make this a real delicacy. The stalks are broad, thick and heavy, and easily blanch to a rich, appetizing golden yellow. Easy to grow, for it blanches with much less earthing up than most celeries.

### 137. IMPROVED WHITE PLUME

(112 Days) The earliest and easiest to grow; being self-blanching, requires but little earthing up. Has a full heart that blanches pure white; the solid stalks are thick and crisp and have a rich nutty flavor. A fine celery for late summer and early fall use.

### WINTER CELERIES

Of firmer texture, more compact and solid than the self-blanching kinds, and better keepers. For late summer and early fall use we recommend that a portion of your planting be a self-blanching kind, but for winter use that a winter variety be planted.

### 136. GIANT PASCAL

(135 Days) Large, thick stalks are crisp, have rich, nutty flavor and blanch easily and quickly. Heart is creamy yellow. Ideal for late fall and winter. Keeps splendidly. Blanching easily.

### 141. CELERIAC or TURNIP ROOTED CELERY

(120 Days) Grown exclusively for its roots, which are fine for soups and stews or cooked and sliced as a salad. Roots keep all winter if packed in damp sand or put into kilns like beets. Plant and cultivate like celery but does not require earthing up.

## Collards

PLANT MARCH TILL AUGUST

**CULTURE**—One of the most popular Southern vegetables; largely used in place of cabbage. It is hardier and easier to grow than cabbage, can be grown on poorer soil and withstands insect attacks better. Although often planted during the spring and summer, the principal plantings are made in June, July and August, transplanted two feet apart in the row and given frequent cultivation. A most excellent vegetable for the late fall, winter and early spring. The flavor is improved by frost. Cultivate like cabbage.

### 146. CAROLINA HEADER

(80 Days) Heads up like a cabbage, yet is hardy enough to stand severe winters. It makes a nice sized head, with enough bottom leaves to protect it. Stalk is short, head is firm, the slightly savoyed leaves are spaced close together; a late seeder. You can grow it on land so poor that it would not produce a crop of cabbage.

### 143. NORTH CAROLINA SHORT STEM

(80 Days) Very popular wherever grown. Short stem, large spreading leaves, very hardy, withstanding drought in summer and cold in winter. Fine flavor.

### 145. WHITE CABBAGE

(80 Days) Called cabbage-collard because of its resemblance to cabbage. Hardy and grows on the poorest soils. White and crisp as a cabbage.

### 144. GEORGIA or SOUTHERN

(80 Days) Stands cold weather and adverse conditions splendidly. Grows on poor land. No Southern garden complete without it.

### 147. VATES

(75 Days) A variety bred by and named for the Virginia Truck Experiment Station that is a valuable addition to the collard family. The leaves are darker in color than Georgia or Southern Collard, are thicker with a waxy green color; slow to bolt to seed.

## GARDEN CORN

PLANT FROM APRIL TILL AUGUST

1 qt. is about 2 lbs.  $\frac{2}{3}$  qts. is about 5 lbs.

10 lbs. is about 2/3 peck.

15 lbs. is about 1 peck.

**THE VARIETIES ON THIS PAGE ARE NOT SUGAR CORNS. THEY ARE HARDIER AND CAN BE PLANTED EARLIER THAN THE SUGAR CORNS AND MAKE EXCELLENT ROASTING EARS BEFORE THE SUGAR CORNS ARE READY.**

**CULTURE**—Corn prefers a rich, warm, well-manured soil, but excellent garden corn may be raised on any good soil that has been deeply and thoroughly worked before planting. Plant the early varieties the last of March or early April. SWEET CORNS ARE TENDER and should not be planted till the ground is thoroughly warm, otherwise they are liable to rot. Give frequent and thorough but shallow cultivation, and continue plantings at intervals of about two weeks till July or early in August for a succession of roasting ears throughout the season. Plant during July or early in August for late roasting ears.  $\frac{1}{2}$  pound will plant 100 hills; 10 to 12 pounds plants an acre.

### 153. WOOD'S HYBRID TRUCKER'S FAVORITE CORN

(78 Days) Has all the good qualities of Trucker's Favorite plus the advantages of hybrid corn, 50% greater yield, larger more uniform ears of better quality. Ears placed low on stronger stalks with deeper roots that resist storm, drought, insects and disease. It has beautiful tender, delicious roasting ears, with deep plump grain. Superior for home gardens or shipping. Left to mature it brings a big premium as the earliest white milling corn making finest quality meal.

### 150. BLAND'S EXTRA EARLY

(65 Days) If you want the first roasting ears in your neighborhood, you must plant Bland's—Bland's is pre-eminently the earliest of all garden corns, about a week earlier than Extra Early Adams. No corn we have ever offered has had such constant and growing demand. It makes an attractive ear of good size and fine quality; the grains are pearly white, plump, milky and tender. We recommend it to the private gardener and to those who grow it for market, for in earliness it is ahead of any garden corn and the size and appearance should make it a ready seller.

### 151. TRUCKER'S FAVORITE

(75 Days) Make a planting of Trucker's Favorite to make bigger ears to come in after Bland's Extra Early—There is no early garden corn so extensively grown in the South as Trucker's Favorite. It makes an ear about 10 inches long, with a good depth of plump, tender sweet grains. It is much harder than any sugar corn and can be planted weeks earlier, is ready for market in about 75 days. Although not a sugar corn it makes the finest roasting ears. We believe nearly 90 per cent of the table corns shipped North by truck growers is Trucker's Favorite; on the Richmond market it outsells all garden corns and brings top prices. Unfortunately, the name "Trucker's Favorite" appealed to many seedsmen as a good one, and it has been applied to many other corns. To have the real Trucker's Favorite corn order from us, who originated it.

### 152. EXTRA EARLY ADAMS

(70 Days) The earliest of all white corns except Bland's Extra Early; makes a small ear and stalk. Can be planted close together. Grains are white and smooth; very hardy and can be planted earlier than any of the sugar corns.

### 155. NORFOLK MARKET

(80 Days) Not as early as Big Early Adams, but makes a larger ear, about 9 inches long. The grains are fairly deep, and when at roasting ear stage are tender and milky. It is harder than any of the sugar corns, withstands cold ground better and can be planted much earlier. If not used for roasting ears it makes a good yielding corn for feeding.

### 154. IDEAL or BIG EARLY ADAMS

(75 Days) Intermediate as to earliness and size of ear, between Bland's Extra Early and Trucker's Favorite. Hardier than any of the sugar corns and can be planted earlier. The ears are 8 to 9 inches long, with 12 or more rows of round white grains to the ear. Grows about 6 feet high, allowing close planting; early and hardy. This is a good corn to come in after Bland's Extra Early and before the bigger-eared Trucker's Favorite.

## Popcorns

### 183. PURDUE 31 HYBRID

This hybrid combines high yield with good expansion and excellent quality and has become one of the most popular of the hybrids. The ears are medium to large (7-8 inches) with 14 to 16 rows of medium yellow kernels. The plants are 6 to 6½ feet tall, vigorous, and stand well to maturity. Under good conditions this hybrid will develop at least two good ears per stalk.

### 180. SOUTH AMERICAN or DYNAMITE

(115 Days) A large grained yellow popcorn; pops perfectly white; very tender.

### 182. WHITE RICE

(110 Days) Pops pure white; the quality is excellent; very tender.



Earliest Snowball Cauliflower

## Cress

### 187. WATER CRESS

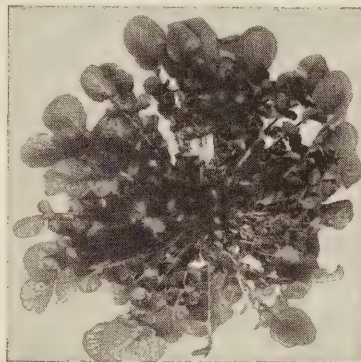
(50 Days) Plant along the edges of creeks or ponds. Only one planting is necessary, as it increases rapidly. May also be planted in seed bed in a damp location and transplanted.

### 186. UPLAND

(60 Days) The perennial that stays green the whole year. Boil like greens or serve like lettuce. The flavor is like water cress.

### 188. CURLED or PEPPER GRASS

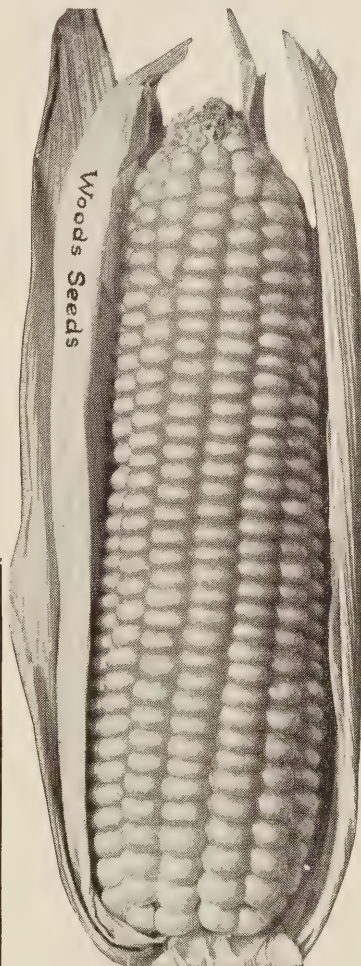
(40 Days) Plant at intervals to have a continuous supply of an enjoyable pungent salad; fine served with lettuce.



Cress

## 185. Corn Salad

(60 Days) A delightful salad that can be served like lettuce or cooked like spinach. For summer use plant from early spring until April; fall planting during August and September to produce salad during the fall. Make the drills a foot apart, cover the seeds half an inch, press the soil firmly and give it the same cultivation as for spinach.



Bland's Extra Early Corn

### CAULIFLOWER

128. Earliest Snowball	25c	75c	\$1.35	\$2.50	\$9.00
131. Danish Giant or Dry Weather	20c	50c	95c	1.75	6.00

### CELERY

138. Golden Self Blanching	15c	35c	60c	95c	2.40
137. Improved White Plume	15c	25c	45c	80c	2.00
136. Giant Pascal	15c	25c	45c	80c	2.00
141. Celeriac	15c	35c	60c	95c	2.40

### COLLARDS

146. Carolina Header	10c	45c	1.40	2.10	3.50
143. N. C. Short Stem	10c	25c	60c	90c	1.50
145. White Cabbage	10c	25c	60c	90c	1.50
144. Georgia or Southern	10c	25c	60c	90c	1.50
147. Vates Non-heading	10c	30c	80c	1.20	2.00

### 185. CORN SALAD

185. Corn Salad	10c	40c	1.00	1.50	2.50
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### CRESS

187. Water Cress	15c	75c	1.30	3.20	4.80	8.00
186. Upland	10		30c	80c	1.20	2.00
188. Curled or Pepper Grass	10c		25c	60c	90c	1.50

### GARDEN CORN

153. Hybrid Trucker's Favorite	15c	35c	60c	50c lb.	38c lb.	32c lb.
150. Bland's Extra Early	10c	35c	60c	50c lb.	36c lb.	30c lb.
151. Trucker's Favorite	10c	30c	55c	45c lb.	32c lb.	26c lb.
152. Extra Early Adams	10c	35c	60c	45c lb.	34c lb.	28c lb.
155. Norfolk Market	10c	30c	55c	45c lb.	32c lb.	26c lb.
154. Ideal or Big Early Adams	10c	35c	60c	45c lb.	34c lb.	28c lb.

### POPCORNS

183. Purdue 31 Hybrid	15c	55c	1.05	95c lb.	81c lb.	75c lb.
180. South American or Dynamite	10c	35c	60c	50c lb.	36c lb.	30c lb.
182. White Rice	10c	35c	60c	50c lb.	36c lb.	30c lb.

### POSTPAID PRICES

Pkt.	¼ oz.	½ oz.	oz.	¼ lb.
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25c	75c	\$1.35	\$2.50	\$9.00
20c	50c	95c	1.75	6.00

Pkt.	¼ oz.	½ oz.	oz.	¼ lb.
------	-------	-------	-----	-------

15c	35c	60c	95c	2.40
15c	25c	45c	80c	2.00
15c	25c	45c	80c	2.00
15c	35c	60c	95c	2.40

Pkt.	oz.	¼ lb.	½ lb.	1 lb.
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10c	45c	1.40	2.10	3.50
10c	25c	60c	90c	1.50
10c	25c	60c	90c	1.50
10c	25c	60c	90c	1.50
10c	30c	80c	1.20	2.00

Pkt.	½ lb.	1 lb.	2 to 4 lbs.	5 to 9 lbs.	10 to 24 lbs.
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15c	35c	60c	50c lb.	38c lb.	32c lb.
10c	35c	60c	50c lb.	36c lb.	30c lb.
10c	30c	55c	45c lb.	32c lb.	26c lb.
10c	35c	60c	45c lb.	34c lb.	28c lb.
10c	30c	55c	45c lb.	32c lb.	26c lb.
10c	35c	60c	45c lb.	34c lb.	28c lb.

Pkt.	½ lb.	1 lb.	2 to 4 lbs.	5 to 9 lbs.	10 to 24 lbs.
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15c	35c	60c	50c lb.	38c lb.	32c lb.
10c	35c	60c	50c lb.	36c lb.	30c lb.
10c	30c	55c	45c lb.	32c lb.	26c lb.
10c	35c	60c	45c lb.	34c lb.	28c lb.
10c	30c	55c	45c lb.	32c lb.	26c lb.
10c	35c	60c	45c lb.	34c lb.	28c lb.

Pkt.	½ lb.	1 lb.	2 to 4 lbs.	5 to 9 lbs.	10 to 24 lbs.
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15c	55c	1.05	95c lb.	81c lb.	75c lb.
10c	35c	60c	50c lb.	36c lb.	30c lb.
10c	35c	60c	50c lb.	36c lb.	30c lb.

### NOT PREPAID

1 lb.	2 to 4 lbs.	5 to 9 lbs.	10 to 24 lbs.
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40c	35c lb.	32c lb.	27c lb.
40c	35c lb.	30c lb.	25c lb.
35c	30c lb.	26c lb.	21c lb.
40c	35c lb.	28c lb.	23c lb.
35c	30c lb.	26c lb.	21c lb.
40c	35c lb.	28c lb.	23c lb.

1 lb.	2 to 4 lbs.	5 to 9 lbs.	10 to 24 lbs.
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85c	80c lb.	75c lb.	70c lb.
40c	35c lb.	30c lb.	25c lb.
40c	35c lb.	30c lb.	25c lb.

# SWEET or SUGAR CORN

PLANT MAY TILL AUGUST

1½ lbs. is a heaped quart. 5 lbs. is about ½ peck.

**Do Not Plant Sweet Corn Till the Ground Is Thoroughly Warm**

## 160. GOLDEN BANTAM

(80 Days) The earliest and sweetest yellow-grained sugar corn. The ears are not large, but are deliciously sweet and tender, about 6 inches long with 8 rows of broad grains. The most popular of all the early yellow sugar corns.

## 159. GOLDEN GIANT

(85 Days) A cross of Golden Bantam and Howling Mob, and has all the fine qualities of its parents but larger than Golden Bantam and only a few days later. The cob is small and carries 14 to 18 straight rows of long, deep, thick orange colored grains that cover the entire cob. The shuck covers the tip completely, protecting the ear from worms and birds.

## 164. COUNTRY GENTLEMAN

(90 Days) One of the richest flavored late sweet corns. Makes a good sized ear, with a small cob, densely covered with irregular rows of very long, slender, pearly white grains of the best quality. The ears are 8 to 9 inches long, are usually borne two or more to the stalk, and will keep tender and fit for use for a long season. It is sometimes called "Shoe Peg."

## 166. STOWELL'S EVERGREEN

(90 Days) Recognized as the standard late sugar corn for the home garden, for market and canning. The ears are large, the grains deep, exceptionally tender and sugary; but its strong point is that it remains in the green state longer than any other sugar corn.

## 163. GOLDEN EVERGREEN

(85 Days) The well-known Golden Bantam and Stowell's Evergreen were crossed and gave a complete blend that combined the best characteristics of each—a corn that has the color and deliciously sweet flavor of the Golden Bantam and the evergreen habit and tenderness of the Stowell's Evergreen. The ears are larger than Golden Bantam, with the Evergreen type of ear, with 14 to 18 rows of deep, sugary, rich yellow grains. Plant Golden Evergreen. We are sure you will like it, for it has both size and quality.

## 162. BLACK MEXICAN

(85 Days) The ripe grains are bluish-black, but are remarkably white in roasting ear state. In tenderness and fine quality none can surpass it. The ears, usually eight rowed, are about 8 inches long and are less subject to attack by worms than most early sweet corns. We recommend it highly to follow the first early varieties.

## Hybrid Sugar Corns

## 171. HYBRID COUNTRY GENTLEMAN

(95 Days) A hybrid variety of the Country Gentleman class with the typical zig-zag rows of deep, tender, narrow, white kernels. The stalks are about 7 feet tall, ears 7 to 8 inches long. Excellent flavor, good texture, fine for market gardeners or home gardeners.

## 169. IOANA HYBRID

(87 Days) A very productive main crop strain. It is resistant to both wilt and drought; the ears are 7 to 8 inches long, 12-14 rowed; filled with medium, narrow, light yellow kernels.

## 167. GOLDEN CROSS BANTAM HYBRID

(85 Days) Outstanding early hybrid for the South.

## 158. HYBRID STOWELL'S EVERGREEN

(95 Days) A better and more uniform yielder than open pollinated Stowell's.

## 170. MARCROSS No. 39 HYBRID

(75 Days) A well known medium early variety developed by the Connecticut Experimental Station. A fine variety for market, canning or home garden use. Medium size ears, 7 inches long, with 12 to 14 rows of yellow kernels.

## 173. IOCHIEF HYBRID

(87 Days) 1951 All-America Gold Medal Winner. It has ears 9 to 10 inches long with 16 to 18 rows of deep yellow grains, tender and excellent flavor. Somewhat resistant to heat and drought; a heavy producer.

## 172. ARISTOGOLD BANTAM EVERGREEN HYBRID CORN

Hybrid (87 Days). A most vigorous, high yielding yellow hybrid of exceptionally good quality. Ears 9 to 10 inches long with 16 to 18 rows of deep, golden yellow kernels, produced on stalks that grow 7 to 8 feet high. Husks are tight, resisting ear worms and smut. A great favorite with both home and market gardeners.

# CUCUMBER

PLANT APRIL TO JULY

1 oz. plants 100 hills.

2 lbs. plant an acre.

Plant when the weather becomes settled warm, not over an inch deep, in hills four feet apart each way. The hills should be previously prepared by mixing well-rotted manure with the soil. Put ten seeds to the hill, thin out to four plants, and give frequent but shallow cultivation. For picking, plant in June or July.

## 203. EARLY SURECROP HYBRID

See full description and price on page 1.

## 199. PALMETTO

(65 Days) A new downy mildew-resistant cucumber. The fruits are a very dark green color and are eight to nine inches long; the seed cavity is small and the flesh is excellent, the flavor is good. It is especially recommended for home garden.

## 200. A & C or COLORADO

(60 Days) Intense dark green demanded by market growers. Fruits are about 10 inches long, 2 to 2½ inches thick, straight and symmetrical. The vines are vigorous growers and disease resistant. A grand shipper.

## 189. WOOD'S EARLIGREEN

(60 Days) The name Earligen describes its earliness and the fine, rich dark green color it holds long after picking. 9 in or more in length, 2½ in. in diameter, perfectly straight, well filled at both ends, tapering slightly.

## 192. MARKETER

(65 Days) Very dark green fruits, 8 inches long, tapering slightly at both ends. A handsome cucumber for market and home use.

## 202. WHITE WONDER

(60 Days) For the home garden. Pure white at all stages of growth; the quality is fine.

## 193. STRAIGHT 8

(60 Days) This outstanding variety produces symmetrical, cylindrical fruits 8 to 9 inches long and about 2½ inches in diameter. Well rounded at the ends, deep green when ready to use—free from objectionable striping. Tender, crisp, fine flavor. Ideal for home and market.

## 196. IMPROVED LONG GREEN (London Long Green)

(70 Days) Our fine strain produces uniformly slender dark-green fruits about 12 in. long. Young fruit just right for pickles, larger ones for slicing. Universally grown in home gardens.

## 197. GREEN PROLIFIC (Early Short Green)

(55 Days) An early and prolific cucumber grown principally for pickling. 4 to 5 inches long when in table condition; dark green, fine quality.

## 198. EARLY GREEN CLUSTER

(55 Days) Very early; bears clusters of two and three. If kept gathered, will continue to set fruit. The right size and shape for pickles.

## 194. EARLY FORTUNE

(65 Days) Holds its dark green color; does not yellow till almost ripe.

## 201. GHERKIN or BURR

(60 Days) For pickling.

## 191. EARLY WHITE SPINE

(60 Days) Favorite for home gardens.

## 190. NATIONAL PICKLING

Exceptionally fine for high grade pickles.

## 195. BOSTON PICKLING

(55 Days) Very early, fine for pickling.

## Endive

PLANT MARCH, TO MAY, AUGUST and SEPTEMBER

Beginning in March, plant each month till September in 18-inch drills and thin out to one foot apart. When nearly grown, tie up the outer leaves, to blanch the heart, but do it when the plants are dry. In dry seasons give plenty of water.

## 210. GREEN CURLED

(90 Days) The hardy, rich green endive; blanches readily to creamy white.

## 211. BROAD-LEAVED BATAVIAN or ESCAROLE

(95 Days) A crisp and tender endive for salads or for boiling like greens.

## Egg Plant

PLANT FEBRUARY, MARCH and APRIL

CULTURE—Plant in hotbed in February or March. When 2 inches high, transplant to pots, boxes or in the beds 3 to 4 inches apart, and when frost is past, set out 3 feet apart in a deep, rich loamy soil. Seeds germinate slowly. An ounce produces about 1,000 plants.

## 206. BLACK BEAUTY

(120 Days) Nearly two weeks earlier than any other variety, producing large, thick, lustrous, purplish-black fruits of the finest quality. The color is uniform over the entire fruit.

## 207. FLORIDA HIGH BUSH

(125 Days) An unusually heavy bearer. Fruits produced high off ground prevents rot. They are slightly longer than thick; bears profusely and continuously; disease resistant.

# Kale

PLANT FEBRUARY, MARCH, APRIL, AUG., and SEPT.

An ounce plants 100 feet of drill; 8 lbs. to the acre broadcast, 4 to 5 lbs. in drills.

## 219. GREEN CURLED SIBERIAN

(Blue Kale or Dwarf German Greens)

(65 Days) A hardy, vigorous, spreading kale, with a distinctive bluish tinge. The leaves are beautifully curled all around the edges and retain their crisp, fresh appearance long after cutting. Stands zero weather. A splendid kale for both home use and market. Slow to seed.

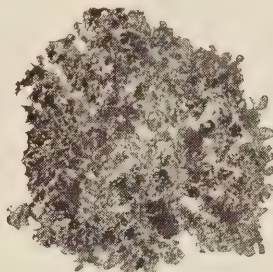
## 222. SPRING KALE

(Spring Sprouts or Hanover Salad)

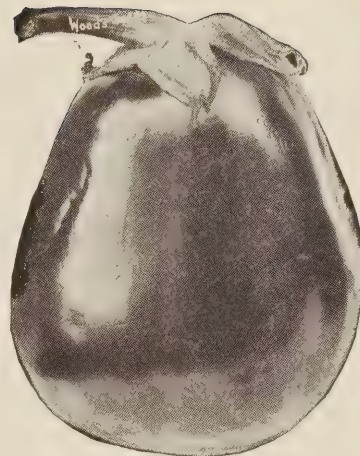
(30 Days) Sometimes called Hanover Kale. A hardy, quick-growing, smooth-leaved variety. Sow at intervals of ten days, so as always to have it young and tender.

## 220. CURLED SCOTCH or NORFOLK KALE

A hardy spreading kale that will stand extreme cold without injury and ships long distances without yellowing. Beautifully curled and retains its crisp fresh appearance long after cutting. Grows close to the ground, 12 to 15 inches high, and yields a mass, of fine salad.



Green Curled Endive



Black Beauty Egg Plant

## SWEET OR SUGAR CORN

160. Golden Bantam
159. Golden Giant
164. Country Gentleman
166. Stowell's Evergreen
163. Golden Evergreen
162. Black Mexican

### POSTPAID PRICES — PER POUND

Pkt.	1/2 lb.	1 lb.	2 to 4 lbs.	5 to 9 lbs.	10 to 24 lbs.
10c	35c	65c	50c lb.	40c lb.	34c lb.
10c	35c	65c	50c lb.	39c lb.	33c lb.
10c	35c	65c	50c lb.	40c lb.	34c lb.
10c	35c	65c	50c lb.	40c lb.	34c lb.
10c	35c	65c	50c lb.	39c lb.	33c lb.
10c	35c	65c	55c lb.	41c lb.	35c lb.

### NOT POSTPAID

1 lb.	2 to 4 lbs.	5 to 9 lbs.	10 to 24 lbs.
45c	40c lb.	34c lb.	29c lb.
45c	40c lb.	33c lb.	28c lb.
45c	40c lb.	34c lb.	29c lb.
45c	40c lb.	34c lb.	29c lb.
45c	40c lb.	33c lb.	28c lb.
45c	40c lb.	35c lb.	30c lb.

## HYBRID SUGAR CORNS

171. Hybrid Country Gentleman
169. Ioana Hybrid
167. Golden Cross Bantam Hybrid
158. Hybrid Stowell's Evergreen
170. Marcross No. 39 Hybrid
173. Lochief Hybrid
172. Aristogold Bantam Evergreen

Pkt.	1/2 lb.	1 lb.	2 to 4 lbs.	5 to 9 lbs.	10 to 24 lbs.
15c	45c	85c	75c lb.	61c lb.	55c lb.
15c	40c	75c	65c lb.	52c lb.	46c lb.
15c	40c	75c	65c lb.	52c lb.	46c lb.
15c	45c	85c	75c lb.	61c lb.	55c lb.
15c	40c	75c	65c lb.	51c lb.	45c lb.
15c	45c	85c	75c lb.	61c lb.	55c lb.
15c	45c	85c	75c lb.	61c lb.	55c lb.

1 lb.	2 to 4 lbs.	5 to 9 lbs.	10 to 24 lbs.
65c	60c lb.	55c lb.	50c lb.
55c	50c lb.	46c lb.	41c lb.
55c	50c lb.	46c lb.	41c lb.
65c	60c lb.	55c lb.	50c lb.
55c	50c lb.	45c lb.	40c lb.
65c	60c lb.	55c lb.	50c lb.
65c	60c lb.	55c lb.	50c lb.

## CUCUMBER

203. Early Surecrop Hybrid
199. Palmetto
200. A & C or Colorado
189. Wood's Earligreen
192. Marketer
202. White Wonder
193. Straight 8
196. Improved Long Green
197. Green Prolific
198. Early Green Cluster
201. Gherkin or Burr
191. Early White Spine
190. National Pickling
195. Boston Pickling
194. Early Fortune

Pkt.	1/2 oz.	oz.	1/4 lb.	1/2 lb.	1 lb.
25c	2.50	4.00	15.00		
10c	30c	50c	1.20	1.80	3.00
10c	20c	30c	80c	1.20	2.00
10c	20c	35c	90c	1.35	2.25
10c	20c	35c	90c	1.35	2.25
10c	20c	35c	90c	1.35	2.25
10c	20c	30c	80c	1.20	2.00
10c	20c	30c	80c	1.20	2.00
10c	20c	30c	70c	1.05	1.75
10c	20c	30c	70c	1.05	1.75
10c	20c	35c	90c	1.35	2.25
10c	20c	30c	70c	1.05	1.75
10c	20c	30c	70c	1.05	1.75
10c	20c	30c	70c	1.05	1.75

## ENDIVE

201. Green Curled
211. Broad-Leaved Batavian

Pkt.	1/2 oz.	oz.	1/4 lb.	1/2 lb.	1 lb.
10c	15c	25c	60c	90c	1.50
10c	15c	25c	60c	90c	1.50

## EGG PLANT

206. Black Beauty
207. Florida High Bush

Pkt.	1/2 oz.	oz.	1/4 lb.	1/2 lb.	1 lb.
15c	55c	95c	2.40	3.60	6.00
15c	55c	95c	2.40	3.60	6.00

## KALE

219. Green Curled Siberian
220. Curled Scotch or Norfolk
222. Spring Kale

Pkt.	1/2 oz.	oz.	1/4 lb.	1/2 lb.	1 lb.
10c	15c	20c	50c	75c	1.25
10c	20c	30c	80c	1.20	2.00
10c			20c	30c	50c



Wood's Earligreen Cucumber

# Lettuce

PLANT FEBRUARY TO MAY, JULY TO OCTOBER

Lettuce requires rich, moist soil, clean and thorough cultivation, and plenty of water. Make your plantings in boxes or hotbeds and harden by exposure; later plant outside and transplant 12 to 15 inches apart in 18-inch rows; or plant in 18-inch rows and thin out. The curled varieties planted thickly make a beautiful border, the rows being thinned out by pulling as wanted. For a constant supply plant every three weeks—lettuce may be had all seasons of the year. An ounce will produce about 1,500 plants; 2 pounds will make plants enough for an acre.

## 232. SALAD BOWL

See full description and price on page 1.

## 230. WOOD'S CABBAGE

(65 Days) If asked to name the most satisfactory all-round lettuce, we would unhesitatingly name Wood's Cabbage. May be planted in the early spring, in the later summer, in the fall, and it is fine for forcing in hotbed, making a medium large, firm head that blanches nicely. Quality is excellent, flavor sweet and buttery.

## 242. ICEBERG

(80 Days) No lettuce is more crisp; the large ribs are like celery stalks. A sure and reliable header even in summer. Forms a large compact head, very white inside; the quality is fine, being sweet, crisp and delicious. A choice lettuce for home gardens and nearby markets.

## 236. IMPERIAL 44

If you have not been able to get your lettuce to head plant this newer New York or iceberg type. It makes firm, deep green heads of good size in warm weather. Plant it instead of New York No. 12. Fine for home gardens and market.

## 231. IMPROVED BIG BOSTON

(75 Days) May be grown in the open ground for summer and fall use, or under canvas, and always makes large, buttery heads with thoroughly blanched hearts. The heads are extra large, firm and solid, brittle and buttery; the hearts are crisp and beautifully blanched.

## 240. COS or ROMAINE

(65 Days) Dark green strain. Has no equal for quality. Forms long, conical heads which, if tied up, blanch pure white, and crisp as celery. Makes fine heads even in hot weather. Very sweet, has distinct quality that is a pleasant change from other varieties. Try it yourself; see how well it merits a place in your garden.

## 233. SLOBOLT

(45 Days) Long standing, tender, resists heat. An open head lettuce which develops well in hot weather, without producing seed stalks as early as other varieties. The foliage is light green savoyed and frilled. Withstands mid-summer heat without going to seed for 2 or 3 weeks longer than Grand Rapids or Black Seeded Simpson.

## 243. GREAT LAKES

(82 Days) An All-America Winner. Imperial type, sure heading summer lettuce. Especially valuable for the home garden or trucker; it has a medium size solid head and is resistant to tip burn. The leaves are a distinctive dark green.

## 239. CRISP-AS-ICE

(75 Days) Neither extra early nor extra large, but fine for the private garden. In delicate flavor and tenderness no other is superior. The heads are hard, with rich, creamy yellow hearts that are exceedingly tender and sweet. Slow to start to seed. It heads even under adverse weather conditions.

## 237. SUMMER ALLHEART

(65 Days) No lettuce can compete with Allheart for heading in hot weather and make such large, compact, finely blanched heads; nor is there a summer lettuce of better quality. Its ability to head in almost any weather places it in a class by itself. A thoroughly dependable header under various weather conditions.

## 238. GRAND RAPIDS

(45 Days) Among the loose leaved lettuces there is nothing handsomer. It makes a quick growth, is hardy and holds its crispness for days after being cut. Forms large, compact clusters finely crimped around the edges. Crisp, tender and sweet.

## 234. BLACK SEEDED SIMPSON

(50 Days) Fine for outside planting to make a tender, semi-solid, crisp head. It is the easiest lettuce to grow; reliable and heat-resistant. If you have not been successful with head lettuce, try Black Seeded Simpson.

## 235. EARLY CURLED SIMPSON

(50 Days) A sure cropper even under adverse conditions. Makes a well-blanched, curly, loose head; early, crisp and tender. Especially adapted for sowing thickly in rows and cutting when young.

## 241. CHICKEN LETTUCE

(55 Days) Unlike any you have ever grown, one that will yield more chicken feed than any plant grown for greens. Three to four feet high, loaded with leaves that may be pulled like kale. After cutting it keeps on growing.

# Kohl Rabi

PLANT MARCH TO MAY, AUGUST AND SEPTEMBER

The edible part is the turnip-shaped bulb that grows above ground. Combines the flavors of the cabbage and turnip and makes a splendid dish if used when 2 to 3 inches thick. Plant in drills as early as the ground can be worked, thinning out to stand 5 to 6 inches in the row. For a succession, plant every two weeks till end of April. For fall use, plant in August or early September. Kohl rabi should be more generally grown.

## 225. EARLY WHITE VIENNA

(55 Days) The best and earliest variety; flesh white and very tender; the quality and flavor are excellent.

# Leek

PLANT FEBRUARY, MARCH AND SEPTEMBER

CULTURE—Superior to onions for soup flavoring, etc. Plant early in the spring in a light, rich, moist soil in drills half an inch deep. When 6 to 8 inches high, trim off the tops and roots and transplant 3 to 4 inches apart in 18-inch rows setting the plants in the ground up to their center leaves, and earth up to blanch the necks. One ounce will plant about 100 feet of drill.

## 227. LARGE FLAG

An early popular strain, having long thick, white, well-blanched stems; 1½ inches thick and 7 to 10 inches long with large, medium drooping leaves.

# Gourds

PLANT MAY AND JUNE—Plant in hills after frost is past and cultivate like squash.

## 216. DIPPER

For making dippers.

## 214. NEST-EGG

Good nest-egg; lasts for years.

## 217. MIXED GOURDS

Small varieties, mixed.

# CANTALOUPE

COLORADO GROWN—PLANT IN MAY AND JUNE

CULTURE—Prepare hills, 4 to 6 feet apart, in a rich, moderately dry sandy soil, using well-rotted manure. When frost is over, plant 10 to 12 seeds in each hill about one inch deep, and when well up, thin out, leaving four strong plants to the hill. Pinch off the ends of the vines when about a foot long; this will make them strong and bear more freely. Give frequent but shallow cultivation till the vines cover the ground. One ounce plants 50 hills; two pounds to the acre.

## 256. HALE'S BEST—JUMBO STRAIN

A larger strain than the well known Hale's Best No. 36, largely grown for roadside markets and delivery by truck to city markets. The melons are slightly oval, weigh 5 to 6 pounds, heavily netted and more ribbed than No. 36. The salmon flesh is thick, sweet and of excellent quality.

## 260. HALE'S BEST No. 36 or H. B.

This is probably more generally grown commercially than any other melon. It has held its place as a shipper on account of its earliness, thick meat, fine texture, delicious eating quality and its ability to stand up under hard shipping conditions. About 6 inches long, nearly round, densely covered with netting and almost entirely without ribs. It is also a splendid home market melon.

## 257. PRIDE OF WISCONSIN

(90 Days) Splendid variety either for home gardens or market gardeners. Fruits are nearly round, very coarse netting, orange flesh, solid and thick with very small seed cavity. Very sweet and of fine flavor.

## 251. IMPROVED ROCKY FORD JR.

(80 Days) An early rust and blight resistant type of Rocky Ford, but somewhat larger. A vigorous grower, the vines keep green and produce big crops of beautifully netted melons. The green flesh is thick, the seed pocket small; the netting is close and deep; the flavor is deliciously sweet.

## 255. HEARTS OF GOLD

(90 Days) The thick orange flesh is deliciously sweet, juicy and spicy right down to the thin rind. Nearly round and covered with a dense gray netting that is insect resistant; it is also blight resistant. About six inches long and usually weighs about two pounds. Highly recommended for home garden and market.

## 247. EXTRA EARLY HANOVER

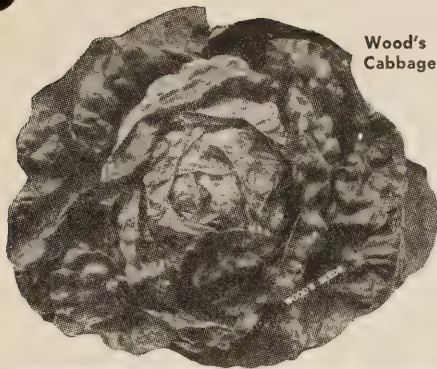
(70 Days) The earliest cantaloupe in cultivation, ripening fully ten days ahead of the Rocky Ford. Notwithstanding its extreme earliness, it makes a large melon, round, slightly flattened at the ends and well netted. The flesh is green, thick and can be eaten to the skin. In earliness, Extra Early Hanover is without a competitor.

## 254. LONG JOHN

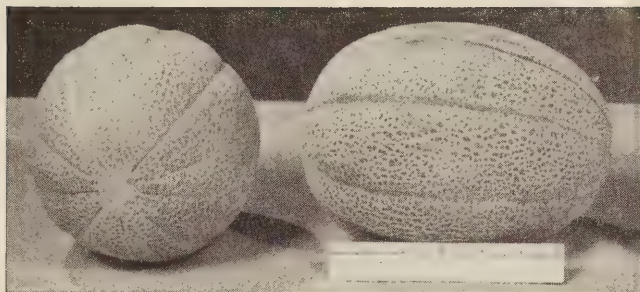
(85 Days) The melons usually average 8 to 10 inches long, but often grow to 12 inches in length. Oblong in shape, distinctly ribbed and heavily netted; green fleshed, thick meat and of most delicious spicy flavor. When marketed it commands highest prices.

## 252. ROCKY FORD NETTED GEM

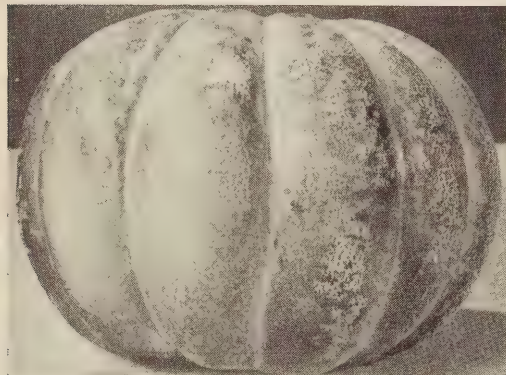
(85 Days) The original Rocky Ford. The green flesh is thick, with a small cavity; has that spicy flavor that makes a cantaloupe so delicious. Slightly ribbed, well covered with fine netting and uniform in size and shape.



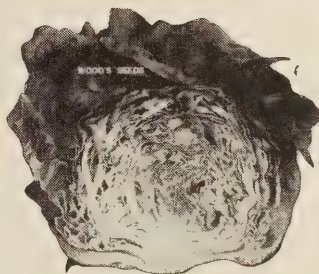
Wood's  
Cabbage Lettuce



Hale's Best Jumbo Strain

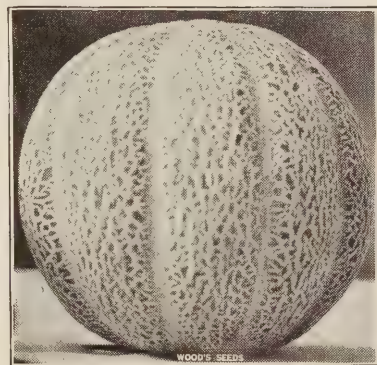


Hollybrook Luscious Cantaloupe



Iceberg Lettuce

**FOR LARGER QUANTITIES  
WRITE FOR SPECIAL PRICES**



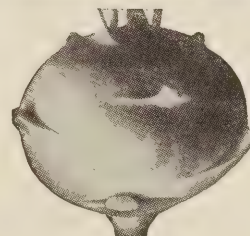
Extra Early Hanover

LETTUCE	POSTPAID PRICES					
	Pkt.	1/2 oz.	oz.	1/4 lb.	1/2 lb.	1 lb.
232. Salad Bowl .....	25c	55c	95c	2.40	3.60	6.00
230. Wood's Cabbage .....	10c	20c	30c	80c	1.20	2.00
242. Iceberg .....	10c	25c	40c	1.00	1.50	2.50
236. Imperial 44 .....	10c	30c	50c	1.30	1.95	3.25
231. Improved Big Boston .....	10c	20c	30c	70c	1.05	1.75
240. Cos or Romaine .....	10c	20c	30c	70c	1.05	1.75
233. Slobolt .....	10c	30c	50c	1.20	1.80	3.00
243. Great Lakes .....	10c	45c	80c	2.00	3.00	5.00
239. Crisp as Ice .....	10c	30c	50c	1.30	1.95	3.25
237. Summer Allheart .....	10c	20c	30c	80c	1.20	2.00
238. Grand Rapids .....	10c	20c	30c	70c	1.05	1.75
234. Black Seeded Simpson .....	10c	20c	30c	70c	1.05	1.75
235. Early Curled Simpson .....	10c	20c	30c	70c	1.05	1.75
241. Chicken Lettuce .....	10c	20c	30c	70c	1.05	1.75
KOHL RABI	Pkt.	1/2 oz.	oz.	1/4 lb.	1/2 lb.	1 lb.
225. Early White Vienna .....	15c	35c	55c	1.40	2.10	3.50
LEEK	Pkt.	1/2 oz.	oz.	1/4 lb.	1/2 lb.	1 lb.
227. Large Flag .....	15c	45c	80c	2.00	3.00	5.00
GOURDS	Pkt.	1/2 oz.	oz.	1/4 lb.	1/2 lb.	1 lb.
216. Dipper .....	15c	45c	80c	2.00	3.00	5.00
214. Nest Egg .....	15c	40c	65c	1.60	2.40	4.00
217. Mixed Gourds .....	10c	20c	30c	80c	1.20	2.00
CANTALOUPE	Pkt.	1/2 oz.	oz.	1/4 lb.	1/2 lb.	1 lb.
256. Hale's Best Jumbo Strain .....	10c	20c	30c	80c	1.20	2.00
260. Hale's Best No. 36 or H. B. ....	10c	20c	30c	80c	1.20	2.00
257. Pride of Wisconsin .....	10c	20c	30c	80c	1.20	2.00
251. Improved Rocky Ford Jr. ....	10c	25c	40c	1.00	1.50	2.50
255. Hearts of Gold .....	10c	20c	30c	80c	1.20	2.00
247. Extra Early Hanover .....	10c	25c	40c	1.00	1.50	2.50
254. Long John .....	10c	25c	40c	1.00	1.50	2.50
261. Hollybrook Luscious .....	15c	30c	50c	1.30	1.95	3.25



Large Flag Leek

**FOR LARGER QUANTITIES  
WRITE FOR SPECIAL PRICES**



Early White Vienna  
Kohl Rabi

**FOR LARGER QUANTITIES WRITE FOR SPECIAL PRICES**

## Cantaloupes (Continued)

### 253. GOLD LINED ROCKY FORD

(85 Days) In delicious flavor excels the ordinary Rocky Ford; is slightly longer and a few days later. The rich golden meat is thick, fine grained, and deliciously sweet and juicy and can be eaten right down to the rind. Melons are covered with closely laced gray netting except a narrow strip between the ribs.

### 249. EARLY KNIGHT

(Maryland or Sweet Air)

(80 Days) In earliness Knight ranks next to our Extra Early Hanover and Early Rocky Ford. A happy combination of earliness, productiveness and quality. Nearly oval shaped, densely netted, of good size with thick green flesh; very luscious and ripens close to the skin. Uniform in size, averaging 7 to 8 in. long, 5 to 6 in. across.

### 259. LARGE HACKENSACK or Turk's Cap

(85 Days) Once called a muskmelon. The fruits are large, nearly round, flattened at the ends, has wide slices; is densely netted; the flesh is thick, sweet and juicy. Recommended only for the home garden and nearby market.

### 261. HOLLYBROOK LUSCIOUS

(90 Days) For flavor and size, this is the king of all melons. Too large to be profitable for the market—they often weigh 15 to 20 lbs.—they are ideal for home use; one melon is enough for one family. The flavor is equal to that of a Honey Dew melon. Continues bearing till cold weather and holds its splendid quality up to the very last.

### 248. WOOD'S PERFECTION

(80 Days) The most delicious of all orange-fleshed cantaloupes; beautiful in appearance, but the deliciously sweet spicy flavor of its fine-grained, solid flesh is its outstanding characteristic. There is no trace of stringiness; the flesh is so thick that the seed cavity is unusually small; it is covered with a lace-like netting over the entire melon. We recommend it to everyone as a melon of surpassing quality and flavor.

### 245. HONEY DEW

(110 Days) The smooth skin is creamy white when ripe and so tough that the melon is practically sealed up and will keep for a month or more. Allow 3 months to mature, pull when the blossom end is slightly soft, and keep a few days before serving. Has a flavor distinct from the flavor of cantaloupe.

### 262. BANANA

(90 Days) Banana shaped and has the banana flavor; grows 15 to 20 inches long by four to six inches in diameter; has thick orange flesh with delightfully sweet flavor.

### 250. WOOD'S EARLY ROCKY FORD

(75 Days) Selected for earliness; a week to ten days earlier than the original Rocky Ford, like it in shape, but a little larger. The melons are heavily netted, have small seed cavity, firm and thick green flesh, and are attractive in both shape and color. The flavor is deliciously sweet and spicy. It is early, prolific and of fine quality. This is just the melon to follow our Extra Early Hanover. Has spicy flavor found only in the best cantaloupes.

### 263. GLASS MELON or Mango

(90 Days) For preserving, sweet pickles, mangoes stuffed like peppers, pies, and may be sliced and fried like egg-plant.

## WATERMELONS

### SOUTHERN GROWN PLANT IN MAY AND JUNE

Prepare hills 8 or 10 feet apart each way by working in thoroughly rotted manure, or poultry droppings—rich ground gives the plants a good start before the insects attack them. When the ground is warm plant 6 or 8 seeds to the hill, covering an inch deep and, when well up, thin out, leaving three strong plants to each hill. One ounce will plant 30 hills; 3 pounds one acre.

### 272. NEW HAMPSHIRE MIDGET ICEBOX WATERMELON

See page 1 for description and price.

### 286. GARRISON or DARLINGTON

(90 Days) Striped like a Georgia Rattlesnake and under favorable conditions grows larger, is sweeter and more delicate. Often attain up to 75 lbs. in weight. The flesh is brilliant red, tender luscious, very sweet and has a delicious flavor. Where Garrison is best known it is preferred to all other melons for home gardens.

### 282. DIXIE QUEEN

(85 Days) (Sometimes called Cuban Queen) Not the biggest melon, but the quality is excellent. The sparkling, crisp, rich scarlet flesh is firm, sweet and juicy right up to the thin, tough rind. Unbeatable for the home garden.

### 269. KLECKLEY'S SWEET or MONTE CHRISTO

(85 Days) (The "Wondermelon") All of the sparkling, crisp, bright crimson meat is deliciously sweet right up to the thin rind. For home garden we recommend it without reserve.

### 270. IRISH GRAY

(90 Days) In sweetness it is like Kleckley's Sweet; in shipping quality, it compares with Tom Watson. The thin rind is so tough it will not burst from rough treatment in transit. The color is mottled greenish gray; the flesh is red, sweet, crisp and free from stringiness. Although a grand shipper, is equally fine for home garden.

### 277. TOM WATSON

(90 Days) For years the outstanding shipping melon and equally popular for the home-garden. The dark green melons are large and long, the flesh rich, red, crisp, juicy and sweet.

### 276. FLORIDA GIANT or CANNONBALL (Black Diamond)

(90 Days). If you grow them on good land, feed them well and leave only one or two melons to the vine, melons weighing nearly a hundred pounds may be grown under favorable growing conditions. The size depends on the land and the supply of proper plant food, but melons averaging 40 lbs. should be produced under usual cultural methods. The melons are oval shaped with blunt ends, dark green skin, firm, crisp, bright red flesh. It is the largest of the newly introduced varieties. Seeds are black.

### 271. FLORIDA FAVORITE

(85 Days) (Sometimes called Pearson)—Not as early as the earliest varieties, yet Florida Favorite is classed as an extra early melon. It is not stringy; the flesh is bright crimson, crisp, solid and deliciously sweet. Although bigger melons have been introduced, Florida Favorite holds its splendid reputation for uniformly good quality and is a prime favorite, especially for the home garden and for shipment to nearby markets.

### 275. STONE MOUNTAIN

(90 Days) One of the largest of the round or nearly round melons, for they frequently weigh 50 pounds or more. The outside color is dark green; the flesh is deep red, firm and solid, almost all heart. Is especially recommended for home garden and nearby markets; the rind is tough enough to stand considerable handling.

### 281. CONGO or 46-40

The only shipping variety known today which is resistant to Anthracnose. This variety promises to be of exceptional importance. The melons are similar in size and shape to Garrison, the rind is very tough and dark green with darker green stripes. The flesh is very bright red. Sweet and ripens well out to the rind.

### 279. IMPROVED GEORGIA or AUGUSTA RATTLESNAKE

(90 Days) Rattlesnake has always been regarded as a fine melon and by many is preferred to all others. The rind is thin and tough, the flesh deep scarlet, the flavor and fine quality are unsurpassed by any other melon. We recommend it for home garden and for shipping.

### 284. PRESERVING CITRON

(95 Days) Used for making preserves and sweet-meats and for stock feeding. Enormously productive; keeps for months. Grow them as you do watermelons, but not near your melon patch.

## WILT RESISTANT WATERMELONS

Wilt is the greatest menace to watermelon production in the South and varieties resistant to fusarium wilt have become a real necessity. Wilt is a soil-borne disease and lives in the land for ten to fifteen years. The only remedy is to plant wilt-resistant varieties.

### 273. BLACKLEE—Wilt Resistant

The dark green rind is about half an inch thick; the flesh deep rich red; seeds black. The rind is very tough, making it excellent for shipping; after pulling it keeps in fine condition longer than other melons; attains a weight up to 50 lbs. To have extra large melons, it is sometimes necessary to remove some young fruits, as the vines are so vigorous and prolific they have a tendency to produce so many the average size is reduced.

### 285. LEESBURG or Wilt Resistant Kleckley's Sweet

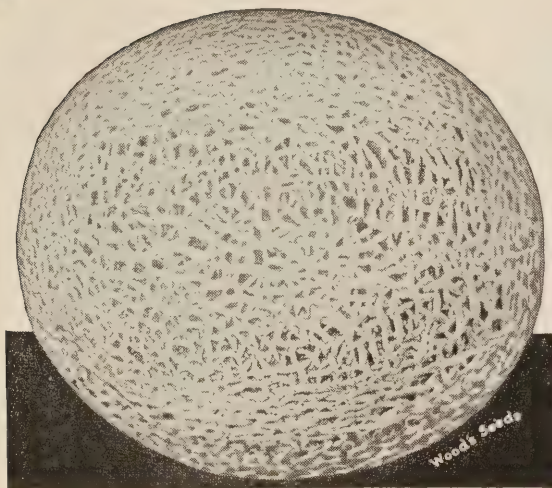
(90 Days) In every way fully equal to our standard strain of Kleckley's Sweet in quality and size, with the distinct advantage of being wilt resistant. It marks a conspicuous advance in the development of this universally popular melon for growing on wilt-sick soils.

### 283. HAWKESBURY—Wilt-Resistant

(90 Days) It makes an oblong melon of good size, averaging about 35 lbs.; light grayish green color; tough rind; medium to deep red flesh; tender, sweet and juicy. It should be planted wherever wilt is prevalent.

### 274. WILT RESISTANT DIXIE QUEEN

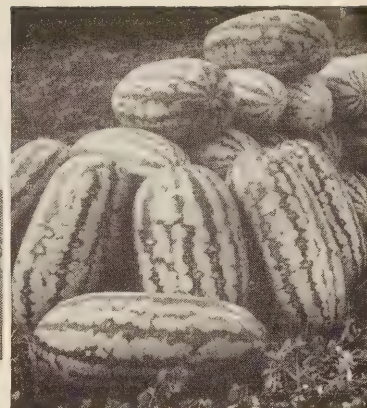
Is highly resistant to Fusarium Wilt, which has become so prevalent in some parts of the country as to render growing watermelons extremely hazardous. Melons are very superior in quality, being sweeter, with more luscious, and deeper, richer red flesh. Distinctive characteristics are larger seed, greater vigor and hardness of vines, which are less affected by adverse weather conditions, and denser foliage giving greater protection to melons against sun-burn.



Wood's Perfection Cantaloupe



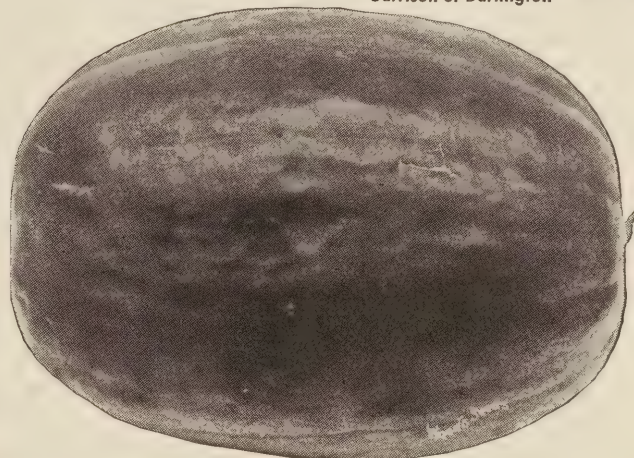
Wilt Resistant Dixie Queen Watermelon



Garrison or Darlington



Congo Watermelon



Florida Giant or Cannonball Watermelon

FOR LARGER QUANTITIES  
WRITE FOR SPECIAL PRICES

## CANTALOUPE (Continued)

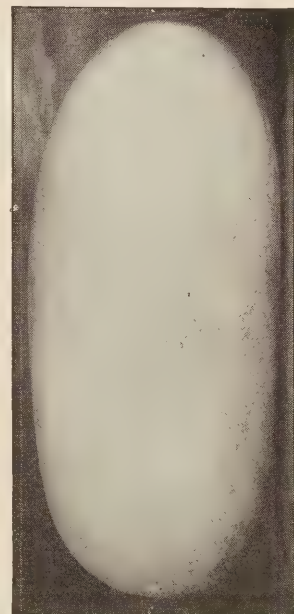
253. Gold Lined Rocky Ford .....
249. Early Knight .....
259. Large Hackensack .....
252. Rocky Ford Netted Gem .....
248. Wood's Perfection .....
245. Honey Dew .....
262. Banana .....
250. Wood's Early Rocky Ford .....
262. Glass .....

## WATERMELONS

272. New Hampshire Midget (Icebox) .....
286. Garrison or Darlington .....
282. Dixie Queen .....
269. Kleckley Sweet .....
270. Irish Gray .....
277. Tom Watson .....
276. Florida Giant or Cannonball .....
271. Florida Favorite .....
275. Stone Mountain .....
281. Congo .....
279. Georgia Rattlesnake .....
284. Preserving Citron .....

## POSTPAID PRICES

	Pkt.	1/2 oz.	oz.	1/4 lb.	1/2 lb.	1 lb.
253. Gold Lined Rocky Ford .....	10c	20c	30c	80c	1.20	2.00
249. Early Knight .....	10c	25c	35c	90c	1.35	2.25
259. Large Hackensack .....	10c	20c	30c	80c	1.20	2.00
252. Rocky Ford Netted Gem .....	10c	20c	30c	80c	1.20	2.00
248. Wood's Perfection .....	10c	25c	40c	1.00	1.50	2.50
245. Honey Dew .....	10c	20c	30c	80c	1.20	2.00
262. Banana .....	10c	25c	35c	90c	1.35	2.25
250. Wood's Early Rocky Ford .....	10c	25c	40c	1.00	1.50	2.50
262. Glass .....	15c	40c	65c	1.60	2.40	4.00
<hr/>						
	Pkt.	1/2 oz.	oz.	1/4 lb.	1/2 lb.	1 lb.
272. New Hampshire Midget (Icebox) .....	25c	40c	70c	1.80	2.70	4.50
286. Garrison or Darlington .....	10c	30c	50c	1.20	1.80	3.00
282. Dixie Queen .....	10c	15c	25c	60c	90c	1.50
269. Kleckley Sweet .....	10c	15c	25c	60c	90c	1.50
270. Irish Gray .....	10c	20c	30c	70c	1.05	1.75
277. Tom Watson .....	10c	15c	25c	60c	90c	1.50
276. Florida Giant or Cannonball .....	10c	20c	30c	70c	1.05	1.75
271. Florida Favorite .....	10c	15c	25c	60c	90c	1.50
275. Stone Mountain .....	10c	15c	25c	60c	90c	1.50
281. Congo .....	10c	35c	55c	1.40	2.10	3.50
279. Georgia Rattlesnake .....	10c	15c	25c	60c	90c	1.50
284. Preserving Citron .....	10c	15c	25c	60c	90c	1.50



Hawkesbury-Wilt Resistant  
Watermelon

FOR LARGER QUANTITIES WRITE FOR SPECIAL PRICES

## Mustard

PLANT IN FEBRUARY, MARCH AND APRIL, SEPTEMBER AND OCTOBER. Plant in rows 12 to 18 inches apart; 1 ounce plants 100 feet of row.

### 290. SOUTHERN GIANT CURLED

(Long Standing Type)

(35 Days) The best known and most popular variety. The plants are large and upright in growth, leaves large, long oval, deeply cut edge, which is ruffled and curled, medium dark green, mild flavor.

### 292. CHINESE BROAD LEAVED

(40 Days) Makes a large and tender growth without bitter taste. Ready six weeks from sowing; sweet and pungent. A fine salad or may be boiled for greens.

### 294. FLORIDA BROAD LEAVED

(40 Days) Popular for its fine table quality. Large leaves broad and thick; a quick grower; slow to shoot to seed.

### 291. TENDERGREEN or MUSTARD SPINACH

(25 Days) A mild mustard with a spinach flavor that can be grown in 3 to 4 weeks, and in almost any season of the year, even during hot summer weather, and make an abundance of greens. Make a planting every two weeks.

### 289. FORDHOOK FANCY

(45 Days) A fine upright growing variety with leaves deeply fringed with ruffled edges, mild flavor for greens or salad. Stands a long time before bolting to seed.

### 293. OLD-FASHIONED MUSTARD

A variety very popular in North Carolina. The leaves are long and ruffled, often referred to as Old-Fashioned Ragged Edge Mustard. No finer mustard salad grown. Matures in six weeks.

## Okra or Gumbo

When the ground has become warm, sow thickly in drills 3 feet apart and thin out to a foot apart. For winter use, slice into narrow rings when young, string them and hang in the shade to dry; or they may be pickled like cucumbers or canned. One ounce will plant 30 feet of drill.

### 297. DWARF LONG GREEN POD

(60 Days) Dwarf, but immensely productive. The pods are tender, of the best quality, set thickly on the plant, form early and are borne throughout the season.

### 298. PERKINS MAMMOTH LONG GREEN

(60 Days) Wonderfully productive; the intense green pods, 8 to 9 inches long, are borne from 3 to 4 inches above ground to the top of the plant. The long slender pods are straight, pointed, and hold their tenderness. Fine for canning.

### 296. WHITE VELVET

(60 Days) Bears round, white, smooth pods, 6 to 7 inches long, without ridges like other varieties; slender, fleshy and very tender. The extra large pods are produced in great abundance.

### 299. LOUISIANA GREEN VELVET

(60 Days) Produces long slender, light green pods, 7 to 8 inches long, spineless and very tender. A fine canning variety because of its ability to hold green color and shape of rings when sliced.

### 295. CLEMSON SPINELESS OKRA

(60 Days) The Clemson Experiment Station introduced this newest okra variety that was awarded the silver medal by the All-America judges. It is a spineless strain of Perkins Mammoth Long Green; produces a prodigious crop of rich, deep green, tender, straight spineless pods of uniformly fine quality. As early as Perkins. Grows 4 feet high.

## ONION SEEDS

PLANT IN FEBRUARY, MARCH, APRIL, AUGUST AND SEPTEMBER

Plant 1 oz. to 100 feet of row; 5 to 6 lbs. to the acre.

In February, March and April plant thickly 1/2 inch deep in hotbeds or plant outside later. When the size of a goose quill transplant 3 to 4 inches apart in 15 to 18-inch rows. Plantings may also be made where the onions are to grow, thinning out to stand 3 to 4 inches apart, but the transplanting method saves seeds, at least two weeding, and gives larger yields. KEEP FREE OF WEEDS.

### 309. EXTRA EARLY WHITE PEARL

(85 Days) The earliest white onion; makes good sized pearly white bulbs, tender, mild and of the best flavor. To make early spring onions, sow thickly in rows during March or early April; put out the sets next fall to make large onions next spring before any other kinds are ready. Splendid for pickling.

### 306. VALENCIA SWEET SPANISH

(110 Days) A thoroughbred among onions. With proper culture, sowing the seeds in beds and transplanting 4 inches apart in the row, as large and as sweet onions can be grown as any that are imported. The globe-shaped bulbs are light yellow; the flesh sparkling white, fine grained, mild and exceptionally sweet.

### 303. SILVER SKIN or WHITE PORTUGAL

(100 Days) A beautiful pure white onion of good size largely used for growing matured onions, for sets, for pickling, for bunching in the spring, and for use as a salad when young. The flesh and skin are pure white, very mild and sweet. It makes a nice, firm, hard onion, one that will keep. The small bulbs make as good a pickling onion as our White Pearl.

### 308. PRIZE TAKER or SPANISH KING

(100 Days) Large and of fine flavor, like nearly all Spanish onions. The skin is rich straw color, the flesh is pure white, sweet, mild and tender. Ripens up firm and hard; a good cropper and always uniformly globe shaped with small neck. The young plants can be used as a salad, the half grown onions in early summer and the ripe onions during the remainder of the year. Prize Taker is a success wherever onions can be grown.

### 302. YELLOW GLOBE DANVERS

(110 Days) The best known and most largely grown yellow onion for spring planting. Medium to large size, averaging about 2 in. in diameter, uniformly globe-shaped, have small necks and ripen evenly. The skin is light yellow; flesh is creamy white, crisp and mild in flavor. A fine keeper, matures early and is universally recommended for general crop. Early and even ripening, attractive, uniform shape, good keeping quality and mild flavor have all combined to make Danvers the most popular yellow onion for spring planting.

## Onion Sets

1/2 peck 4 lbs.; Peck 8 lbs.; Bushel 32 lbs. Bushel Prices Quoted on Request.

Plant 4 inches apart, in rows half an inch deep and 1 foot between the rows, but do not cover the sets entirely, except Potato Onions, which should be planted in rows 2 feet apart and 10 inches apart in the row, and covered about one inch. Plant as early in the spring as the ground can be prepared and they will be ready for the table several weeks earlier than onions grown from seeds. All varieties can be set out in the fall as well as spring. 5 to 8 bu. plant an acre.

**EBENEZER**—No onion will keep better, and none will send up as few seed stalks. It makes a fine, hard onion of good size and matures early. By mail postpaid, lb. 45c; 1/2 pk. \$1.00; pk. \$1.70. Not postpaid, lb. 25c; 1/2 pk. 70c; pk. \$1.25.

**YELLOW DANVERS**—The most popular of all the yellow varieties. The large, handsome onions are ready early in the summer. By mail postpaid, lb. 45c; 1/2 peck \$1.00; peck \$1.70. Not postpaid, lb. 25c; 1/2 peck 70c; peck \$1.25.

**SILVER SKIN**—Silvery white. The best white onion for spring setting; mild flavor. By mail postpaid, lb. 50c; 1/2 peck \$1.10; peck \$1.85. Not postpaid, lb. 30c; 1/2 peck 80c; peck \$1.40.

**WHITE MULTIPLIER**—Fine for early spring bunching. Matures early; flesh is white and mild. By mail postpaid, lb. 65c; 1/2 pk. \$2.05; pk. \$3.20. Not postpaid, lb. 45c; 1/2 pk. \$1.75; pk. \$3.25.

## Parsley

**CULTURE**—Plant in February, March or early in April half an inch deep, in rows 12 to 18 inches apart, pressing the soil after planting. Slow to germinate, sometimes 2 or 3 weeks in coming up. Germination may be hastened by soaking 24 to 36 hours before planting, or by covering the rows with boards to retain the moisture. A few radish seed should be sown in the row with parsley to mark the row and allow early cultivation. The radishes can be pulled early and not interfere with the parsley. If dried and rubbed to powder it may be bottled for use later. An ounce plants 100 feet.

### 314. CHAMPION MOSS CURLED

(70 Days) The most improved strain; is beautifully curled and crimped, and is the best for garnishing and flavoring. If cut when about 3 inches high, it starts a new growth that will be better curled and a brighter color.

### 315. PLAIN or SINGLE

(70 Days) Hardier than the curled; stronger flavored; color very dark green; fine for flavoring soups, stews and garnishing, or they may be dried till crisp, rubbed to a powder and kept in bottles till needed.

### 313. HAMBURG PARSNIP ROOTED

(90 Days) Both the tops and roots are edible. The 5 to 6-in. parsnip-like roots are used for flavoring soups and stews.

## Parsnips

PLANT FROM MARCH TO JUNE 15th

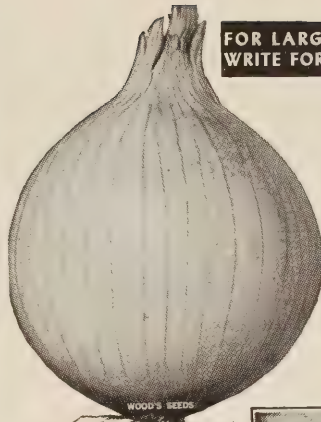
Plant as early in the spring as the weather will permit and continue planting till the middle of June. Plant 1/2 inch deep in a rich, deeply worked, sandy loam, in rows 18 to 24 inches apart, and when 2 inches high thin out to 4 to 6 inches apart. Parsnips germinate slowly, especially in dry weather; plant a few radish seeds with them to mark the row for early cultivation. Parsnips are improved by frost, so they can be dug as wanted, or stored for winter use. Do not use fresh stable manure on parsnips. An ounce plants 100 feet of drill; 5 pounds plant an acre.

### 317. SUGAR or HOLLOW CROWN

(100 Days) The standard variety, making long, smooth, white roots, uniform in shape, tender and well flavored. Fine for both table and stock.



Champion Moss Curled Parsley

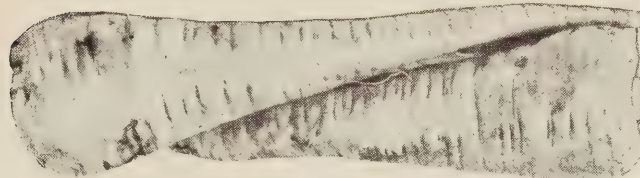


Prize Taker or Spanish King

FOR LARGER QUANTITIES  
WRITE FOR SPECIAL PRICES



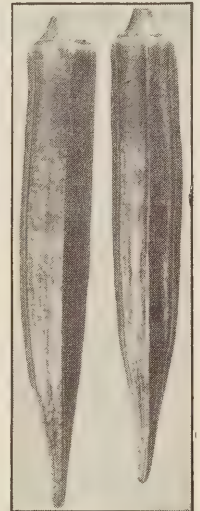
Silver Skin or Wh. Portugal Onion



Sugar or Hollow Crown Parsnip



Southern Giant Curled Mustard



Clemson Spineless Okra

## MUSTARD

	POSTPAID PRICES					
	Pkt.	1/2 oz.	oz.	1/4 lb.	1/2 lb.	1 lb.
290. Southern Giant Curled	10c	15c	25c	60c	90c	1.50
292. Chinese Broad Leaved	10c	15c	30c	70c	1.05	1.75
294. Florida Broad Leaved	10c	15c	30c	70c	1.05	1.75
291. Tendergreen	10c	15c	20c	50c	75c	1.25
289. Fordhook Fancy	10c	15c	25c	60c	90c	1.50
293. Old Fashioned Mustard	10c	20c	30c	80c	1.20	2.00

## OKRA

	Pkt.	oz.	1/4 lb.	1/2 lb.	1 lb.
297. Dwarf Long Green Pod	10c	20c	50c	75c	1.25
298. Perkins Mam Long Green	10c	20c	50c	75c	1.25
296. White Velvet	10c	25c	60c	90c	1.50
299. Louisiana Green Velvet	10c	20c	50c	75c	1.25
295. Clemson Spineless	10c	25c	60c	90c	1.50

## ONION SEEDS

	Pkt.	1/2 oz.	oz.	1/4 lb.	1/2 lb.	1 lb.
309. Extra Early White Pearl	15c	40c	65c	1.60	2.40	4.00
306. Valencia Sweet Spanish	15c	35c	55c	1.40	2.10	3.50
303. Silver Skin or Wh. Portugal	15c	35c	60c	1.50	2.25	3.75
308. Prize Taker or Spanish King	15c	35c	55c	1.40	2.10	3.50
302. Yellow Globe Danvers	15c	35c	55c	1.40	2.10	3.50

## ONION SETS

	POSTPAID PRICES			NOT POSTPAID		
	1 lb.	1/2 peck	1 peck	1 lb.	1/2 peck	1 peck
Ebenezer	45c	1.00	1.70	25c	70c	1.25
Yellow Globe Danvers	45c	1.00	1.70	25c	70c	1.25
Silver Skin	50c	1.10	1.85	30c	80c	1.40
White Multiplier	65c	2.05	3.70	45c	1.75	3.25

## PARSLEY

	Pkt.	oz.	1/4 lb.	1/2 lb.	1 lb.
314. Champion Moss Curled	10c	20c	50c	75c	1.25
315. Plain or Single	10c	20c	50c	75c	1.25
313. Hamburg Parsnip Rooted	10c	20c	50c	75c	1.25

## PARSNIP

	Pkt.	1/2 oz.	oz.	1/4 lb.	1/2 lb.	1 lb.
317. Sugar or Hollow Crown	10c	20c	30c	70c	1.05	1.75



White Velvet Okra

# GARDEN PEAS - Early Varieties

(VARIETIES MARKED WITH STAR (\*) ARE WRINKLED) PLANT FEBRUARY TO MAY AND IN AUGUST

Peas do best in a light, rich, loamy soil that has been liberally manured the previous season. Plant the smooth varieties as early as the ground can be worked. The wrinkled peas are not as hardy and should be planted later, but they are sweeter and better flavored. For a continuous crop, plant every two weeks—as late as August for a late crop. Plant 2 to 3 inches deep in double rows 2 to 3 inches apart, 2 to 3 feet between the double rows; stake the tall varieties with brush and work the earth toward them two or three times during growth. Gather as fast as they are fit to use, otherwise they will stop bearing. 1 lb. will plant 100 ft. row; 90 lbs. per acre.

## 319. PEDIGREE EXTRA EARLY

(50 Days) (Height 2½ feet) All that its name implies, a thoroughbred pea. The pods are well filled, containing usually 5 to 7 beautiful green peas, the pods retaining their fresh green color long after being picked. Recommended on account of its extreme earliness, well filled pods and great productiveness.

## 321. WILT-RESISTANT EXTRA EARLY ALASKA

(50 Days) (Height 2½ feet) Recommended for its earliness and hardiness, allowing extra early planting; pods and peas are not large, but are borne in abundance. In earliness it is a close rival to our Pedigree Extra Early. A prime favorite with market growers, as it holds its green color so well, and almost the entire crop can be gathered at a single picking.

## 322. LARGE PODDED ALASKA or AMEER

(55 Days) (Height 2½ feet) Only a few days later than Extra Early Alaska, but the pods and peas are larger, and it is more productive. The dark green pods are frequently borne in pairs; its hardiness allows earlier planting than the wrinkled varieties; it bears abundantly and the quality is good.

## 323. LAXTON'S PROGRESS\*

(53 Days) (Height 15 to 18 inches) The earliest and one of the best of the large-podded wrinkled peas. Yields better than any other pea of equal quality; 4 to 4½-inch pods are dark green, large, long and well filled with sweet and delicious peas. Appeals to both home gardeners and market growers because of its earliness and choice, sweet quality.

# SECOND EARLY and LATE PEAS

## 339. DARK GREEN TELEPHONE\*

(75 Days; height 3½ feet) A highly bred pea of attractive appearance and fine quality. This pea should not be confused with the light colored Telephones as generally sold. Our Telephones are longer and larger podded, much darker green and are richer in flavor. The pods generally measure 5 to 5½ inches long, are broad, straight, and are filled to capacity with big, tender peas, usually 6 to 8 peas to the pod.

## 337. BLISS EVERBEARING\*

(70 Days; height 2½ feet) If picked as the pods mature, the vines throw out branches bearing pods that mature in succession, thus prolonging the season. The peas are of good size, tender, and of fine flavor. Pods 3 inches long, and well filled.

## 329. LAXTONIAN or HUNDREDFOLD\*

(55 Days) (Sometimes called Blue Bantam) (Height 15 to 18 inches) A combination of earliness, productiveness and fine quality. A wrinkled pea producing large, dark green pods 4 in. long, containing 6 to 8 large peas. There is no better extra early wrinkled pea.

## 325. LITTLE MARVEL\*

(55 Days; height 18 inches) Among the earliest of the better wrinkled peas; has a stocky vine heavily set with dark green 3-in. pods closely crowded with 6 to 8 peas of exceptional quality and flavor. Only a few days later than extra early smooth seeded peas, but of better quality.

## 324. NOTT'S EXCELSIOR

(60 Days; height 15 inches) Has all the good qualities of the American Wonder and Premium Gem, but is a better yielder. The 3-in. pods contain 5 to 7 good sized, tender, delicious peas. A wonderful yielder, highly recommended.

## 328. EARLY BIRD or LAXTON'S SUPERB

(55 Days; height 18 to 20 inches) The earliest large-podded semi-wrinkled pea bearing medium dark green pods 4 to 4½ in. long. Usually contain 7 to 9 large peas of good quality. Hardy enough to allow planting 2 weeks ahead of wrinkled varieties.

## 332. THOMAS LAXTON\*

(55 Days) (Height 2½ feet) An exceptionally fine wrinkled pea with dark green pods nearly 4 inches long that are packed with peas, often 7 or 8 to the pod. It is only a few days later than the extra early smooth peas; is quite hardy and very prolific. Without a superior in quality. Recommended for earliness, size and fine quality.

## 340. CHAMPION OF ENGLAND\*

(80 days; height 4 feet) Regarded as one of the best late peas. Large, tender and luscious. Hardy and vigorous in growth; pods 4 inches long, broad, nearly straight dark green color.

## 342. LARGE WHITE MARROWFAT

(80 days; height 4 ft.) A big yielder for mid-summer and late crop. The pods contain 4 to 5 peas, are about 3 inches long, full to the ends. Not as sweet as the wrinkled varieties, but the most productive of all garden peas very hardy.

## 345. DWARF TELEPHONE or DAISY\*

(70 Days; height 2 ft.) A dwarf type of our fall Telephone, has all the splendid qualities of that fine pea, and about a week earlier. Abundant bearer of long broad, straight pods about 4½ in. long that contain 7 to 8 big, luscious peas.

# EDIBLE PODDED or SALAD PEA

## 344. WOOD'S MAMMOTH LUSCIOUS SUGAR\*

The finest type of sugar peas. Has no equal for sweetness and tenderness.

(75 days; height 4½ feet) Really a double purpose pea, for it may be used as an edible podded as well as a shelled pea, and is the equal of the sweetest wrinkled variety. The pods when about half grown should be sliced and boiled like snap beans and served with butter or sauce. The pods are 5 to 6 inches long; 1½ inches broad, and are produced continuously for a long season. Requires support.

## 343. DWARF GRAY SUGAR

(75 Days) A highly productive pea growing 2½ feet high, bearing an abundance of sweet, tender pods about 3 inches long. Prepare for the table as you would snap beans. The pods are smaller than Mammoth Luscious; the flavor is fine; resistant to fusarium blight; purple blossom.

Plant February and March  
May to July

# PEPPER

One ounce will produce about 1,200 plants.

Plant in boxes in February or March, cover ¼ inch deep, and transplant outside in May, 18 to 24 inches apart, in 2 or 3-foot rows. When the ground becomes warm, and until July, plant outside for a late crop. Cultivate well and keep free of weeds. Hen manure, or a good garden fertilizer, worked into the soil when the plants are 6 in. high, will materially increase yield.

## 353. RUBY GIANT or WORLD BEATER

(115 Days) Larger than Ruby King and almost as early; 5 in. long by 3½ in. across; flesh thick and mild. A fine pepper for home garden and market.

## 357. CALIFORNIA WONDER

(120 Days) In size it compares with Chinese Giant, about 4 inches across by 4½ to 5 inches long, but in thickness of flesh there is no other pepper to compare with it. Its quarter of an inch thickness of flesh is not found in any other pepper. It is medium early; quality is the finest, being sweet, crisp, tender and never hot.

## 352. LARGE SWEET BULL NOSE

(120 Days) Large fruits with thick, mild flesh of excellent quality for salads and stuffing. Grows 2 feet high and very productive.

## 354. RUBY KING

(110 Days) Wonderfully productive, bearing fruits 4½ to 5 in. long by 3 in. across. Its large size and thick, mild flesh make it particularly fine for stuffing. Bright ruby red.

## 355. PIMIENTO

(110 Days) Can be eaten raw like an apple, stuffed with meats, rice, etc., and baked; can be served as a salad and for canning is especially fine; smooth and uniform in shape and size; bears abundantly till frost.

## 356. FLORIDA GIANT

(125 Days) A selection of California Wonder but fruits average larger. Plants are 24 to 30 inches tall with vigorous growth, bearing, upright fruits. Adapted to the South and particularly well liked in Florida on account of the heavy foliage.

## 358. LONG RED CAYENNE

(125 Days) Very hot, used for pickling and drying; 3 to 4 inches long; a profuse yielder.

## 359. RED CHILI

(140 Days) Bears immense quantity of small, hot peppers for pepper sauce, vinegar, pickling and drying. Pods 1½ in. long.

PEPPER PLANTS—SEE PAGE 27



Thomas Laxton Pea



Harvesting a crop of Thomas Laxton Peas at our growing station in Idaho.



Dark Green Telephones



Ruby Giant Pepper

**FOR LARGER QUANTITIES  
WRITE FOR SPECIAL PRICES**

## GARDEN PEAS

319. Pedigree Extra Early .....
321. Wilt-Resistant Extra Early Alaska .....
322. Large Podded Alaska or Ameer .....
323. Laxtons Progress .....
329. Laxtonian or Hundredfold .....
325. Little Marvel .....
324. Notts Excelsior .....
328. Early Bird or Laxtons Superb .....
332. Thomas Laxton .....
339. Dark Green Telephone .....
337. Bliss Everbearing .....
340. Champion of England .....
342. Large White Marrowfat .....
345. Dwarf Telephone or Daisy .....
344. Wood's Mammoth Luscious .....
343. Dwarf Gray Sugar .....

## PEPPER

353. Ruby Giant or World Beater .....
357. California Wonder .....
352. Large Sweet Bull Nose .....
354. Ruby King .....
355. Pimento .....
356. Florida Giant .....
358. Long Red Cayenne .....
359. Red Chili .....

### POSTPAID PRICES — PER POUND

Pkt.	1/2 lb.	1 lb.	2 to 4 lbs.	5 to 9 lbs.	10 to 24 lbs.
10c	35c	60c	45c lb.	34c lb.	28c lb.
10c	30c	55c	45c lb.	33c	27c
10c	35c	60c	50c lb.	38c lb.	32c lb.
10c	35c	65c	50c lb.	40c lb.	34c lb.
10c	35c	55c	50c lb.	40c lb.	34c lb.
10c	35c	65c	50c lb.	40c lb.	34c lb.
10c	35c	60c	50c lb.	38c lb.	32c lb.
10c	35c	60c	50c lb.	38c lb.	32c lb.
10c	35c	60c	50c lb.	36c lb.	30c lb.
10c	35c	60c	50c lb.	38c lb.	32c lb.
10c	35c	60c	50c lb.	38c lb.	32c lb.
10c	35c	60c	50c lb.	36c lb.	30c lb.
10c	35c	60c	50c lb.	38c lb.	32c lb.
10c	40c	70c	60c lb.	46c lb.	40c lb.
10c	35c	65c	50c lb.	40c lb.	34c lb.

### NOT PREPAID

1 lb.	2 to 4 lbs.	5 to 9 lbs.	10 to 24 lbs.
40c	35c lb.	28c lb.	23c lb.
35c	30c lb.	27c lb.	22c lb.
40c	35c lb.	32c lb.	27c lb.
45c	40c lb.	34c lb.	29c lb.
45c	40c lb.	34c lb.	29c lb.
40c	35c lb.	32c lb.	27c lb.
40c	35c lb.	32c lb.	27c lb.
40c	35c lb.	30c lb.	25c lb.
40c	35c lb.	32c lb.	27c lb.
40c	35c lb.	32c lb.	27c lb.
40c	35c lb.	30c lb.	25c lb.
40c	35c lb.	32c lb.	27c lb.
50c	45c lb.	40c lb.	35c lb.
45c	40c lb.	34c lb.	29c lb.

☆ *Inoculate with*  
**WOOD'S SEED  
INOCULATION**

**Use Group No. 7  
For Garden Peas**

**FOR LARGER QUANTITIES WRITE FOR SPECIAL PRICES**

# PUMPKIN

PLANT MAY AND JUNE

Plant in May or June in hills 6 to 8 feet apart, mixing well-rotted manure in each hill. Put 8 to 10 seeds in each hill, one inch deep, and cultivate till the vines get strong; thin out, leaving two or three of the strongest in each hill. When planted in corn, plant at the same time as the corn in every fourth row, 10 to 12 feet apart in the rows. One ounce will plant 20 hills; 3 lbs. will plant one acre.

## 335. VIRGINIA MAMMOTH

We have never grown a pumpkin that combined so many good qualities as the Virginia Mammoth. It not only grows to an immense size, but its keeping quality is most remarkable. We have kept them in fine condition for a whole year after they were taken from the field. It is undoubtedly the best pumpkin for southern growers. Oval shaped, thick flesh of fine flavor makes delicious pumpkin pie.

## 366. SUGAR or PIE

Not large, but one of the sweetest and best for pies; fine grained, delicious, and a good keeper; flesh rich, deep orange-yellow.

## 369. KING OF THE MAMMOTHS or JUMBO

A giant pumpkin that has been grown 2 feet or more in diameter; average 60 pounds. Bright yellow with thick, firm orange-yellow, sweet and tender; fine for pies and stock feeding.

## 367. CASHAW or CROCKNECK

Green striped; a fine table pumpkin and equally good for stock. Large and very productive; meat is rich, yellow, tender, of the best flavor, very sweet and a good keeper.

## 368. TENNESSEE SWEET POTATO

The creamy white flesh is very thick, fine grained and like a sweet potato in flavor.

## 370. LARGE SWEET CHEESE

A fine pumpkin for both table and stock. Often attains 25 lbs. in weight; mottled green and yellow when young, creamy yellow when ripe. The flesh is yellow, extra thick, tender, sweet and of finest quality. For pies, canning and feeding stock, it is first class.

## 371. CORN FIELD PUMPKIN

For stock feeding, usually planted in cornfields, making enormous crops.

# RADISH

PLANT FEBRUARY TO MAY; AUGUST AND SEPTEMBER

To be tender and crisp, radishes must be grown quickly. Commencing with the first mild spell, sow at intervals of ten days, in a light, rich, deeply worked soil. May also be grown as a catch-crop between rows of beets, lettuce, onions, etc., or planted in the row with slow-growing vegetables like carrots and parsnips.

1 oz. will plant 100 feet; 8 to 10 lbs., 1 acre.

## 378. EXTRA EARLY SCARLET GLOBE

(25 Days) So quick in growth that it can be depended on to produce crisp, juicy radishes with that snappy quality a radish should have. Almost globe-shaped; color a rich bright scarlet; flesh white. Thoroughly satisfactory.

## 376. EARLY WHITE TIPPED SCARLET TURNIP or SPARKLER

(25 Days) The bright scarlet color relieved by the pure white tip makes it particularly attractive. Crisp and snappy, yet mild in flavor.

## 375. EARLY RED or SCARLET TURNIP (Scarlet Button)

(25 Days) A quick growing, round, rich red radish, with small tops; crisp and tender. Fine for early outdoor planting.

## 388. BRIGHTEST LONG SCARLET

(30 Days) Bright scarlet with white tip; crisp, tender and sweet; flesh white, mild and tender.

## 381. FRENCH BREAKFAST

(25 Days) Shaped like an olive; the upper part is bright scarlet, shading to clear white at the tip. The roots are about an inch and a half long, crisp, sweet and tender; grows quickly.

## 385. LONG SCARLET SUMMER

(35 Days) No radish will keep as long nor grow as large and still remain firm and crisp. Fine for growing outdoors for summer use.

## 387. LONG WHITE ICICLE

(30 Days) The finest early, pure white, long radish. On good soil they are ready in 25 to 30 days and will remain crisp and tender.

## 382. ROUND RADISHES MIXED

All the round varieties mixed; just the thing for the home garden.

## 390. LONG RADISHES MIXED

A fine mixture of all the long varieties.

## WINTER RADISHES

Plant during August or September, and when freezing weather comes on pack in sandy soil, either buried outdoors or in a cool cellar, where they will keep all winter.

## 392. CHINESE or CELESTIAL

(60 Days) Beautiful white skin and flesh; 6 to 8 inches long, 2 1/2 to 3 inches in diameter, crisp, tender, juicy and very mild.

## 393. ROSE CHINA WINTER

(60 Days) About 5 inches long, 1 1/2 to 2 inches across, holding its thickness to the bottom. The skin is a deep rose color, the flesh white, firm, solid, crisp and pungent; splendid keepers.

## 394. LONG BLACK SPANISH

(60 Days) One of the latest and hardiest. The flesh is white, firm, pungent and of good flavor; 7 to 9 in. long.

## 397. Rhubarb or Pie Plant

Plant in March in a shaded place, and when a few inches high thin to 12 inches apart, and in the fall or following spring transplant 4 feet apart. The best stalks are produced the second year, but it continues to produce for several years. Manure heavily. Our rhubarb makes fleshy stalks of best quality and flavor.

**RHUBARB ROOTS**—By mail postpaid, 40c each; 3 for \$1.00; \$3.25 per dozen. Not postpaid, \$2.80 per dozen; 50 for \$10.50.

# SALSIFY

Plant in March or April in rich, light, deeply worked soil, in rows 18 to 24 inches apart, and thin out to 4 to 6 inches. Do not use coarse or fresh manure, it makes the roots ill-shaped and uneven. Cultivate often. Perfectly hardy and may remain out all winter. Can also be planted in May and June if the season is favorable or boards be used to shade the young sprouts until they get established. 1 oz. plants 100 feet; 8 lbs. one acre.

## 399. MAMMOTH SANDWICH ISLAND

The most popular salsify in cultivation, and far superior in size, weight and productiveness. A strong grower, with large, long, white tapering roots, without tendency to branch.

# SPINACH

PLANT FEBRUARY TO APRIL, SEPTEMBER TO DECEMBER 15

For early summer use, plant early in spring in a good, well-fertilized soil, in drills 1 inch deep, 1 1/2 to 2 ft. between the rows. Requires but little cultivation. Two ounces will plant 100 feet of drill; 12 to 15 lbs. one acre. The above applies to all varieties except New Zealand, which should not be planted until the ground is thoroughly warm and will yield an abundant supply of delightful succulent greens right up to cold weather.

## 405. LONG STANDING BLOOMSDALE

(50 Days) Spring plantings stand about ten days longer before going to seed than the re-selected Bloomsdale strain.

## 402. NORFOLK SAVOY or BLOOMSDALE (Re-selected)

(45 Days) Very early and grows rapidly; leaves curly like a Savoy cabbage. Best for fall sowing.

## 403. VIRGINIA BLIGHT RESISTANT

(45 Days) Developed by the Virginia Experiment Station to resist blight or yellows. The leaves are dark green curled and wrinkled.

## 404. NEW ZEALAND

(55 Days) Thrives during hottest weather in any soil, rich or poor. Tender tips may be cut every few days. When ground is warm, soak 24 hours, plant 4 seeds in hills 2 ft. apart each way.

# SQUASH or CYMLING

Summer Squash, 2 oz. to 100 ft. (hills); 3 to 4 lbs to an acre. Winter Squash, 1 oz. to 10 hills; 4 lbs to an acre.

After danger of frost is past, plant in a warm well-pulverized, rich soil, mixing well-rotted manure in each hill. Plant about 1 inch deep, 8 or 10 seeds to the hill, the summer varieties 3 to 4 feet apart, the winter sorts 8 to 10. When well grown, thin out, leaving 3 of the strongest plants to hill. Do not bruise or break the stems of winter squashes when gathering.

## 407. WOOD'S EARLIEST PROLIFIC SOLD ONLY IN SEALED PACKAGES

(50 Days) The earliest and best summer squash. 10 days earlier than Early White Bush.

Note the thickness—no depression around the stem and absence of scallops; this means about double as much meat as in scalloped squashes. The quality and flavor are extra fine. The creamy white squashes average 2 to 2 1/2 pounds; are particularly fine for home use and profitable for marketing. Plants grow about 2 feet high, are very vigorous and great producers.

## 408. EARLY WHITE BUSH or PATTY-PAN

(60 Days) Creamy white, about 8 inches across, scalloped around the edges and quite meaty.

## 409. MAMMOTH WHITE BUSH

(60 Days) It differs from Early White Bush in being larger and more uniform in shape; color a beautiful waxy white; the fruits are thick, the flesh tender and of the best quality.

## 410. MAMMOTH YELLOW BUSH (Golden Custard)

(60 Days) Except in color this is similar to Mammoth White Bush. Rich, deep orange skin; creamy yellow flesh of fine quality.

## 415. TABLE QUEEN or ACORN (Summer and Winter Squash)

(80 Days) About the size of a coconut, just right for cutting in half and baking; the flesh is rich orange, cooks dry. Keeps well.

**412. GOLDEN SUMMER CROOKNECK**  
(60 Days) Of dwarf, bushy habit; very productive; bears early and continues through the summer; of rich golden yellow color, thickly warted and of excellent quality. Meaty and nearly the equal of the winter squashes in flavor.

#### 418. GOLDEN SUMMER STRAIGHTNECK

These early squashes are straight, heavily warted and of lemon yellow color; usable when only 4 to 5 in. long and until 12 to 14 in long. Quality unsurpassed.

#### 411. COCOZELLE SQUASH or ITALIAN MARROW

(65 Days) A bush variety that produces squashes a foot long that are prepared like egg plant. Use when about 8 inches long; very productive, tender and delicious.

#### 414. CASERTA

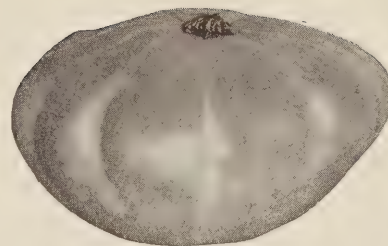
(55 Days) A cocozelle type squash that received the All-America Gold Medal Award for 1949. It is a summer bush squash at least a week earlier than any other squash of its kind. In appearance, it is a light, glossy green, mottled with darker green stripes and has a solid, elongated shape with a short thick neck. It is about eight inches long when marketable.

#### 413. HUBBARD (Winter Squash)

(100 Days) Large and heavy, with bright orange flesh, fine grained, very dry, sweet and richly flavored; fine keepers; none better for pies.

#### 416. UCONN (Winter Squash)

(80 Days) This is a new early bush type of Table Queen or Acorn Squash that can be grown in a limited space, plants spread only three feet. A wonderful table variety and good keeper. It yields a heavy crop of rich, meaty fruits of delicious flavor.



407. Wood's Earliest Prolific Squash

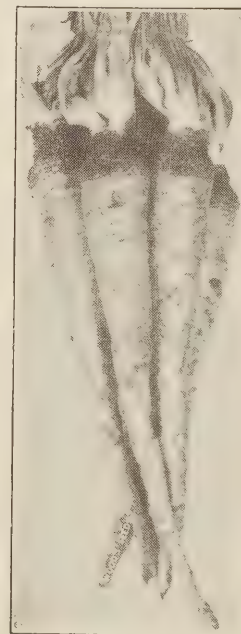


Norfolk Savoy or Bloomsdale Spinach



Extra Early Scarlet Globe Radish

PUMPKIN	POSTPAID PRICES — PER POUND					
	Pkt.	1/2 oz.	oz.	1/4 lb.	1/2 lb.	1 lb.
365. Virginia Mammoth	10c	20c	30c	70c	1.05	1.75
366. Sugar or Pie	10c	15c	25c	60c	90c	1.50
369. King of the Mammoth	10c	20c	30c	80c	1.20	2.00
367. Cashaw or Crookneck	10c	15c	25c	60c	90c	1.50
368. Tennessee Sweet Potato	10c	15c	25c	60c	90c	1.50
370. Large Sweet Cheese	10c	—	20c	50c	75c	1.25
371. Cornfield	10c	—	20c	50c	75c	1.25
RADISH						
	Pkt.	oz.	1/4 lb.	1/2 lb.	1 lb.	
378. Extra Early Scarlet Globe	10c	—	15c	40c	60c	1.00
382. Round Radishes Mixed	10c	—	15c	40c	60c	1.00
390. Long Radishes Mixed	10c	—	15c	40c	60c	1.00
375. Early Red or Scarlet Turnip	10c	—	15c	40c	60c	1.00
376. Early White Tipped Scarlet Turnip	10c	—	15c	40c	60c	1.00
388. Brightest Long Scarlet	10c	—	15c	40c	60c	1.00
381. French Breakfast	10c	—	15c	40c	60c	1.00
385. Long Scarlet Summer	10c	—	15c	40c	60c	1.00
387. Long White Icicle	10c	—	15c	40c	60c	1.00
WINTER RADISHES						
	Pkt.	oz.	1/4 lb.	1/2 lb.	1 lb.	
392. Chinese or Celestial	10c	—	20c	50c	75c	1.25
393. Rose China Winter	10c	—	20c	50c	75c	1.25
394. Long Black Spanish	10c	—	20c	50c	75c	1.25
RHUBARB						
	Pkt.	1/2 oz.	oz.	1/4 lb.	1/2 lb.	1 lb.
397. Linnaeus	15c	30c	45c	1.10	1.65	2.75
Roots	By Mail Postpaid 40c each; 3 for 1.00; 3.25 per dozen. Not Postpaid 2.80 per dozen; 50 for 10.50.					
SALSIFY						
	Pkt.	1/2 oz.	oz.	1/4 lb.	1/2 lb.	1 lb.
399. Mam. Sandwich Island	15c	40c	65c	1.60	2.40	4.00
SPINACH						
	Pkt.	oz.	1/4 lb.	1/2 lb.	1 lb.	
405. Long Standing Bloomsdale	10c	—	15c	30c	45c	75c
402. Norfolk Savoy or Bloomsdale	10c	—	15c	30c	45c	75c
403. Virginia Blight Resistant	10c	—	15c	30c	45c	75c
404. New Zealand	10c	—	15c	40c	60c	1.00
SQUASH						
	Pkt.	1/2 oz.	oz.	1/4 lb.	1/2 lb.	1 lb.
407. Wood's Earliest Prolific	10c	20c	30c	70c	1.05	1.75
408. Early White Bush	10c	—	20c	55c	85c	1.40
409. Mam. White Bush	10c	—	20c	55c	85c	1.40
410. Mam. Yellow Bush	10c	—	20c	55c	85c	1.40
415. Table Queen or Acorn	10c	15c	25c	60c	90c	1.50
412. Golden Summer Crookneck	10c	—	20c	55c	85c	1.40
418. Golden Summer Straightneck	10c	—	20c	55c	85c	1.40
411. Cocozelle or Italian Marrow	10c	20c	30c	80c	1.20	2.00
414. Caserta	10c	15c	25c	60c	90c	1.50
413. Warted Hubbard	10c	20c	30c	80c	1.20	2.00
416. Uconn	10c	15c	25c	60c	90c	1.50



Mammoth Sandwich Island Salsify

# TOMATOES

Six or eight weeks before frost is over plant one-quarter inch deep in hot-beds or shallow boxes, and when they have made four leaves transplant to promote root growth. Expose as much as possible to harden them, so that they will become strong and stocky, but do not allow the growth to be checked. Transplant 3 to 4 feet apart in a light, warm soil, and shade them a few days until well rooted. Spray with bordeaux mixture to prevent disease, and in it put arsenate of lead to kill insects. A 5-8-5 fertilizer gives the biggest yield. DO NOT PLANT IN AN OLD SEED BED.

1 OUNCE MAKES ABOUT 1,500 PLANTS;  
4 OUNCES WILL MAKE PLANTS FOR AN ACRE

## 437. WOOD'S FAMOUS BRIMMER

**1<sup>st</sup>** IN QUALITY (110 Days)  
IN SIZE  
IN PRODUCTIVENESS

There is no tomato that can compare with Brimmer. Although it is the largest and most productive of all tomatoes, this statement refers particularly to the quality, flavor and meatiness of the fruits that are without the acidity so objectionable in some varieties.

### QUALITY

In the breeding of our Brimmer, quality is our first consideration. The flavor is delicious and they are so free of acid that they may be eaten with impunity by those to whom acid tomatoes bring distress. For slicing, no tomato can compare with Brimmer. The slices are usually large enough to fill an ordinary salad dish.

### SIZE AND WEIGHT

Brimmers measuring 15 to 16 inches in circumference, and weighing 2½ pounds or more, are not at all unusual. They are all meat, have very few seeds and no core.

### PRODUCTIVENESS

Although a few days later than the very early varieties, the enormous size and remarkable yield more than make up for the few days difference in earliness. The vines bear a tremendous load of fruits right up to frost, and the fruits are large till the end of the season. Brimmer not only makes big tomatoes, but a lot of them.

### HOW TO GROW BRIMMERS

To make the biggest tomatoes and the largest yield, train to a single stem, tie the vines up to strong five-foot stakes; this gives them ample room for development, plenty of sunlight, holds them off the ground and enables the vines to continue to yield a constant supply right up to frost.

## 424. BONNIE BEST (Scarlet)

(100 Days) A few days later than Earliana, but more satisfactory. A vigorous grower and enormously prolific, with splendid foliage which protects the intense scarlet fruits; ripens evenly to the stem. Remarkably uniform in size and smoothness.

## 425. JUNE PINK

(95 Days) Sometimes called Pink Earliana—The earliest pink tomato. Except in color, it is very much like Spark's Earliana, almost as early, rather smoother, and has the advantage of a longer fruiting season, the vines continuing to bear until frost. The fruit is medium size, uniform, smooth and attractive, without cracks and green cores. A first-class tomato for the earliest crop. A fine shipper.

## 422. SPARK'S EARLIANA (Bright Red)

(90 Days) A real extra-early tomato, one that will make fruits of good size, solid and of good quality. Unfortunately, many Earliana stocks produce rough and irregular fruits. Every year our planting stock is saved from plants that bear only smooth, extra early tomatoes, and will bear as early and as many fruits as any that can be had.

## 435. GREATER BALTIMORE

(Bright Scarlet)

(110 Days) Even in unfavorable seasons a big yield of good-sized fruits; deep from stem to blossom ends, firm and solid.

## 423. CHALK'S EARLY JEWEL

(Bright Scarlet)

(100 Days) Extra early, coming in very shortly after Spark's Earliana, but a heavier cropper, with fruits of large size and sweeter flavor; in quality and handsome appearance like the Stone, but distinctly earlier. Its hardy robust growth, admitting of earlier setting in the field, withstands cool weather, bearing through a long season.

## 432. OXHEART

(110 Days) Not only shaped like a beef heart, but when well grown is almost as large. Deep pink, about like Improved Ponderosa; has the same mild flavor and texture, but even fewer seeds; is in fact almost seedless, frequently two inches of meat without a seed cavity. Fine for the home gardener.

## 436. IMPROVED PONDEROSA

(Beefsteak Tomato)

(110 Days) Before our Brimmer was introduced Ponderosa was the outstanding tomato in size and quality. Unfortunately, the old Ponderosa was rough and uneven. In our improved strain the tendency to produce rough fruits has been overcome without in any way sacrificing the many fine qualities that made this fine tomato famous. The plants are healthy and luxuriant, blight-resistant and continuous and abundant bearers. The fruits are practically all meat, with exceptionally few seeds. If trained to a single stem, tomatoes weighing a pound or more are not unusual. Color, purplish pink.

## 438. STONE (Bright Scarlet)

(110 Days) One of the heaviest and most solid of the large, good quality tomatoes. Fine for main crop and deservedly one of the most popular. Is of large size, smooth, solid and meaty; stands up well under summer heat, ripens evenly to the stem without cracking. Ours is an extra fine strain. Beware of cheap cannery stocks of Stone.

## 439. STOKESCROSS No. 4 HYBRID TOMATO

This brilliant F2 Hybrid has established itself as one of the most important tomatoes now available. It will mature nearly two weeks earlier than Rutgers, with continuous bearing until the end of the season. Under normal conditions of moisture and nutrition it should produce from three to five tons per acre more than standard varieties. Another feature of this F2 is that it is nominally free from cracking, a factor probably due to its deeper root system. The size of the fruit averages 6 ounces during most of the season. Another feature of Stokes-cross No. 4 is its remarkable flavor. It is recommended to all growers for table use and for canning. Its unusually sweet flavor has been widely commented upon.

# Wilt Resistant Tomatoes

**Don't risk failure. If your land is wilt infested, plant a Wilt-Resistant variety.**

## MARGLOBE WILT-RESISTANT

(Deep Scarlet)

**428. CERTIFIED STRAIN (100 Days)** Our Certified Marglobe was inspected in the field by the State certifying authority by whom it was certified as true to type and free of disease. We believe it is as fine a strain as can be had and will yield large, smooth, beautifully shaped fruits.

**426. STANDARD STRAIN (100 Days)** Grown from selected planting stock originally supplied by the United States Department of Agriculture.

## RUTGERS WILT-RESISTANT (Deep Scarlet)

(100 Days) When a Rutgers is red on the outside, it is ripe all through, for it begins to ripen at the center. Very much like Marglobe in shape, except somewhat flatter at the stem end; is equally wilt-resistant; intense red in color; the outer and inner walls are solid meat; has small seed cavity and very few seeds. A constant cropper, an excellent tomato for the home garden, for market, canning and for tomato juice.

**429. CERTIFIED STRAIN**

**430. STANDARD STRAIN**

## 433. SOUTHLAND TOMATO

(100 Days) A new variety developed at the Regional Vegetable Breeding Laboratory at Charleston, South Carolina. It is a standard red variety, with high resistance to fusarium wilt. Southland is suitable for shipping, canning and home gardens.

## 427. BREAK O'DAY (Scarlet)

(95 Days) Its outstanding features are earliness and productiveness. It is really a very early Marglobe, has much the same shape, color and size, thickness of walls, but almost as early as Earliana yet deep, solid smooth, of good size and almost seedless. Resistant to wilt and nail-head rust.

# Yellow Tomatoes

## 441. GOLDEN PONDEROSA

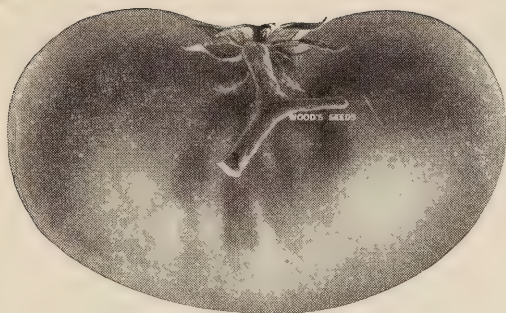
(110 Days) Like the well-known Ponderosa in size, shape and fine quality, but golden yellow in color. It is a wonderful bearer and the flavor is excellent.

## 440. YELLOW PLUM

(100 Days) Makes small fruits of delicate flavor for preserves.

## 442. YELLOW PEAR

For preserves; pear-shaped.



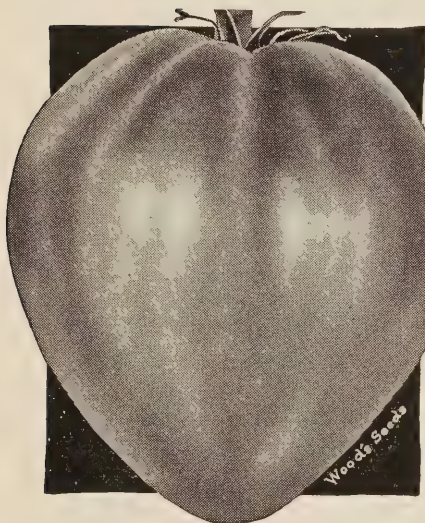
Wood's Famous Brimmer Tomato



Bonnie Best Tomato



Sparks Earliana



Oxheart Tomato

# WOOD'S PEDIGREE TOMATOES



Wood's Improved Ponderosa Tomato

FOR LARGER QUANTITIES  
WRITE FOR SPECIAL PRICES

TOMATO	POSTPAID PRICES						
	Pkt.	1/4 oz.	1/2 oz.	oz.	1/4 lb.	1/2 lb.	1 lb.
437. Wood's Famous Brimmer	20c	65c	1.15	1.90	4.80	7.20	12.00
424. Bonnie Best	15c	25c	40c	65c	1.60	2.40	4.00
425. June Pink	15c	45c	75c	1.20	3.00	4.50	7.50
435. Greater Baltimore	15c	25c	40c	65c	1.60	2.40	4.00
422. Spark's Earliana	15c	35c	60c	95c	2.40	3.60	6.00
423. Chalk's Early Jewel	15c	25c	40c	65c	1.60	2.40	4.00
432. Oxheart	20c	80c	1.35	2.40	6.00	9.00	15.00
436. Improved Ponderosa	15c	50c	90c	1.60	4.00	6.00	10.00
438. Stone	15c	25c	40c	65c	1.60	2.40	4.00
439. Stokesdale No. 4 Hybrid	25c	1.50	2.75	5.00	18.00	.....	.....
YELLOW TOMATOES	Pkt.	1/4 oz.	1/2 oz.	oz.	1/4 lb.	1/2 lb.	1 lb.
441. Golden Ponderosa	15c	65c	1.15	1.90	4.80	7.20	12.00
440. Yellow Plum	15c	40c	65c	1.00	2.50	.....	.....
442. Yellow Pear	15c	40c	65c	1.00	2.50	.....	.....
WILT RESISTANT TOMATOES	Pkt.	1/4 oz.	1/2 oz.	oz.	1/4 lb.	1/2 lb.	1 lb.
428. Certified Marglobe	15c	30c	45c	70c	1.80	2.70	4.50
426. Standard Marglobe	10c	25c	40c	65c	1.60	2.40	4.00
429. Certified Rutgers	15c	30c	45c	70c	1.80	2.70	4.50
430. Standard Rutgers	10c	25c	40c	65c	1.60	2.40	4.00
433. Southland	15c	35c	60c	95c	2.40	3.60	6.00
427. Break O' Day	15c	30c	55c	90c	2.20	3.30	5.50

Tomato Dust is a general garden insecticide and fungicide with emphasis on better tomato protection. It controls both early and late blight, as well as horn worm, fruit worm, and flea beetle—tomatoes' worst enemies. See page 65.

## WOOD'S SPRAY CHART

Telling what and when to spray, sent free on request. Ask for it, mailed free.

FOR LARGER QUANTITIES WRITE FOR SPECIAL PRICES

# TURNIP and RUTABAGA

Spring plantings should be made as early as possible, so that the turnips may make their size before hot weather, otherwise they will become tough and bitter. For spring there is nothing better than Milan, Wood's Improved Purple Top White Globe, Purple Top Strapleaved and White Flat Dutch. For the regular crop, plant in July and August, the salad varieties in August or September. Plant either broadcast or in drills 1 to 1½ feet apart, cover ½ inch deep, and thin out. One ounce plants 100 feet of drill; ½ lbs. plants one acre in drills; 2 lbs. one acre broadcast; salad varieties 3 lbs. to the acre.

**PRICE:** All varieties unless otherwise quoted.  
Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 40c; ½ lb. 60c; 1 lb. \$1.00, postpaid.

**445. EXTRA EARLY WHITE MILAN**—Pure white. Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; ¼ lb. 60c; ½ lb. 90c; 1 lb. \$1.50, postpaid.

**446. EXTRA EARLY PURPLE TOP MILAN**—White with purple top. Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; ¼ lb. 60c; ½ lb. 90c; 1 lb. \$1.50, postpaid.

## **450. IMPROVED PURPLE TOP WHITE GLOBE**

Handsome appearance and extra fine quality account for the universal popularity of our splendidly bred strain. Globe-shaped, of good size; the upper part purple, the lower part pure white, with fine-grained, tender, pure white flesh. For table use, it is best when about three inches across; but for stock feeding it should be full grown. Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; ¼ lb. 60c, postpaid.

**449. MAMMOTH PURPLE TOP WHITE GLOBE**—Makes large, globe-shaped roots, white with purple top; a big yielder; fine for the table, market and stock feeding.

**447. EARLY RED or PURPLE TOP**—A fine-grained, sweet, tender white turnip with purple top; a quick grower.

**452. WHITE EGG**—Quick growing; pure white; sweet flesh.

**453. LARGE WHITE NORFOLK GLOBE**—Large, round, white roots for table and stock.



Improved Purple Top White Globe

**454. POMERANIAN WHITE GLOBE** — Extra large round, pure white; fine turnip.

**448. EARLY WHITE FLAT DUTCH**—Like No. 447 except it is pure white.

**457. LARGE AMBER or YELLOW GLOBE** — Fine grained, solid, sweet and tender.

**456. PURPLE TOP YELLOW ABERDEEN**—Hardy; a good yielder, a splendid keeper.

**458. GOLDEN BALL**—One of the best and sweetest yellow turnips.

**451. LONG WHITE COWHORN**—Often grows 12 to 16 inches long; fine for stock.

**461. MIXED TURNIP SEEDS**—Fine home garden mixture of all varieties.

## **SALAD TURNIPS**

**462. SHOGIN (Japanese Salad)**—Insect resistant; can be grown in hot weather.

**459. SOUTHERN PRIZE**—The most popular turnip grown for greens; hardy.

**460. SEVEN TOP**—The standard salad turnip of the South; cold resistant.

## **RUTABAGA or SWEDE**

**465. IMPROVED PURPLE TOP YELLOW**—Long Island strain; uniformly large and of the best quality. Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; ¼ lb. 60c, postpaid.

**466. PURPLE TOP YELLOW**—The standard strain; good keeper and large yielder.

FOR LARGER QUANTITIES  
WRITE FOR SPECIAL PRICES

# GARDEN HERBS

**475. ANISE**—An annual, cultivated principally for its seed, which have a pleasant aromatic flavor. The leaves are used for seasoning and garnishing. Does not transplant. Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 30c; oz. 50c.

**476. BALM**—A perennial easily propagated by division of the roots or from seed. The leaf has a fragrant odor and is used for making balm tea for use in fevers, and a pleasant beverage called "balm wine." Pkt. 10c.

**477. SWEET BASIL**—The stems have a flavor somewhat similar to that of cloves. Used for flavoring soups, stews, sauces and dressings. Hardy annual. Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 30c; 1 oz. 50c.

**479. BORAGE**—A hardy annual. The leaves are used in salads, and the flowers for bee pasturage. The bruised leaves immersed in water give an agreeable flavor. Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 25c.

**480. CARAWAY**—Cultivated for its seeds, which are used in confectionery, cakes, etc. The leaves are sometimes used in soups. Plant either in the spring or fall. Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 30c; oz. 50c.

**481. CATNIP**—A hardy perennial, well known as a valuable mild nervine for infants and for seasoning. Can be planted either in fall or spring. Pkt. 15c; ½ oz. 50c.

**482. CORIANDER**—A hardy annual, cultivated for its seed, which is used in confectionery. Gather on a dry day, bruising the stems as little as possible. Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c.

**483. MAMMOTH DILL**—An annual, cultivated for its seeds. Used for flavoring soups, stews and pickles. Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 40c; 1 lb. \$1.25.

**484. SWEET FENNEL**—A hardy perennial. Leaves are used in soups, fish sauces, garnishes and salads. Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; ¼ lb. 75c.

**485. HOREHOUND**—A perennial herb used in making cough syrups and lozenges and for flavoring candy. Pkt. 15c; ½ oz. 60c.

**486. LAVENDER**—A hardy perennial, used to make lavender water or dried and used as a perfume for linen, etc. Should be picked before it becomes dry, and dried quickly; germinates slowly. Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 35c.

**487. SWEET MARJORAM**—A perennial; the tender tops and leaves are used green for flavoring, but they may be cut and dried for winter use. Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 50c.

**488. ROSEMARY**—A hardy perennial for flavoring meats and soups and for medicinal purposes. Pkt. 15c; ½ oz. 60c.

**489. RUE**—A hardy perennial, thriving on poor soil. Used medicinally and for soup in fowls. Pkt. 15c; ½ oz. 50c.

**490. SAGE**—Perennial herb, used principally for flavoring and seasoning. Cut the leaves and tender shoots just before the plant is coming into flower, and dry quickly in the shade. Pkt. 10c; oz. 60c; ¼ lb. \$1.50.

**491. SUMMER SAVORY**—A hardy annual. The dried stems, leaves and flowers are fine for flavoring dressings, stews and soups. Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 30c.

**493. THYME**—A perennial, used both medicinally and for seasoning. The young leaves and tips are used for soups, stuffing and sauce, and a tea for nervous headache is made from the leaves. The leaves should be dried for winter use. Plant early in the spring. Pkt. 15c; ½ oz. 75c.

**494. WORMWOOD**—Tops and leaves, dried when the plant is in flower, are used for aromatic and tonic purposes, and as a worm medicine; a fine poultry tonic. Pkt. 15c; ½ oz. 50c.

# WOOD'S CERTIFIED TOBACCO SEEDS

It is customary to burn a piece of land in the woods for plant beds. This destroys grass, weeds and insects, adds fertility through the action of the wood ashes, and leaves the ground in good order. The seeds are sown about February and protected by plant-bed cloth to keep off tobacco flies. When large enough and weather is settled (about June), set the plants out in highly manured or fertilized soil in 3½-foot rows, 3 feet between the plants. Constant care must be given, cultivating, suckering, worming, etc. An ounce will produce plants for 3 acres. One ounce will plant 100 to 150 square yards of plant bed.

**SOLD ONLY IN SEALED PACKAGES**

**PRICE: All Varieties, Unless Otherwise Quoted—**

**Pkt. 10c, oz. \$1.00, ¼ lb. \$3.00, postpaid.**

**499. BONANZA**—an excellent medium-leaved bright tobacco for sandy loam soils. The leaves are long, of medium width, well spaced, easy to cure.

**500. JAMAICA WRAPPER**—A fine cigarette type tobacco, cures bright yellow. The leaves are long, rather broad and well spaced; ripens uniformly. Best suited for light to medium heavy tobacco soils.

**501. HARRISON'S SPECIAL** — A large broad leaf bright tobacco which is very much in demand for cigarettes.

**515. 402 SPECIAL**—A variety which was developed at the Tobacco Experiment Station at Oxford, N. C. It is a broad leaf type tobacco which has produced exceptionally high yields of good cigarette type tobacco.

**503. MAMMOTH GOLD**—A heavy yielding variety which is well adapted to all except the heaviest types of soil in the flue-cured belt. It makes a large broad leaf, cures easily to a rich lemon color, of high quality cigarette tobacco.

**504. IMPROVED YELLOW ORONOKO** — Cures bright or can be cured for dark filler. It has good width and fine length, best suited to light gray soil.

**505. IMPROVED WHITE STEM ORONOKO**—On light sandy soils it makes high-class bright leaf; on heavy soils it makes mahogany or medium bright. Has good length and width, cures easily.

**506. GOLD DOLLAR**—Among the best high quality cigarette types. Easy to cure and very uniform in size and shape of leaf, height of plant, and time of ripening. The leaf is long and rather broad that fills out to a good tip. The texture is silky, bright yellow.

**507. YELLOW SPECIAL**—An easily cured bright leaf tobacco for light or medium soils. Produces high yields with good quality.

**FOR BLUE MOLD**—Fermate is recommended. Quoted on page 64.

**524. DIXIE BRIGHT 102**—Highly resistant to Blank Shank and Granville Wilt. It grows tall and normally produces broad, well-proportioned leaves of medium length. Adapted to a wide range of soil types. **Pkt. 20c; oz. \$3.00; ¼ lb. \$10.00, postpaid.**

**525. OXFORD 26**—Has a high resistance to Granville Wilt and a moderate resistance to Fusarium Wilt. The plants of this variety grow tall with a strong root system and a wide spacing between the leaves. Performs best on medium to light sandy loam soils. **Pkt. 15c; oz. \$2.00; ¼ lb. \$6.00, postpaid.**

**526. DIXIE BRIGHT 27** — Granville Wilt Resistant variety, about equal to that of Oxford 26. It has tall growth habit, long broad leaves that are spaced much closer on the stalk and are less brittle than Oxford 26. It is best suited to medium light sandy soils. **Pkt. 15c; oz. \$2.00; ¼ lb. \$6.00, postpaid.**

**508. WHITE BURLEY—July's Pride Strain**—A heavy yielder of rich, bright leaf; large, long and broad. Should be grown only on lime-stone soil.

**509. YELLOW MAMMOTH**—A good bright tobacco of extra fine quality for cigarettes. Well suited to planting on medium to heavy sand loams. It has a medium large stalk with long broad leaves, well spaced, which insures uniform ripening.

**510. VIRGINIA BRIGHT**—One of the finest of the bright leaf tobaccos, making big crops of superior quality. It cures to a good lemon color, except when planted on heavier clay soils. Grown very successfully in the eastern section of the flue-cured belt.

**511. BIG ORONOKO**—A dark tobacco that adapts itself to a wide variety of soils; cures easily, a heavy producer and of fine texture. The leaf is long and broad; may be cured red or black.

**512. SWEET, or LITTLE ORONOKO** — Makes a fine chewing tobacco, wrappers and filters; long, narrow and very waxy. It may also be flue cured, making a rich, heavy mahogany.

**513. GOLDEN HARVEST**—An excellent disease resistant cigarette type tobacco with a large broad leaf. It cures easily to a good yellow color and will stand in the field without burning longer than most standard varieties.

**514. YELLOW PRYOR**—Makes a fairly long leaf, quite broad, of good weight, fine quality, and cures easily.

**516. BOTTOM SPECIAL**—A variety for farmers who prefer a close leaf spacing and high average yield. The leaves tend to have coarse veins and are moderately wide.

**517. HICKS**—A variety that is very easy to cure to a bright flashy color. The leaves are fairly long, moderately narrow and taper to a sharp point. Performs best on medium sandy loam soil.

**521. VIRGINIA SUN CURED**—A fine chewing tobacco, also for fillers and wrappers; makes a rich mahogany when flue cured.

**523. LIZZARD TAIL**—A long narrow silky leaf of unusual body and weight; cures rich red.

## VEGETABLE PLANTS and ROOTS

**WE DO NOT SHIP PLANTS C.O.D.**

In their proper seasons, we shall have the plants listed below, well grown and stocky. They will be carefully packed and will carry long distances. **PLANTS BY MAIL AT PURCHASER'S RISK.** No charge for packing, etc. To avoid lying over in express or post office on Sunday, no plants will be shipped later in the week than Thursday unless so ordered. Should we be sold out of the variety ordered, we will send a nearly similar kind instead. Special prices on 5,000 or more plants.

**ASPARAGUS ROOTS**—Washington Rust-Resistant. By mail postpaid: 25 for \$1.20; 50 for \$1.95; \$3.30 per 100. Not postpaid: 25 for \$1.00; 50 for \$1.75; \$3.00 per 100; \$22.00 per 1,000.

**EARLY CABBAGE PLANTS**—Wakefield and Early Flat Dutch. Ready about February 15th until June. By mail postpaid: 95c per 100; 500 for \$4.00; \$6.25 per 1,000.

**LATE CABBAGE PLANTS**—Late Flat Dutch. Ready about June 15th until September 1st. Same prices as Early cabbage plants.

**CAULIFLOWER PLANTS**—Ready about March 15th. By mail postpaid: 50 for 90c; \$1.50 per 100; 500 for \$6.20; \$11.00 per 1,000.

**COLLARD PLANTS**—Ready June, July and August. By mail postpaid: 95c per 100; 500 for \$4.00; \$6.25 per 1,000.

**EGG PLANTS**—Ready May and June. By mail postpaid: 55c per dozen; 50 for \$1.15; \$1.75 per 100; 500 for \$7.20; \$13.00 per 1,000.

**HORSE RADISH ROOTS**—By mail postpaid: 75c per doz; 50 for \$1.50; \$2.75 per 100.

**LETTUCE PLANTS**—Big Boston and Iceberg. Ready February, March, April and October and November. By mail postpaid: 90c per 100; 500 for \$3.85; \$6.15 per 1,000.

**ONION PLANTS**—Ready March 1st. By mail postpaid: 95c per 100; 500 for \$3.40; \$6.00 per 1,000.

**PEPPER PLANTS**—Ruby King, California Wonder and Cayenne. Ready May and June. By mail postpaid: 50c per doz; 50 for \$1.20; \$1.85 per 100; 500 for \$7.00; \$12.50 per 1,000.

**RHUBARB ROOTS**—By mail postpaid: 40c each; 3 for \$1.00; \$3.35 per dozen.

**SWEET POTATO PLANTS**—Porto Rico and Nancy Hall. Ready May and June. By mail postpaid: \$1.25 per 100; 500 for \$4.75; \$8.75 per 1,000.

**TOMATO PLANTS**—Marglobe, Rutgers. Ready May, June and July. By mail postpaid: 25 for 60c; 50 for \$1.00; \$1.75 per 100; 500 for \$5.25; \$8.50 per 1,000.

**SAGE ROOTS** } 85c each, postpaid.  
**THYME ROOTS** }

**WE DO NOT SHIP PLANTS C.O.D.**

**STRAWBERRY PLANTS**—Write for Special Circular giving varieties we can supply and also prices. Mailed free on request.

# Wood's High-Grade Flower Seeds

## Sow the Seeds

either broadcast or in rows, and COVER LIGHTLY—size of the seeds—and press the soil firmly. SMALL SEEDS CANNOT COME UP IF COVERED TOO DEEP. Very fine seeds should be sown on the surface and PRESSED INTO THE SOIL. To have the earliest blooms, flowers that stand transplanting should be sown early in boxes indoors. Water with a fine spray, do not let the soil dry out, do not keep the plants saturated, as they may damp off. When three or four leaves have formed transplant one inch apart in boxes, or in the open ground if warm enough.

**The Soil** best suited to flowers is a light rich loam, made as fine and smooth as possible. If heavy, mix with sand to lighten and make it friable. Many seeds are very small and require a fine seed-bed.

**HALF HARDY and TENDER FLOWERS** should not be sown or transplanted outside until the weather is settled and warm.

**HARD SHELLED SEEDS** like Canna, Evening Glory, Brazilian and Japanese Morning Glory should have a hole filed through the outer shell, or soaked in warm water 36 hours before planting.



American Beauty Aster



Wood's Superb Wilt-Resistant Aster



Golden Sheaf Aster



Giant Crego or Comet Aster

## Wood's Superb Wilt-Resistant Asters

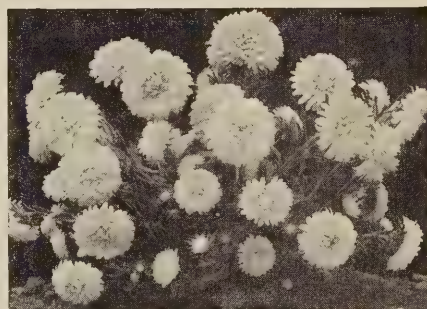
### 607. WOOD'S SUPERB WILT-RESISTANT ASTER MIXTURE

The finest types of asters are included in our Superb Mixture; a wide variety of brilliant colors; early flowering, mid-season and late bloomers yielding a succession of elegant blooms from early summer till late fall. Pkt. 10c; 1/8 oz. 35c; 1/4 oz. 50c; 1/2 oz. 85c; oz. \$1.50.

### AMERICAN BEAUTY

A grand cut flower. The large double blooms, about 4 inches across, are borne from early September till frost. 2 1/2 feet high; stems 18 to 20 inches long.

608. Shell Pink. } Each pkt. 10c  
609. White. } 1/8 oz. 35c  
610. Crimson. } 1/4 oz. 60c  
611. Lavender. } 1/2 oz. \$1.00.  
613. Mixed Colors. Pkt. 10c; 1/8 oz. 30c; 1/4 oz. 50c; 1/2 oz. 85c; oz. \$1.50.



Queen of the Market Aster

604. **EARLY GIANT LIGHT BLUE.** Finest large flowered, heavy stemmed wilt-resistant aster yet developed. Azure blue blooms are extra large, fully petalled, fluffy, with graceful petals daintily intertwined. An early bloomer. Pkt. 15c; 1/8 oz. 45c; 1/4 oz. 80c; 1/2 oz. \$1.50.

626. **GOLDEN SHEAF**—The deepest yellow aster yet developed and the only one that is fully wilt resistant, true to type and color. Fully double, with a crest-like center supported by several rows of short ray petals, good sized blooms, heavy substance and fine depth of petals. Long, strong stems. Last well when cut. Pkt. 15c; 1/8 oz. 50c; 1/4 oz. 85c; 1/2 oz. \$1.50.

605. **OSTRICH FEATHER.** Each plant bears 25 to 40 magnificent, double flowers, with long curled, feathery petals suggestive of an ostrich feather. All colors mixed. Pkt. 10c; 1/8 oz. 25c; 1/4 oz. 40c; 1/2 oz. 70c; oz. \$1.25.

**GIANT BRANCHING or INVINCIBLE.** Beauty of form, colors, large full-petalled blooms on long stems make Giant Branching universally popular. Often 4 inches in diameter and last long after cutting; 2 feet high.

616. White. } Each pkt. 10c  
617. Peach Blossom. } 1/8 oz. 25c 1/2 oz. 70c  
618. Purple. } 1/4 oz. 40c oz. \$1.25  
619. Scarlet.  
621. Mixed Colors. Pkt. 10c; 1/8 oz. 20c; 1/4 oz. 35c; 1/2 oz. 60c; oz. \$1.00.

**GIANT CREGO or COMET.** Of immense size, often 5 inches across. The long wavy twisted petals give it the appearance of the finest Japanese chrysanthemums. Long stemmed and fine for cut flowers.

630. Crimson. Pkt. 10c; 1/8 oz. 30c; 1/4 oz. 50c; 1/2 oz. 85c; oz. \$1.40.

631. Pink. Pkt. 10c; 1/8 oz. 30c; 1/4 oz. 50c; 1/2 oz. 85c; oz. \$1.40.

632. Dark Blue. Pkt. 10c; 1/8 oz. 30c; 1/4 oz. 50c; 1/2 oz. 85c; oz. \$1.40.

633. Pure White. Pkt. 10c; 1/8 oz. 30c; 1/4 oz. 50c; 1/2 oz. 85c; oz. \$1.40.

634. Mixed Colors. Pkt. 10c; 1/8 oz. 25c; 1/4 oz. 45c; 1/2 oz. 80c; oz. \$1.40.

627. **QUEEN OF THE MARKET.** The first to bloom. Very double, of good size and borne on 12-inch stems. The plants branch from near the ground, producing long stems, adapting them splendidly for cutting; 1 1/2 feet high. Mixed Colors. Pkt. 10c; 1/8 oz. 30c; 1/4 oz. 50c; 1/2 oz. 85c; oz. \$1.40.

### PERENNIAL ASTER

606. **MICHAELMAS DAISY.** An exceedingly showy perennial with single daisy-like flowers; early sowings bloom the first season. Pkt. 15c; 1/8 oz. \$1.00.

**556. ACHILLEA (The Pearl).** Fine hardy perennial; bears double pure white blooms June till frost; blooms first season if planted early. Height 2 ft. Pkt. 15c; 1/8 oz. 60c.

**559. ACROLINIUM.** Everlasting, rose and white daisy-like flowers. For borders and winter bouquets. Hardy annual. Height, 1 foot. Double mixed colors. Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 25.

**AGERATUM (Floss Flower).** Profuse bloomer, bearing clusters of feathery blooms the whole summer. Excellent for large beds and window-boxes and as winter pot-plants. Hardy annual. Height, 9 inches.

**565. Dwarf Perfection Blue.** Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 50c; 1/2 oz. 75c.

**566. Midget Blue.** "All-America" prize winner. A really dwarf ageratum and true to color. Fine delicate foliage practically covered with true ageratum-blue flowers. About 4 inches high, spreading more than a foot. Pkt. 15c; 1/8 oz. 75c.



Alyssum

## Alyssum

For beds, borders, baskets, pots and for cutting. Plant early for a continuous bloom; cut the faded blooms and others will come.

**573. Violet Queen.** Plants dwarf, compact and free flowering. Sweet-scented, bright violet blooms. Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 35c; 1/2 oz. 60c; oz. \$1.00.

**574. Carpet of Snow.** Yields a mass of white blooms from spring till late fall. 4 inches high. Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 35c; 1/2 oz. 60c; oz. \$1.00.

**568. Lilac Queen.** Bears a wealth of beautiful deep lilac lavender blooms. A splendid bedding and border plant. Very dwarf. Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 35c; 1/2 oz. 60c; oz. \$1.00.

**570. Little Gem.** There is no better border plant. Very dwarf; covers a circle about 5 inches. Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 35c; 1/2 oz. 50c; oz. 85c.

**571. Saxtile Compactum (Basket of Gold).** Brilliant golden yellow; showy for perennial borders and beds; resists the most extreme weather. Height 9 inches. Pkt. 15c; 1/4 oz. 40c; 1/2 oz. 70c; oz. \$1.25.

**572. Sweet Alyssum.** Hardy annual; covered with pure white fragrant blooms. Pkt. 10c; 1/2 oz. 25c; oz. 40c.

**576. AMARANTHUS (Love-lies-bleeding).** Rapid growing annual; long drooping crimson flower spikes. Height, 3 feet. Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 25c; oz. 60c.



Wood's Brilliant Antirrhinum



Balsam or Lady's Slipper



Aquilegia or Columbine



Ageratum

**AMELOPSIS or Boston Ivy.** A grand climber, entirely hardy, that clings to stone, brick and woodwork. Prevents rain from penetrating the walls. Beautiful autumn foliage. Pkt. 15c; 1/4 oz. 30c; 1/2 oz. 50c.

**ANCHUSA.** Useful perennials that bloom constantly if not allowed to seed. Ornamental in the garden and as cut flowers.

**582. Italica Dropmore.** Bears an abundance of lovely gentian blue flowers during entire season. Height, 4 feet. Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 25c; 1/2 oz. 40c; oz. 75c.

## Antirrhinum—Snapdragon

Showy border plants, producing brilliant flowers. Very effective in beds. Blooms the first season. Hardy perennial, but usually grown as a hardy annual. Height, 2 to 3 ft.

### GIANT FLOWERED SNAPDRAGONS

<b>585. Snow White.</b>	Each of these separate colors. Pkt. 10c; 1/8 oz. 60c; 1/4 oz. \$1.00.
<b>586. Deep Pink.</b>	
<b>587. Canary Yellow.</b>	
<b>588. Defiance Scarlet.</b>	

**590. Wood's Brilliant Mixture.** The individual blooms are extra large; closely set on long spikes, and are particularly fine. Pkt. 15c; 1/8 oz. 75c; 1/4 oz. \$1.25; 1/2 oz. \$2.00.

**584. Rust-proof Antirrhinum.** The University of California has developed a strain that is 80% or more rust-proof. It produces big blooms on long stems in a wide range of colors. Pkt. 15c; 1/8 oz. 50c; 1/4 oz. 85c.

**589. Large Flowering Mixed Colors.** A fine mixture of all colors. Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 50c; 1/2 oz. 85c; oz. \$1.50.

## Aquilegia or Columbine

Hardy perennials, lasting for years and bearing numberless exquisite blooms. Easily grown; sow either in the fall or spring.

**593. Mrs. Scott Elliott's Long Spurred Hybrids.** Pkt. 20c; 1/8 oz. \$1.00; 1/4 oz. \$1.50.

**598. ARABIS Alpina (Rock Cress).** One of the earliest spring perennials; fine for edging and rockeries; fragrant white flowers. Height, 6 inches. Pkt. 10c; 1/8 oz. 40c; 1/4 oz. 70c.

**599. ARCTOTIS Grandis (Blue-Eyed African Daisy).** The long-stemmed 2-inch daisy blooms are pearly white around a delicate lilac center. A fine cut flower; the buds open after cutting; loves the sun. Hardy annual. Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 35c; 1/2 oz. 60c.

**640. BALLOON VINE (Love-in-a-Puff).** Rapid climbers, with inflated balloon-shaped pods. Height, 10 feet. Pkt. 10c; 1/2 oz. 30c; oz. 50c.

**BALSAM (Touch-Me-Not or Lady's Slipper).** Our strain produces the finest double blooms; colors from pure white to dark purple. Half hardy annual.

**642. Double Camelia Flowered Mixed Colors.** Pkt. 10c; 1/2 oz. 50c; oz. 85c.

**646. BALSAM APPLE.** Rapid growing ornamental climber. Plant end of April. Height, 15 feet. Pkt. 10c; 1/2 oz. 40c; oz. 60c.

**647. BALSAM PEAR.** A graceful climber bearing golden yellow fruits. Height, 15 feet. Pkt. 10c; 1/2 oz. 30c; oz. 50c.

**650. BEGONIA (Vernon).** Fine for bedding and window boxes, bearing immense quantities of brilliant scarlet blooms; foliage ornamental, first green, changing to red. Tender perennial. Pkt. 25c.

**BABY BLUE EYES.** See *Nemophila*.

**BABY'S BREATH.** See *Gypsophila*.

**BACHELOR'S BUTTONS.** See *Globe Amaranth*.

**BELLIS.** See *Daïsy*.

**BLACK-EYED SUSAN.** See *Thunbergia*.

**BLANKET FLOWER.** See *Gaillardia*.

**BLUE BOTTLE.** See *Centaurea*.

**BLUE LACE FLOWER.** See *Didiscus*.

**BURNING BUSH.** See *Kochia*.

## Calendula

Showy, free-flowering hardy annual of the marigold family. Succeeds in any good soil, producing a fine effect in beds and borders, and blooms until frost. A fine cut flower. Height, 1 to 1 1/2 feet.

**658. Sunshine or Chrysantha.** The large double flowers are an exquisite clear buttercup yellow, with long, loosely arranged drooping petals. A fine flower on long, stiff stems. Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 25c; 1/2 oz. 40c; oz. 70c.

**657. Campfire or Sensation.** Largest of all calendulas; brilliant orange with a scarlet sheen and full yellow center; stems are long. Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 30c; 1/2 oz. 50c; oz. 90c.

**656. Orange Shaggy.** A distinct type with long deeply fringed petals. Row after row of petals overlap each other in irregular fashion and build up to a bloom with a shaggy appearance. The color is intense orange, shading to lighter orange at center. Splendid long stems. Excellent cut flower. Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 50c; 1/2 oz. 50c.

**659. Pastel Shades.** Many shades of apricot, salmon, cream and white, also orange and lemon. Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 30c; 1/2 oz. 50c.

**660. Double—Mixed Varieties.** A fine mixture of all the best varieties; all colors. Pkt. 10c; 1/2 oz. 25c; oz. 40c.

**CALLIOPSIS.** Beautiful annuals. Excellent for cutting and decoration.

**667. All Colors Mixed.** Very rich and showy. Pkt. 10c; 1/2 oz. 25c; oz. 40c.

**668. Coreopsis Grandiflora Lanceolata.** Beautiful golden yellow perennial; unexcelled for borders; excellent for cutting. Hardy perennial. Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 25c; 1/2 oz. 40c; oz. 70c.

**673. CANARY FLOWER.** A rapid climber with yellow fringed flowers. Hardy annual. 10 feet high. Pkt. 10c; 1/2 oz. 30c; oz. 50c.

**CANNA (Indian Shot).** Stately, ornamental plants, producing large, varied and brilliant flowers. Soak for 36 hours and plant in pots or hot-beds, transplanting outside in May.

**685. Crozy's Large Flowering.** The dwarf French varieties. Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 25c.

**CANNA ROOTS.** See *Bulbs*, page 39.



Orange Shaggy Calendula



Candytuft



Canterbury Bells



Calliopsis Grandiflora (Coreopsis)

## Candytuft

Indispensable for cutting, for beds, masses and borders, being fairly covered with blooms throughout the summer. Height, 1 foot.

**679. Giant Empress Hyacinth Flowered.** Fine for cut flowers and does well in beds and borders; each plant bears several large flower spikes. Height, 18 in. Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 25c; 1/2 oz. 40c.

**678. All Colors Mixed.** Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 20c; 1/2 oz. 35c; oz. 60c.

**682. Iberis Sempervirens.** White perennial Candytuft. Early and profuse bloomer; hardy. Pkt. 20c; 1/8 oz. 75c; 1/4 oz. \$1.25.

## Canterbury Bells

(CAMPANULA)

Beautiful hardy biennials bearing a profusion of bell-shaped flowers of exquisite colors. Does best in a rich, light soil. Height, 2 1/2 feet.

**687. Annual.** February plantings produce blooms in July. Grows 2 to 2 1/2 feet high and bears 6 to 8 spikes of blooms. Our splendid mixture contains pink, rose, white, dark blue and light blue. Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 50c; 1/2 oz. 85c.

**688. Single. Mixed Colors.** Pt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 45c; 1/2 oz. 80c.

**689. Double. Mixed Colors.** Pkt. 10c; 1/8 oz. 35c; 1/4 oz. 60c.

**693. CARDINAL CLIMBER.** No annual can compare with it for beauty, brilliance and rapid growth. Grows 30 feet, has beautiful fern-like foliage; literally covered with round fiery red flowers, 1 1/2 inches in diameter, and borne in clusters. Cut a notch in seed to insure germination. Pkt. 15c; 1/4 oz. 50c; 1/2 oz. 85c.

## Carnation

Favorites for fragrance and diversity of color. Excellent bloomers. Half hardy perennial.

**696. Marguerite.** Blooms in four months. Fine for bedding or pots. Dwarf; very profuse double blooms. All colors. Pkt. 10c; 1/8 oz. 35c.

**697. Chabaud's Perpetual.** Blooms in five months, and continues in greatest profusion indefinitely. Early and hardy. Many colors mixed. Pkt. 15c; 1/8 oz. 50c; 1/4 oz. 85c.

**698. Finest German Double Mixed.** Splendid for bedding or pots. Pkt. 25c; 1/8 oz. \$1.00.

**699. Double Carnations Mixed.** A splendid mixture. Pkt. 10c; 1/8 oz. 60c; 1/4 oz. \$1.00.

## Flowering Centaureas

(RAGGED ROBIN or CORNFLOWER)

Universal favorite cut flowers; sweet-scented, long stemmed. Will last for days. Sometimes called Bachelor's Button. Hardy annual.

**710. Cyanus Double Rose Pink.** Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 25c; 1/2 oz. 35c; oz. 60c.

**711. Cyanus Double Blue.** Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 25c; 1/2 oz. 35c; oz. 60c.

**709. Cyanus Double Red Boy.** Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 25c; 1/2 oz. 35c oz. 60c.

**712. Cyanus Double Mixed Colors.** Pkt 10c; 1/4 oz. 20c; 1/2 oz. 30c; oz. 50c.

**DUSTY MILLER CENTAUREA.** Half hardy perennial for bedding, borders, hanging baskets.

**706. Gymnocarpa.** Delicately cut, gracefully drooping silver foliage. Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 35c.

**714. CHINESE LANTERN (Physalis).** A hardy perennial 18 inches high, bearing large scarlet pods, resembling paper lanterns. Easily grown in any soil and easily dried for winter house decoration. **Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 40c.**

**CHINESE FORGET-ME-NOT.** See *Cynoglossum*.

**CHRYSANTHEMUM.** Showy and effective summer blooming annuals for borders and cut flowers; thrifty and free blooming. Height, 1 to 1 1/2 feet.

**717. Eastern Star.** Canary shading deeper toward the base of petals; dark brown center; bears profusely. **Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 40c.**

**718. Morning Star.** 3 to 4 inches across; deep yellow, shading to a pale sulphur; blooms from early summer till late fall. Splendid for cutting. Hardy annual. Height, 10 inches. **Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 40c.**

**719. Mixed Varieties.** Annual; all kinds and colors. **Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 25c; 1/2 oz. 40c.**

**723. CLARKIA.** An easily grown free blooming hardy annual that blooms for months. Flowers are double and most showy. Fine table decoration. Height, 1 1/2 feet. **Double mixed colors. Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 25c; 1/2 oz. 40c; oz. 70c.**

**726. CLEMATIS PANICULATA.** Splendid hardy perennial climber growing 12 to 15 feet and covered with a dense mass of pure white star-like fragrant flowers that bloom for several weeks. A fine climber for porches, etc., and very easily grown; lasts for years. **Pkt. 15c; 1/4 oz. 50c.**

**CLEOME.** See Spider Plant.

**731. COBAEA SCANDENS (Cathedral Bells).** One of the best climbers. Fine foliage and large, bell-shaped purple flowers. Grows 20 to 30 feet. Plant edgewise, cover lightly, and transplant outside in May. Half hardy perennial. **Pkt. 15c; 1/4 oz. 50c.**

**COCKSCOMB.** Easily grown annuals, fine for flower beds, pot plants and for dry winter bouquets. Plant in light soil, not too rich.

**735. Plumed Cockscomb or Celosia.** Mixed colors. **Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 30c; 1/2 oz. 50c.**

#### COMB VARIETIES

**736. Tall Mixed Colors.** Height, 1 1/2 to 2 feet. **Pkt. 10c; 1/8 oz. 25c; 1/4 oz. 40c.**

**737. Dwarf Scarlet.** **Pkt. 10c; 1/8 oz. 40c.**

**738. Dwarf Mixed Colors.** Fine for beds. Height 1 foot. **Pkt. 10c; 1/8 oz. 30c; 1/4 oz. 50c.**

**COLEUS.** Brilliant, richly colored foliage especially when grown in sunny location. For beds, borders and house plants. Tender perennial, but attains perfection the first season if planted early indoors.

**743. Radiant Mixture.** Brilliant and beautifully marked and variegated. **Pkt. 25c.**

**768. COWSLIP (Primula Veris).** Sometimes called Polyanthus. Beautiful hardy perennial bearing clusters of fragrant blooms, pink, white, yellow, lilac, crimson and purple; 6 inches high. **Pkt. 20c; 1/8 oz. \$1.00.**

**770. CYCLAMEN PERSICUM.** Foliage highly ornamental, flowers of striking beauty; blooms for months. Plant in boxes in February or March, transplant to pots to flower next winter or spring. Tender perennial. Height, 9 inches. Mixed colors. **Pkt. 25c.**

**771. CYNOGLOSSUM AMABILE (Chinese Forget-Me-Not).** Bears sprays of brilliant blue Forget-me-not blooms all summer. Hardy annual. Height, 1 1/2 to 2 ft. **Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 25c.**



Cosmos, Sensation



Cockscomb



Clarkia



Cynoglossum

**CYPRESS VINE.** A splendid climber. Dark green, feathery foliage and abundance of bright, star-shaped blossoms. Blooms from July till late fall. Height, 15 feet.

**775. Mixed Colors.** **Pkt. 10c; 1/2 oz. 45c; oz. 80c.**

## Cosmos

A grand fall flowering, hardy annual, producing thousands of beautiful blooms when other flowers are scarce. Start indoors and transplant after frost. Pinching them back several times when a foot high induces earlier bloomings and more bushy growth. They prefer a sandy soil, not too rich.

**750. Wood's Superb Mixture.** A truly superb mixture characterized by the grace, daintiness and brilliance of the flower. 3 to 4 inches across. Keeps fresh for days. **Pkt. 10c; 1/2 oz. 25c; oz. 40c.**

**The Flares.** Both yellow and orange. Flares are All-America medal winners. They are early bloomers. Gorgeous sight in full bloom.

**759. Yellow Flare.** Clear, bright yellow. Grows 3 to 4 feet; blooms freely on long, wiry stems. Fine cut flower. **Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 25c; 1/2 oz. 40c.**

**753. Orange Flare.** Early flowering Klondike. Well branched 4 foot plants with golden orange flowers in 3 months from planting. Blooms increase till frost. **Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 25c; 1/2 oz. 40c; oz. 70c.**

**749. Sensation Radiance.** All-America highest award winner. A bi-color sensation that yields larger blooms on long, strong stems. The deep rose and rich crimson are even more beautiful by artificial light. An exceptional cut flower. **Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 40c.**

**754. Sensation Dazzler.** A luscious shade of rich deep maroon. The 4 to 5-inch flowers have broad, heavy slightly overlapping petals. Splendid for flower arrangement. **Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 40c; 1/2 oz. 60c.**

**760. Sensation. Mixed colors.** Mammoth flowers 4 to 5 inches, with broad, heavily fluted petals, on long, strong stems. Blooms in ten weeks from planting; colors white, rose and pink. **Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 35c; 1/2 oz. 60c.**

**751. Lady Lenox Giant.** Beautiful shell-pink blooms are 4 to 5 inches across; petals are oval, forming a perfectly circular flower; 6 to 7 feet high, vigorous, and yields a wealth of magnificent blooms. Keep a week without wilting. **Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 25c; 1/2 oz. 40c; oz. 70c.**

**752. Mammoth Early Flowering.** Begins blooming in August and continues a mass of white to deep red flowers till frost. **Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 25c; 1/2 oz. 40c; oz. 70c.**

**755. Mammoth Pure White Cosmos.** **Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 25c; 1/2 oz. 40c; oz. 70c.**

**756. Mammoth Pink Cosmos.** **Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 25c; 1/2 oz. 40c; oz. 70c.**

**757. Mammoth Deep Crimson.** **Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 25c; 1/2 oz. 40c; oz. 70c.**

**758. Mixed Cosmos.** A fine mixture of all colors. **Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 20c; 1/2 oz. 30c; oz. 50c.**

**DOUBLE CRESTED COSMOS.** Blooms have double crowns of dainty and exquisite appearance. A large percentage come true to both doubleness and color. The blooms are lasting both on plant and as cut flowers.

**765. Mixed Colors.** **Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 50c.**

CALIFORNIA POPPY. See Escholtzia.  
 CAMPANULA. See Canterbury Bells.  
 CASTOR BEAN. See Ricinus.  
 CATHEDRAL BELLS. See Cobaea.  
 CELOSIA. See Cockscomb and Woolflower.  
 COLUMBINE. See Aquilegia.  
 CONEFLOWER. See Rudbeckia.  
 CONVULVULUS. See Morning Glory.  
 COREOPSIS. See Calliopsis.  
 CORNFLOWER. See Centaurea Cyanus.  
 CUP AND SAUCER. See Canterbury Bells.

## Dahlia

There is a fascination in growing dahlias from seeds, the way new varieties are originated. If started indoors and transplanted outside after frost, you can have a profusion of bloom throughout the fall from spring plantings. Roots should be stored for planting next season.

**782. Double Mixed Colors.** All types of double dahlias mixed; includes large flowering, show and fancy varieties. Pkt. 15c; 1/8 oz. 50c; 1/4 oz. 90c; 1/2 oz. \$1.60.

**783. Single Mixed Colors.** A fine mixture. Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 40c.

DAHLIA BULBS. See Bulbs, page 39.

**DAISY (Bellis perennis monstrosa) English Daisy.** Splendid for beds, borders, pots, porch boxes and rockeries. If started indoors they bloom profusely the same season and for several years; prefer shade. Height, 6 inches. Hardy perennial.

**788. Double Mixed Colors.** Pkt. 10c; 1/8 oz. 50c; 1/4 oz. 85c.

**790. AFRICAN DAISY (Dimorphotheca).** Beautiful and showy annual about 12 inches high and bears in great profusion daisy-shaped, rich, glossy gold flowers, 2 1/2 inches across, with dark centers surrounded by a black zone. Splendid for beds and borders. Pkt. 10c; 1/8 oz. 25c.

**793. SHASTA DAISY (Alaska).** Hardy perennial, showy border plant and fine cut flower, 4 inches across; pure white with yellow eye. Blooms for months, and more freely each season; 2 feet high. Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 40c.

**DELPHINIUM (Perennial Larkspur).** No perennial bed or border is quite complete without this stately, brilliant and effective flower. For the earliest blooms, plant in boxes, transplant 4 inches apart and set outside later to a rich, deeply worked soil. They bloom the first season if planted early. Cut away the old flower spikes after blooming and the flowering season will be lengthened.

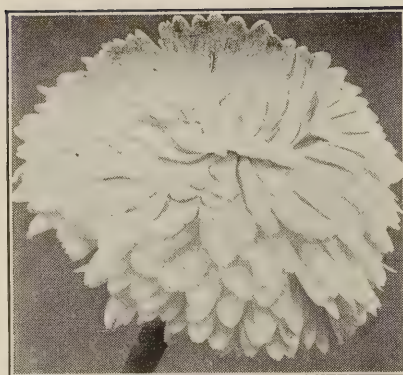
**798. Belladonna.** The most profuse and continuous bloomer of hardy larkspurs. Exquisite turquoise blue, of great delicacy and beauty. Pkt. 15c; 1/8 oz. 50c; 1/4 oz. 85c.

**799. Bellamosa.** Intense rich deep blue, as free bloomer as Belladonna and very showy. Pkt. 15c; 1/8 oz. 50c; 1/4 oz. 85c.

**800. Gold Medal Hybrids, Mixed Colors.** Fine mixture of all colors. Pkt. 10c; 1/8 oz. 40c; 1/4 oz. 70c.

**797. Chinese.** Although a hardy perennial and lasts for years, they bloom the first year if planted early. About 1 foot high. Ideal for beds, massed borders, rockeries and cutting. Mixed colors. Pkt. 10c; 1/8 oz. 30c; 1/4 oz. 50c.

DEVIL-IN-A-BUSH. See Nigella.  
 BLUE-EYED AFRICAN DAISY. See Arctotis.  
 DIMORPHOTHECA. See African Daisy.



English Double Daisy



Gold Medal Hybrid Delphinium



Wood's Superb

Dianthus



Escholtzia (California Poppy)

## Dianthus or Pink

Prized flowers for bedding and cut flowers. Plant early indoors and they will bloom the first season, and if protected, continue flowering next year. Hardy annual.

**806. Wood's Superb Dianthus Mixture.** A magnificent mixture of all the best varieties, double and single; unusually large brilliant flowers. Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 30c; 1/2 oz. 50c.

**805. Sweet Wivelsfield.** Resembles Sweet William, but larger, more brilliant and colorful. Planted indoors it blooms till frost; April plantings outdoors flower in late summer. For cutting, rock gardens, borders. Hardy annual; 1 foot high. Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 45c.

**813. Fireball.** Brilliant scarlet double flower. For bedding and cutting. Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 40c.

**807. Double China or India.** Fringed double flowers resembling Sweet William, but larger. Bright colors. Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 35c; 1/2 oz. 60c.

**808. Double Japanese.** All shades from rose to crimson. Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 35c; 1/2 oz. 60c.

**809. Wood's Mixture of Double Pinks.** Choice double varieties. Colors from pure white to crimson. Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 35c; 1/2 oz. 60c.

**810. Wood's Mixture of Single Pinks.** Choice single varieties; handsome flowers, extra large, in great variety. Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 35c; 1/2 oz. 60c.

**811. Double Fringed.** Called the Marvelous Pink, because of large wonderfully fringed double flowers, often 3 to 4 inches across. Bears constantly till frost. Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 40c.

**812. Clove or Grass Pink.** Hardy garden pink; many beautiful colors. Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 35c.

**820. DIDISCUS (Blue Lace Flower).** Blooms abundantly from July till frost. Fine cut flower and winter pot plant. Hardy annual; 18 inches high. Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 40c.

**DIGITALIS (Foxglove).** Stately plants, with ornamental leaves and pendulous flowers. Hardy perennial; height, 3 to 5 feet.

**827. Mixed Colors.** Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 60c.

**DOLICHOS (Hyacinth Bean or Jack Bean).** Rapid climbers, bearing large clusters of purple and white flowers, followed by bright ornamental pods.

**832. Mixed Colors.** Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c.

**833. Purple.** Pkt. 15c; 1/2 oz. 60c; oz. \$1.00.

DUSTY MILLER. See Centaurea.  
 ETERNAL FLOWER. See Helichrysum.  
 EVENING GLORY. See Moonflower.  
 EVERLASTINGS. See Acroclinium, Globe Amaranth, Helichrysum and Job's Tears.

**ESCHOLTZIA (California Poppy).** Easily grown annuals, producing bright, poppy-shaped flowers from spring till frost. Bed in full bloom makes brilliant effect.

**835. Scarlet Beauty.** Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 30c; 1/2 oz. 50c.

**834. Sunset.** Rich deep golden orange. Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 30c; 1/2 oz. 50c.

**836. Golden West.** Pkt. 10c; 1/2 oz. 25c.

**837. All colors mixed.** Pkt. 10c; 1/2 oz. 30c; oz. 50c.

**840. Bush Escholtzia or Hunnemannia (Santa Barbara Poppy).** Bears large cup-shaped yellow flowers, 3 inches across, on 12-inch stems; will keep for two weeks. Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 40c.

**849. FEVERFEW.** Free flowering hardy annuals. Succeed in any soil. Bloom till frost. Splendid for bedding and cut flowers. Double white; height, 10 inches. **Pkt. 10c; 1/8 oz. 40c.**

**FORGET-ME-NOT** (*Myosotis*). Effective in masses. If sown early will bloom first season. Height, 6 to 9 inches. Hardy perennial.

**855. Royal Blue.** **Pkt. 10c; 1/8 oz. 40c.**

**FIRE PLANT.** See *Kochia*.

**CHINESE FORGET-ME-NOT.** See *Cynoglossum*.

**FLOSS FLOWER.** See *Ageratum*.

**FOUR O'CLOCK.** See *Marvel* of Peru.

**FOXGLOVE.** See *Digitalis*.

**GAILLARDIA** (*Blanket Flower*). Showy; free blooming; remarkable for the brilliance, profusion and size of flowers, continuing in bloom all summer. Fine for bedding, borders and cutting.

**861. Mixed Colors.** The most varied colors. Hardy annual. **Pkt. 10c; 1/2 oz. 35c.**

**860. Grandiflora.** Hardy perennial; gorgeous flowers, 3 inches across. Splendid for permanent beds and cutting. Height, 2 feet. **Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 40c; 1/2 oz. 70c.**

**865. GERANIUM.** Yield a succession of brilliant bloom till frost, then a good house plant.

**Zonale.** A mixture of the finest sorts. **Pkt. 20c; 1/8 oz. 75c; 1/4 oz. \$1.35.**

**866. GEUM** (*Mrs. Bradshaw*). Perennial; bears double brilliant orange scarlet flowers all summer. Height, 2 feet. **Pkt. 10c; 1/8 oz. 40c.**

**868. GLIHA.** Annual easily grown in any soil for flower beds, edgings and rockeries. Mixed colors. 1 foot high. **Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 25c.**

**872. GLOBE AMARANTH** (*Bachelor's Button*). Fine everlasting, bearing clover-shaped flowers, which if cut when ripe and hung heads downward to dry, will retain their beauty throughout the winter. Mixed colors. Height, 18 inches. **Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 25c; 1/2 oz. 40c.**

**875. GODETIA.** Hardy annuals bearing an abundance of satiny cup-shaped blooms, especially in poor dry soil; blooms continuously if seed pods are removed. Plant early in sunny place and cover one-fourth inch deep. 1 foot high. Mixed colors. **Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 25c.**

**GYPSOPHILA** (*Baby's Breath*). Graceful sprays of pure white star-shaped flowers; a fine cut flower useful for mixing with other cut flowers.

**878. Perennial.** **Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 30c; 1/2 oz. 50c.**

**879. Annual.** **Pkt. 10c; 1/2 oz. 25c.**

**GILLIFLOWER.** See *Stocks*.

**GOMPHRENA.** See *Globe Amaranth*.

**GOURDS.** See page 11.

**HELICHRYSUM** (*Strawflower* or *Eternal Flower*). Cut when about to open and dry for winter bouquets; double flowers of many colors. Hardy annual. 2 feet high.

**886. Mixed Colors.** **Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 35c.**

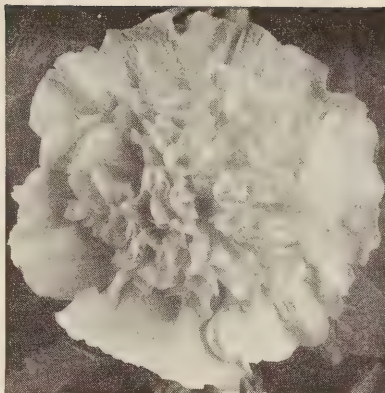
## Heliotrope

Easily grown from seed, flowering the first season if planted early indoors. Half hardy perennial; height, 2 feet.

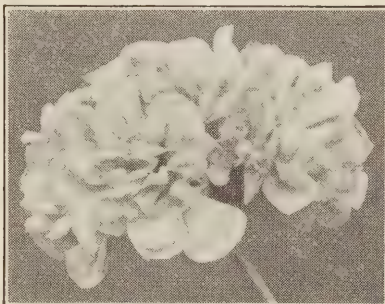
**893. Mixed Colors.** Many varieties and colors. **Pkt. 15c; 1/8 oz. 50c; 1/4 oz. 85c.**

**HIBISCUS** (*Mallow Marvel* or *Marshallmallow*). From June till frost these hardy plants bear big, bowl-shaped blooms, often 6 inches across. White and shades of pink to deep red. Lasts for years. 4 to 5 feet high.

**897. Mixed.** **Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 40c.**



Chater's Double Hollyhock



Geranium



Godetia



Heliotrope

## Hollyhock

Give a striking effect in rows against shrubbery, as a background for smaller plants and in clumps. Hardy, blooming for years. Plant in April or May.

### CHATER'S PERENNIAL HOLLYHOCKS

- |                                  |                    |
|----------------------------------|--------------------|
| <b>902. Double White.</b>        | <b>Pkt. 10c</b>    |
| <b>903. Double Pink.</b>         | <b>1/8 oz. 30c</b> |
| <b>904. Double Yellow.</b>       | <b>1/4 oz. 50c</b> |
| <b>905. Double Scarlet.</b>      | <b>1/2 oz. 90c</b> |
| <b>908. Double Mixed Colors.</b> | <b>oz. \$1.60</b>  |

**909. Allegheny Hollyhocks.** The nearly transparent, fringed flowers resemble crushed satin; seldom less than 5 inches across. **Pkt. 10c; 1/8 oz. 30c; 1/4 oz. 50c.**

### ANNUAL HOLLYHOCKS

If sown outside in March or April, will bloom in August. If sown early indoors and transplanted in May, will bloom from June till frost.

**906. Indian Spring.** All-America medal winner. Blooms in 5 months, producing a colorful display of semi-double crinkley edged flowers. Rose-pink to crimson rose. **Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 40c; 1/2 oz. 70c.**

**910. Double Everblooming.** **Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 40c; 1/2 oz. 70c.**

**911. Single Everblooming.** **Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 25c; 1/2 oz. 40c.**

**914. HONESTY** (*Lunaria*). Sweet-scented flowers are followed by silvery transparent seed pods much admired for house decoration; hardy biennial; height, 3 1/2 feet. **Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 40c; 1/2 oz. 70c.**

**916. HUMULUS** (*Japanese Hop*). An easily grown hardy annual climber, 15 to 20 ft. Fine for porches, trellises, etc. **Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 30c.**

**919. ICE PLANT.** A curious plant, leaves apparently covered with ice crystals. Fine for hanging-baskets and rockeries. **Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 40c.**

**HELIANTHUS.** See *Sunflower*.

**HUNNEMANIA.** See *Bush Escholtzia*.

**HYACINTH BEAN.** See *Dolichos*.

**INDIAN SHOT.** See *Canna*.

**IPOMEA GRANDIFLORA.** See *Moonflower*.

**IPOMEA QUAMOCUIT.** See *Cypress Vine*.

**IPOMEA SETOSA.** See *Brazil Morning Glory*.

**IVY, JAPANESE or BOSTON.** See *Ampelopsis*.

**IVY, KENILWORTH.** See below.

**JACK AND THE BEAN STALK.** See *Kudzu Vine*.

**JACK BEAN.** See *Dolichos*.

**JAPANESE HOP.** See *Humulus*.

**923. JOB'S TEARS.** Ornamental grass with broad corn-like leaves. Fine for winter bouquets. Plant early 3 feet apart, 5 seeds to hill. Height, 3 feet. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c.**

**926. KENILWORTH IVY.** A neat hardy perennial trailing plant. Lavender and purple. **Pkt. 15c; 1/8 oz. 50c; 1/4 oz. 85c.**

**929. KOCHIA** or **BURNING BUSH** (*Mexican Fire Plant*). Rapid growing, highly ornamental annual forming perfect pyramids 2 to 2 1/2 feet high. Feathery green branches, which in the fall turn a deep red. A fine summer hedge. **Pkt. 10c; 1/2 oz. 25c; oz. 40c.**

**930. KUDZU VINE** (*Jack and the Bean Stalk*). **Pkt. 10c; 1/2 oz. 40c; oz. 70c.**

# Larkspur

For bedding, among shrubbery and as cut flowers, larkspurs are strikingly beautiful. Early plantings bloom from July till frost. Several plantings are recommended. Transplant 12 inches apart. Height, 3 feet. Germination is improved if refrigerated for several days.

**GIANT IMPERIAL LARKSPURS.** The most advanced strain in size of flower, fullness of spikes and color shades. The intensified branching habit gives a greater number of branches, each producing a solid mass of color. 3 to 4 foot spikes make ideal, long-lasting cut flowers.

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| 931. Rose King   | } Pkt. 10c<br>1/4 oz. 40c<br>1/2 oz. 70c<br>oz. \$1.25 |
| 932. White King  |  |
| 933. Carmine King  |  |
| 934. Dark Blue Spire   |  |
| 941. Lilac or Lavender Spire                                       |  |
| 942. Mixed Colors, Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 35c; 1/2 oz. 60c; oz. \$1.00. |  |

## STOCK FLOWERED LARKSPURS

940. Rosamond. Pure pink; yields a fine cut flower two weeks before others. Numerous flower spikes, heavily covered with fully double blooms. Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 35c; 1/2 oz. 60c.

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| 936. Double Dark Blue  | } Pkt. 10c<br>1/4 oz. 35c<br>1/2 oz. 60c |
| 938. Double Light Blue   |  |
| 937. Double Pink   |  |
| 939. Double Mixed Colors, Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 25c; 1/2 oz. 40c; oz. 70c. |  |

943. **LINUM (Grandiflorum Rubrum) (Scarlet Flax).** Pretty, hardy annual bedding plant, two feet high, covered with bright red flowers. Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 20c; 1/2 oz. 30c; oz. 50c.

945. **Perennial Blue.** A hardy perennial; bears graceful bright blue flowers from June till frost. Height, 18 inches. Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 20c; 1/2 oz. 30c; oz. 50c.

948. **LOBELIA.** Nothing better for bedding, edgings, pots and rockeries; effective in masses, lovely blue blooms for a long season; 6 inches high. Half hardy annual. Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 40c.

**LUPINS.** Easily grown, free flowering annuals and perennials, with graceful spikes of fragrant pea-shaped flowers; prefers shade. Height 2 to 3 feet.

## ANNUAL LUPINS

952. Blue, Pkt. 10c; 1/2 oz. 35c; oz. 60c.  
955. Mixed Colors, Pkt. 10c; 1/2 oz. 30c; oz. 50c.

## PERENNIAL LUPINS

956. Blue, Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 30c; 1/2 oz. 50c.  
957. Mixed Colors, Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 25c; 1/2 oz. 40c.

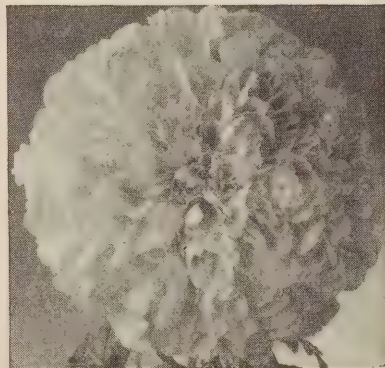
**LACE FLOWER.** See *Didiscus*.  
**LADY'S SLIPPER.** See *Balsam*.  
**LATHYRUS LATIFOLIUS.** See *Perennial Sweet Peas*.  
**LOVE GROVE.** See *Nemophila*.  
**LOVE-IN-A-MIST.** See *Nigella*.  
**LOVE-IN-A-PUFF.** See *Balloon Vine*.

973. **MARVEL OF PERU (Four o'Clock).** Opens in the afternoons and cloudy days. Flowers showy and in great profusion. Hardy annual. Height, 2 feet. Mixed colors. Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c.

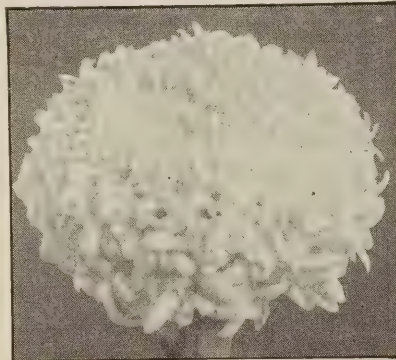
**MALLOW MARVEL.** See *Hibiscus*.  
**MARGUERITES.** See *Carnation*.  
**POT MARIGOLD.** See *Calendula*.  
**MARSHMALLOW.** See *Hibiscus*.  
**MEXICAN FIRE PLANT.** See *Kochia*.  
**MIMOSA.** See *Sensitive Plant*.  
**MOMORDICA.** See *Balsam Apple and Pear*.  
**MOSS FLOWER.** See *Portulaca*.  
**MOURNING BRIDE.** See *Scabiosa*.  
**MYOSOTIS.** See *Forget-Me-Not*.



Giant Imperial Larkspur



Marigold, Gigantea Sunset Giants



Mammoth Mum



Mignonette, Wood's Superb

# Marigold

Easily grown, free-flowering annuals, bearing till frost. For earliest blooms plant in boxes and transplant after frost.

959. **Gigantea Sunset Giants.** Immense blooms, sometimes 7 inches across. Sweet-scented flowers are full centered with broad wavy petals gracefully overlapping. From deep orange to lemon yellow. Pkt. 15c; 1/4 oz. 30c; 1/4 oz. 50c; 1/2 oz. 85c.

970. **Mammoth Mum.** All-America medal winner. The fluffy, ball-like light sulphur blooms, 3 1/2 inches across, 2 inches deep, are borne profusely on 30-inch plants. The largest of the chrysanthemum flowered type. Splendid for cutting. Pkt. 20c; 1/4 oz. 75c.

972. **Goldsmith.** Golden orange with good stems for cutting. Fully double flowers bloom freely on strong bushy plants. Twisted petals give it a chrysanthemum-like appearance. Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 40c; 1/4 oz. 70c.

960. **Gigantea Pot o' Gold.** Showy, fragrant, large deep golden orange 4 to 4 1/2-inch blooms, 100% double. 12 to 15 inches high; blooms early. Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 50c.

958. **Spry.** Flowers 1 1/2 inches across; bright clear crested centers surrounded by rows of mahogany-red guard petals. 9 inches high, spreading 15 inches. Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 40c.

971. **Dwarf Double Harmony.** Charming and distinct. Tubular deep orange center, flanked by broad velvety dark maroon guard petals; one foot high. Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 30c; 1/2 oz. 50c.

963. **Crown of Gold.** Crown of curled and interlaced petals surrounded by collar of recurved petals; bright golden orange. Odorless foliage; sweet-scented. Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 40c.

962. **Yellow Supreme.** Large fluffy, rounded fragrant blooms with broad, loose, frilled, rich creamy yellow petals. Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 35c.

965. **Guinea Gold.** Bears 30 to 40 flowers, 2 to 2 1/2 inches across with long loosely placed wavy petals; brilliant orange flushed with gold. Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 30c; 1/2 oz. 50c.

964. **African Double Mixed.** The best African varieties in a splendid mixture. Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 40c; oz. 70c.

968. **French Double Mixed.** A mixture of the finest sorts. Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 25c; 1/2 oz. 40c.

967. **Legion of Honor (Little Brownie).** Golden yellow with velvety brown center; single. Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 30c.

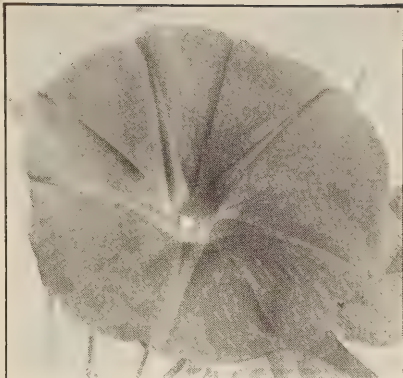
# Mignonette

In February and March plant in boxes and thin out. Beginning in March, plant at intervals outside for a succession. Thin to 6 inches apart. Hardy annual. One foot high.

976. **WOOD'S SUPERB MIXTURE.** All colors and varieties which produce the largest flower-spikes, 12 to 15 inches long. Fragrant. Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 25c; 1/2 oz. 40c; oz. 70c.

982. **Sweet Mignonette.** Fragrant; large flowering. Pkt. 10c; 1/2 oz. 30c; oz. 50c.

988. **MOONFLOWER (Evening Glory).** Rapid climber. Luxuriant foliage. Pure white fragrant 4 to 6-inch blooms open in the evening and on cloudy days. Grows 30 feet or more. File hole in seeds or soak for a day to hasten germination. Pkt. 10c; 1/2 oz. 30c; oz. 50c.



**Morning Glory, Scarlett O'Hara**

mottled and checkered; some rich, vivid green, others silvery white; yellow. Soak 24 hours before planting.

**1000. Single Imperial Japanese.** The original variety. The wonderful colorings of both flowers and foliage are beyond description. Pkt. 10c; 1/2 oz. 30c; oz. 50c.

**1050. NEMOPHILA (Baby Blue Eyes, Love Grove).** Attractive hardy annual, 6 inches high bearing its bright flowers in great profusion. Easily grown. Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 25c; 1/2 oz. 40c.

**1054. NICOTIANA (Flowering Tobacco).** Covered with bloom all summer and fall, flowering a few weeks after sowing. Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 35c; 1/2 oz. 60c.

**1058. NIGELLA, MISS JEKYLL (Love-in-a-Mist).** Lovely cornflower blue, semi-double, blooms on long stems. Splendid cut flower; requires little care. Hardy annual. Height 1 foot. Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 40c.

**1085. PASSION FLOWER.** Splendid hardy annual climber, bearing attractive, fringed flowers; derives its name from its resemblance to a cross. Height, 10 ft. Pkt. 20c; 1/8 oz. 60c.

**PAINTED DAISY.** See *Pyrethrum Roseum*.

**PALMA CHRISTI.** See *Ricinus*.

**PELARGONIUM.** See *Geranium*.

**PERIWINKLE.** See *Vinca*.

No annual will produce a more lavish profusion of blooms for so long a time, nor more variety of color than nasturtiums. They begin blooming early and yield a continuous display till frost. The more you cut the flowers the more they will bloom. You can grow them in any soil; in fact, they do well in soils too poor to support other plants. Rich soil produces foliage at the expense of the blooms. Plant an inch deep after the ground becomes warm, dropping 2 seeds every three inches. Do not transplant. Do not water too freely.



**Nasturtium, Double Sweet-Scented Globe**

## Morning Glories

**991. Pearly Gates.** A pure white sport of Heavenly Blue; flowers about 4 inches across. Plant it with Heavenly Blue and Scarlet O'Hara for red, white and blue effect. Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 35c; 1/2 oz. 60c; oz. \$1.00.

**990. Scarlett O'Hara.** A new color—rich wine-red. The 3 1/2-inch blooms come early, continue till frost; and stay open longer, often into the afternoon. Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 40c; 1/2 oz. 70c.

**989. Heavenly Blue.** A luxuriant vine bearing beautiful sky blue flowers about 4 inches across. Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 25c; 1/2 oz. 40c; oz. 70c.

**993. Brazilian (Ipomea setosa).** A luxuriant annual, growing 30 to 40 feet, and makes a thick shade. The flowers are 3 to 4 inches across, and of a beautiful rose color. Excellent for porches or arbors, covering an enormous space in a short time. Pkt. 10c; 1/2 oz. 40c; oz. 70c.

**994. Morning Glory (Convolvulus).** All colors mixed. Pkt. 10c; oz. 35c.

**995. Bush Morning Glory.** Twelve inches high; adapted for bedding, pot and window culture, blooms profusely. Mixed colors. Pkt. 10c; 1/2 oz. 25c.

**JAPANESE MORNING GLORIES.** Grand climbers, the flowers measuring 4 to 6 inches across in limitless variety of colors. The foliage is ornamental—some



**Nigella, Miss Jeckyll**

## WOOD'S PEERLESS NASTURTIUMS

**WOOD'S PEERLESS MIXTURES.** Our Peerless Nasturtium Mixtures are made up exclusively of the most elegant large flowered single varieties, and cover a wide range of brilliant colors that gives a profusion of gorgeous blooms. You will be delighted with Peerless Mixtures.

**1010. Dwarf Peerless Mixture.** Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; 1/4 lb. 75c.

**1030. Tall Peerless Mixture.** Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; 1/4 lb. 75c.

**DWARF DOUBLE SWEET-SCENTED GLOBE NASTURTIUMS.** The very newest thing in nasturtiums. Plants are dwarf, neat and compact, 10 to 12 inches in height, with a spread of 12 to 15 inches. Maintaining their dwarf rounded form throughout the life of the plant, are especially fine for porches, window boxes, pots and garden borders. Delightfully sweet-scented, double and semi-double blooms have stems of good length for cutting.

**1014. Dwarf Double Scarlet Globe.** Fiery scarlet blooms are borne in great profusion. Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c; 1/4 lb. \$1.00.

**1008. Dwarf Double Golden Globe.** As many as 100 blooms have been found on a single plant. Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; 1/4 lb. 75c.

**1012. Dwarf Double Gem.** All the many colors of globe nasturtiums are in our splendid mixture. Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c; 1/4 lb. \$1.00.

**SWEET-SCENTED DOUBLE GLEAM NASTURTIUMS.** The first of the double and semi-double blooming strains. Plants are semi-dwarf, throwing out short runners from well-rounded free flowering bushes. Stems are long and bear flowers above lush green foliage.

**1013. Double Scarlet Gleam.** Comparable to scarlet sage. Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; 1/4 lb. 75c.

**1011. Double Golden Gleam.** Plants are a blaze of glory. Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; 1/4 lb. 75c.

**1009. Double Glorious Gleam Hybrids.** Colors never dreamed of in nasturtiums are borne in profusion. Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; 1/4 lb. 75c; 1/2 lb. \$1.25.

**SINGLE NASTURTIUMS.** Old-fashioned single nasturtiums that have adorned our gardens for generations. Colors range from creamy white to deep maroon.

**1025. Dwarf, Mixed Colors.** Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; 1/4 lb. 40c; lb. \$1.40.

**1043. Tall or Giant. Mixed Colors.** Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; 1/4 lb. 40c; lb. \$1.40.

# Wood's Royal Pansies

For the earliest blooms from spring plantings, plant in boxes indoors and when an inch high transplant to a shady location in rich moist soil. Late summer and fall plantings bloom early the following spring. Moisten beds after planting, cover with unbleached muslin or newspaper to conserve moisture, for drying out is fatal. Pansies will stand the severest winters without protection.

**1076. WOOD'S EXHIBITION PANSY MIXTURE.** The richest and handsomest pansy mixture. Blooms average 2 to 3 inches across, of every imaginable color and combination of colors in endless variety. Pkt. 40c; 1/8 oz. \$1.50; 1/4 oz. \$2.75; 1/2 oz. \$4.50; oz. \$8.00.

**1075. WOOD'S ROYAL PANSY MIXTURE.** A magnificent mixture excelling in an endless variety of the richest colors. The blooms are large and of perfect form. In size of bloom and brilliancy of color it ranks second only to our Exhibition Mixture. Pkt. 25c; 1/8 oz. \$1.25; 1/4 oz. \$2.00; 1/2 oz. \$3.50.

**1074. SWISS GIANT.** Gigantic blooms, perfectly round, and colors heretofore unknown in pansies. Pkt. 25c; 1/8 oz. \$1.50; 1/4 oz. \$2.75; 1/2 oz. \$4.50; oz. \$7.50.

**1077. WOOD'S SUPERB FRILLED PANSY.** Each petal is frilled or curled, giving the appearance of a double pansy. Colors range from pure white to rich and deeper shades. Pkt. 25c; 1/8 oz. \$1.25.

**1078. GIANT TRIMARDEAU MIXTURE.** Remarkably large blooms, generally marked with large blotches; the colors are rich and varied. Pkt. 15c; 1/8 oz. 85c; 1/4 oz. \$1.50.

**1080. TUFTED PANSIES (Viola Corunta).** Not as large as the regular pansy, but have longer stems and bloom throughout the summer. Early spring sowings bloom from June till frost. Mixed colors. Pkt. 15c; 1/8 oz. 45c; 1/4 oz. 75c; 1/2 oz. \$1.25.



Wood's Royal Pansy



## Petunia

No annual will give a greater profusion of bloom with so little care than petunias. Plant in a sunny location and they will bloom till frost. Half hardy annual.

**1092. FIRE CHIEF.** All-America Sweepstakes winner. The most brilliant and reddest of all petunias. Of dwarf growth like our Wood's Bedding; free blooming over a long season. Pkt. 20c; 1/8 oz. \$3.00.

**1102. ALL DOUBLE AMERICA.** All-America silver medal winner. The pink-mauve carnation flowered medium sized blooms are borne abundantly till frost. Pkt. 60c.

**1095. WOOD'S SUPERB FRINGED PETUNIAS.** The blooms are often 4 to 5 inches across, and nearly all exquisitely fringed or ruffled at the edges. All colors, markings, blotches, stripings and veinings in the most unusual combinations. Pkt. 35c; 1/8 oz. \$4.00.

**1101. FLAMING VELVET.** Rich and brilliant velvety blood red. Outstanding for color, type and uniformity. Pkt. 20c; 1/8 oz. \$1.00; 1/4 oz. \$1.50.

**1097. ROYAL PURPLE.** Rich velvety purple or nearly blood red. Pkt. 10c; 1/8 oz. 50c; 1/4 oz. 85c.

**1103. SINGLE PETUNIAS.** A choice mixture of all colors. Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 60c; 1/2 oz. \$1.00; oz. \$1.75.

### BEDDING PETUNIAS

**1096. WOOD'S BEDDING PETUNIAS.** A splendid strain bred especially for bedding. The dense, bushy plants grow only eight inches high, blooming so profusely as to fairly hide the plants. Pkt. 15c; 1/8 oz. 50c; 1/4 oz. 85c; 1/2 oz. \$1.50.

**1093. CHEERFUL.** All-America medal winner. New in habit of growth and in color. The plants form 10-inch mounds, spreading 2 feet. The clear salmon-pink flowers are nearly 3 inches across. Pkt. 25c; 1/8 oz. \$3.00.

**1094. BLUE BIRD.** Bears dark violet blooms in profusion. Pkt. 15c; 1/8 oz. 50c; 1/4 oz. 85c; 1/2 oz. \$1.50.

**1098. ROSY MORN.** Bears hundreds of rich, lasting blooms; brilliant rose color, with white throats. Fine for beds and pots. Pkt. 10c; 1/8 oz. 45c; 1/4 oz. 80c.

**1099. SNOWBALL.** An attractive dwarf petunia for beds and borders; satiny white blooms are borne profusely and continuously. Pkt. 10c; 1/8 oz. 40c.

**1100. ROSE OF HEAVEN.** Rich brilliant rose; darker than Rosy Morn. Pkt. 10c; 1/8 oz. 40c; 1/4 oz. 70c.

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**BALCONY PETUNIAS.** The dwarf plants are a mass of bloom throughout the summer. Splendid for beds and window and porch boxes. The blooms are about 3 inches across.

1105. Balcony White

1108. Balcony Deep Blue

1110. Balcony Mixed Colors

1106. Balcony Pink

1107. Balcony Crimson

Each of above: Pkt. 15c; 1/8 oz. 75c.

## Phlox Drummondii

Nothing can surpass these beautiful annuals in the magnificent display of their many and brilliantly colored flowers. Sown in the open ground in the early spring or fall, they come into flower in June and are literally covered with bloom till frost.

**1115. LARGE FLOWERING DWARF** Fine for pots, bedding and borders. Brilliant in color and profuse in bloom. Height, 6 inches. Mixed colors. Pkt. 15c; 1/4 oz. \$1.00; 1/2 oz. \$1.75.

**1116. STAR AND FRINGED.** Extremely beautiful, and of the most varied colors, distinctly bordered with white. Flower fringed. Pkt. 15c; 1/4 oz. 75c; 1/2 oz. \$1.25.

**GRANDIFLORA PHLOX.** Large and free flowering. We offer them in separate colors.

1123. Pure White

1126. Yellow

1124. Rose Pink

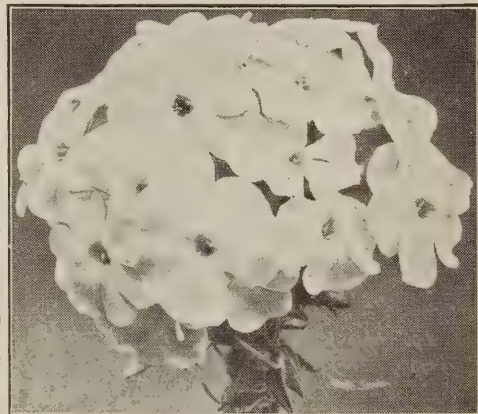
1127. Violet or

1125. Scarlet

Dark Blue

Pkt. 15c; 1/8 oz. 40c; 1/4 oz. 75c; 1/2 oz. \$1.25; oz. \$2.00

**1129. WOOD'S GRANDIFLORA PHLOX MIXTURE.** The blooms are usually double the size of ordinary phlox, perfectly round with overlapping petals. Ours is a splendid mixture of all the most brilliant large-flowering varieties, the colors being well balanced. Pkt. 10c; 1/8 oz. 35c; 1/4 oz. 60c; 1/2 oz. \$1.00; oz. \$1.75.



Wood's Grandiflora Phlox

# Poppies

Hardy annuals and perennials of quick growth and easy culture, yielding a wealth of gorgeous blooms. For beds and borders nothing is better. Plant annual varieties where they are to bloom, perennial sorts may be transplanted. Barely cover the seeds and press the soil firmly. Plant early in the spring, at intervals during the summer and in the fall for a succession. Cut the flowers regularly to insure a long blooming season.

## ANNUAL POPPIES

**1140. WOOD'S SUPERB POPPY MIXTURE.** A grand mixture of all the newest and best double and single annual poppies, all varieties and every color. The wonderful variety and brilliant coloring make an effective display. Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 30c; oz. 50c.

**1141. Special Mixed Single Poppies.** Select varieties that will give a dazzling display of colors. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 20c; ½ oz. 30c.

**1142. Special Mixed Double Poppies.** An elegant collection of largest blooms and gorgeous colors. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 20c; ½ oz. 30c.

**1144. Tulip Poppy.** Large single bright scarlet blooms, 3 inches across; as dazzling as scarlet tulips; brilliant in massed beds. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 25c.

**SHIRLEY POPPIES.** Remarkably brilliant and free-flowering; delicately fringed.

**1139. Scarlet.** Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 25c; ½ oz. 40c.

**1145. Single Shirley. Mixed Colors.** Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 20c; ½ oz. 35c; oz. 60c.

**1148. Double Shirley. Mixed Colors.** Double and semi-double in an endless variety of color. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 25c; ½ oz. 40c; oz. 70c.

**CALIFORNIA POPPY.** See Escholtzia.

**NOTE**—The federal authorities have prohibited the growing of poppies from which narcotics may be extracted, including the popular peony and carnation-flowered varieties.

## PERENNIAL POPPIES

**1151. ICELAND.** Resembles crushed satin; blooms continually from June to October, the first season and for 3 to 4 years following. All colors mixed. Pkt. 10c; ⅛ oz. 40c; ¼ oz. 70c.

**ORIENTAL POPPY.** In spectacular display they are only rivaled by the finest Darwin tulips. Prefers a sunny situation.

**1150. Oriental Scarlet.** Pkt. 15c; ⅛ oz. 50c; ¼ oz. 85c.

## Portulaca—Moss Flower

in a sunny situation produces flowers of almost every color in great profusion. Plant when weather is settled warm. Tender annual. Height, 6 inches.

**1155. Single Mixed Colors.** Pkt. 10c; ⅛ oz. 25c; ¼ oz. 40c; ½ oz. 70c; oz. \$1.25.

**1156. Double Mixed Colors.** Pkt. 10c; ⅛ oz. 60c; ¼ oz. \$1.00.

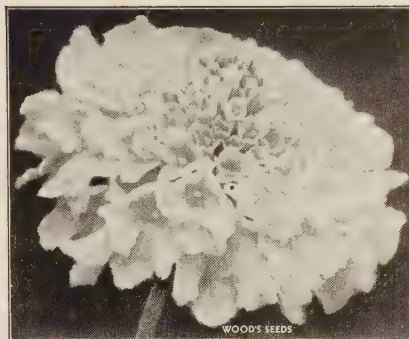
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**PINK.** See Dianthus.

**PRIMULA VERIS.** See Cowslip.

**RAGGED ROBIN.** See Centaurea Cyanus.

**ROCK CRESS.** See Arabis.



Scabiosa or Mourning Bride



Ricinus or Castor Bean



Scarlet Sage



Salpiglossis or Painted Tongue

**PRIMROSE.** Chinese Primroses are among the finest winter flowering window plants. The Evening Primrose is splendid for mixed borders.

**1161. Primula Sinensis (Chinese Primrose).** Large flower, beautifully fringed and borne in great profusion. Plant in May or June, transplanting to pots. Mixed colors. Pkt. 50c.

**1162. Evening Primrose.** Well-known English Primrose. Flowers large, showy and fragrant. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 25c.

**PYRETHRUM.** Golden Feather is fine for edging beds. Roseum bears daisy-shaped blooms for cut flowers. Hardy perennial.

**1165. Golden Feather.** Bright yellow foliage with white flowers; usually grown as an annual. 8 inches. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 25c.

**1166. Roseum (Painted Daisy).** Bright rose pink. Height 2 feet. Pkt. 15c; ⅛ oz. 65c.

**1168. RICINUS (Castor Bean).** Tall majestic plants; fine for backgrounds and centers for beds. Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 50c.

**1171. RUDBECKIA (Coneflower).** Free flowering annual bearing flowers of many forms. The dominant color is yellow surrounding a brown cone-shaped center. Pkt. 10c; ⅛ oz. 40c; ½ oz. 65c.

**1174. SALPIGLOSSIS.** A gorgeous bedding and border plant with rich colored, funnel-shaped flowers—scarlet, crimson, yellow, buff, purple and blue-black. Plant indoors in February or March or outside later. Half hardy annual; height, 2 feet. Pkt. 10c; ⅛ oz. 25c.

## Salvia or Scarlet Sage

Will keep the garden dazzling during the summer and fall. Start early indoors and transplant in May or plant outdoors later in a light, rich soil. Soak the seeds before planting.

**1178. Fireball or Bonfire.** Large flowered, free blooming; 2 ft. high and covered with flower spikes, each bearing 20 to 30 intense scarlet flowers. Pkt. 20c; ⅛ oz. 75c; ¼ oz. \$1.25.

**1180. Splendens (Scarlet Sage).** Dazzling scarlet flowers on 12-inch stems. Pkt. 15c; ⅛ oz. 50c; ¼ oz. 85c.

**1181. Salvia Patens.** Intense bright blue; extra large flowers. Height, 2 feet. Pkt. 20c; ⅛ oz. 60c; ¼ oz. \$1.00.

**SCABIOSA (Mourning Bride or Pincushion Flower).** Long-stemmed double blooms. Fine cut flower. For beds and borders; bloom till frost; fragrant; richly colored. Height, 2 feet.

**1184. Blue Moon.** Beehive-shaped with broad, wavy petals. Blooms 2¾ inches, 2 inches deep; deep lavender blue. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 50c.

**1185. Double Annual Mixed Colors.** Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 20c; ½ oz. 35c; oz. 60c.

**1186. Perennial Blue.** Pkt. 15c; ⅛ oz. 60c.

**1190. SENSITIVE PLANT (Mimosa).** Curious plants with graceful foliage. Branches and leaves when touched droop in a most interesting manner. Height, 1 foot. Pkt. 15c.

**1196. SNOW ON THE MOUNTAIN.** Ornamental plant for mixed border. Foliage is light green with white margin. 2 feet high. Hardy annual. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 25c; ½ oz. 40c.

**1198. SPIDER PLANT (Cleome) (Pink Queen).** A very attractive border or background plant with large, delightful pink heads. As flowers age they turn white, giving a pleasing blend of colors. Grows in poorest soil, blooms from June till frost. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 60c.

## Stocks

(Gilliflower). Brilliant color, long duration, profusion of fragrant bloom. Plant early indoors, transplant when inch high and set out at end of April in cool location. Fine for beds, borders and cut flowers. Half hardy annual.

- 1199. Cut-and-Come Again.** Fine for cutting; 18 inches high, throws out side branches bearing rosette-shaped flowers on fine stems. Mixed colors. Pkt. 10c; 1/8 oz. 50c; 1/4 oz. 85c.
- 1200. Large Flowering Ten Weeks.** A splendid mixture of brilliant colors. Pkt. 10c; 1/8 oz. 40c; 1/4 oz. 70c.

## Sunflower

Plant the tall kinds for centers of beds and backgrounds; the dwarf for cut flowers. Plant in April. Hardy annual.

- 1207. Red.** Rich chestnut red and interesting color combinations. The long petals are often curled. Pkt. 10c; 1/2 oz. 30c; oz. 50c.
- 1208. Miniature.** Bushy plants, 3 feet high, bearing all summer masses of 3-inch yellow flowers with dark centers. Pkt. 10c; 1/2 oz. 30c.
- 1209. Double Chrysanthemum Flowered.** Golden yellow with long fringed petals; beautiful. Pkt. 10c; 1/2 oz. 25c; oz. 40c.
- 1210. California.** Extra large deep yellow double flowers, 3-5 ft. high. Pkt. 10c; 1/2 oz. 25c;
- 1216. SWEET ROCKET (Hesperis).** Sweet-scented hardy perennial bearing showy blooms; fine for borders and cut flowers. Plant outside in April or earlier indoors. Height, 3 feet. Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 30c; 1/2 oz. 50c.
- 1218. SWEET SULTAN.** Covered with beautiful scented blooms that keep for days. Plant at intervals for succession of blooms. Height, 21/2 feet. Hardy annual. Mixed Colors. Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 30c; 1/2 oz. 50c.

## Sweet William

Splendid in beds, borders and rock gardens. Hardy perennial, but blooms the following fall if planted early. Colors range from white to nearly black. Height, 18 inches.

- 1223. Newport Pink.** Pkt. 15c; 1/4 oz. 50c.
- 1224. Scarlet Beauty.** Pkt. 15c; 1/4 oz. 50c.
- 1227. Single Mixed Colors.** Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 25c; 1/2 oz. 40c; oz. 70c.
- 1233. Double.** All colors mixed. Pkt. 10c; 1/8 oz. 30c; 1/4 oz. 50c; 1/2 oz. 85c.

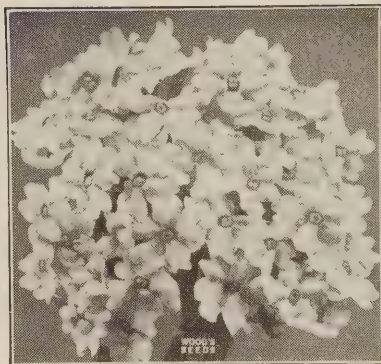
SCARLET RUNNERS. See page 5.  
SNAPDRAGON. See Antirrhinum.  
SPEEDWELL. See Veronica.  
STRAWFLOWER. See Helichrysum.  
SWEET ALYSSUM. See Alyssum.  
TOUCH-ME-NOT. See Balsam.

- 1236. THUNBERGIA (Black-Eyed Susan).** A rapid climber 4 to 6 feet high. Splendid for hanging baskets, trellises, fences, etc., bearing beautiful flowers in profusion. Half hardy annual. Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 25c; 1/2 oz. 40c.

- 1238. TITHONIA (Mexican Sunflower).** Brilliant orange-scarlet flower on long stems. Fine for cutting; superb background plants. Height, 6 feet. Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 50c; 1/2 oz. 85c.

- 1239. TORCH TITHONIA.** See page 1.

- 1241. TORENIA.** Snapdragon-like, sky-blue flowers with yellow throats. Fine for rock gardens, beds and low borders. Annual. Height, 10 inches. Pkt. 15c; 1/8 oz. \$1.50.



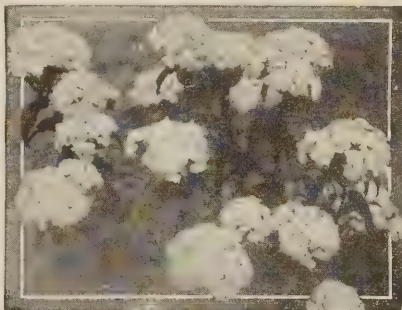
Mammoth Verbena



Miniature Sunflower



Stock, Large Flowering Ten Weeks



Double Sweet William

## Verbena

Annual for beds, borders, window gardens, etc. Flowers of brilliant colors from early summer till fall. Soak few hours and plant in boxes indoors. Transplant when an inch high, or plant outside in April.

- 1251. Spitfire Grandiflora.** The deep scarlet-rose blooms are 3 1/2 inches across. Plants 25 to 30 inches in diameter with each floret stem erect. Pkt. 15c; 1/8 oz. 50c; 1/4 oz. 85c.

- 1249. Beauty of Oxford Hybrids.** The florets easily cover a silver half-dollar. The color shades from clear rose-pink to rose-red. Pkt. 15c; 1/8 oz. 50c; 1/4 oz. 85c.

- 1245. Defiance Scarlet.** The most intense rich brilliant scarlet variety. Pkt. 10c; 1/8 oz. 40c; 1/4 oz. 70c.

- 1246. Mammoth White.** Extra large. Pkt. 10c; 1/8 oz. 40c; 1/4 oz. 70c.

- 1247. Mammoth Pink Shades.** Pkt. 10c; 1/8 oz. 40c; 1/4 oz. 70c.

- 1248. Mammoth Purple Shades.** Pkt. 10c; 1/8 oz. 40c; 1/4 oz. 70c.

- 1252. Mammoth Mixed.** Richest and most varied colors; very fine. Pkt. 10c; 1/8 oz. 30c; 1/4 oz. 50c; 1/2 oz. 85c.

- 1253. Venosa.** The hardy variety for bedding, producing bright purple flowers all summer; 1 foot high. Pkt. 10c; 1/8 oz. 60c.

- 1260. VERONICA (Speedwell).** Hardy perennial of easy culture. Bears long spikes of bright pink and white flowers. Fine cut flower. Height, 18 inches. Pkt. 15c; 1/8 oz. 50c.

- 1267. VINCA (Periwinkle).** Splendid for bedding, window gardens, house plants and borders. If planted early indoors will bloom same summer. Height, 15 inches. Mixed Colors. Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 50c; 1/2 oz. 85c.

VIOLA. See Tufted Pansy, page 36.

- 1272. VIRGINIAN STOCK.** Beautiful free flowering annual for beds and edgings; succeeds well in any soil. Mixed colors. Hardy annual. Pkt. 10c; 1/2 oz. 35c; oz. 60c.

## Wallflower

Bears large spikes of deliciously fragrant blooms. Useful for beds, borders and winter house plants. Plant early and transplant. Height, 1 1/2 feet.

- 1276. Single.** A fine mixture of all shades. Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 25c; 1/2 oz. 40c.

- 1277. Double.** Very large and fragrant. Pkt. 15c; 1/8 oz. 50c; 1/4 oz. 85c.

- 1278. Allioni (Siberian Wallflower).** Dazzling biennial for rock gardens and low borders. Height, 1 foot. Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 30c.

- 1279. Linifolius (Alpine Wallflower).** Profuse bloomer for rock gardens; lilac shade; biennial; 1 foot high. Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 50c.

- 1282. CHINESE WOOLFLOWER.** Large flowers resemble balls of silky scarlet wool. 2 1/2 feet high. Blooms from midsummer till frost. Fine bedding plant, either singly or in groups; keeps for days. When dried remains bright for weeks. Plant when ground is warm, thin to a foot apart. Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 50c.

- 1284. MIXED FLOWER SEEDS.** More than a hundred varieties. Sow amongst shrubbery, in fence corners or out-of-the-way places for a constant succession of bloom until frost. Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; 1/4 lb. 70c; lb. \$2.80, postpaid.

# WOOD'S GIANT FLOWERING SWEET PEAS

AN OUNCE WILL PLANT 25 FEET OF ROW

[CULTURE. Early planting is advised so that they may bloom before very hot weather. Dig the soil deeply to allow deep rooting. Open a trench 4 to 6 inches deep, in which plant the seeds early in February; cover over with an inch of soil and press it firmly. When up about 2 inches begin cultivating and gradually fill the trench until it is level. Do not allow the roots to become too dry; water at least twice a week.]

GATHER SWEET PEA BLOOMS FREQUENTLY; THE MORE YOU CUT THEM THE BETTER AND LONGER THEY BLOOM

## Wood's Spencer or Orchid Flowering Sweet Peas

The Spencers offered here have all proved their merit and represent the cream of the best varieties and a wide range of colors. They are our selection from a long and confusing list of many hundreds of varieties.

**1329. AVALANCHE.** No pure white sweet pea makes as large a flower, nor blooms that will last as long; a strong grower and a profuse bloomer.

**1332. BLACK DIAMOND.** Dark crimson. The largest and best of its color.

**1331. CAPRI.** An outstandingly fine light blue; the color is clear, the flower is large and long stemmed.

**1330. CHARMING.** Bright glowing cerise with a scintillating salmon sheen; large flower.

**1335. CHIEFTAIN.** A showy and attractive pure satiny mauve. Free from purple shading.

**1350. CRONY.** Soft golden salmon. An "Award of Merit" winner.

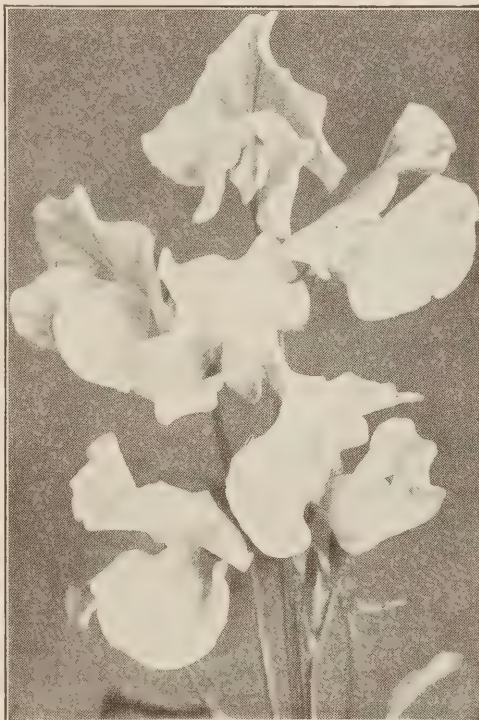
**1341. ELSTREE.** Bright salmon pink on cream ground. The frilled blooms have extra long strong stems; profuse bloomer.

**1343. FLAGSHIP.** Deep navy blue. The large blooms are borne on long stems.

**1337. FORTUNE.** A beautifully waved flower with a violet standard and dark blue wings; a lovely combination.

**1342. GIGANTIC.** A beautifully frilled, long stemmed pure white; an extra large and exquisite flower.

**1333. GRAND NATIONAL.** The large frilled flowers are a rich deep cream; an Award of Merit" winner.



Spencer Sweet Peas

**1345. HIGHLANDER.** A perfectly formed lovely pure clear lavender. An extra fine large flower.

**1338. MASTERCREAM.** Rich deep cream without a trace of pink; flowers duplexed, large and beautifully frilled.

**1334. OLYMPIA.** Large waved royal purple flower, deep and rich, vigorous and free bloomer.

**1347. PINKIE.** The largest and finest rich rosy pink; beautifully waved flowers.

**1348. PRINCE OF ORANGE.** Unquestionably the finest in its color class. Large and beautiful rich glistening orange.

**1340. RED BOY.** Pure rich deep crimson flower; four blooms on long stems; does not sunburn.

**1346. REFLECTION.** A magnificent clear cornflower blue with no trace of violet; bears 3 to 4 blooms on sturdy stems.

**1339. SWEET AFTON.** A sparkling shade of deep silvery pink. The large blooms are carried on heavy stems.

**1344. WELCOME.** The most dazzling and glowing scarlet; the large bold flowers are sunproof.

**1349. WINDSOR BLUE.** A clear mid-blue; the large flowers are heavily waved; a free-bloomer.

ALL ABOVE-NAMED VARIETIES

Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; ¼ lb. 75c; lb. \$2.50, postpaid.

## Early Flowering Spencer Sweet Peas

These bloom weeks earlier and remain in bloom longer than other Spencers. The blooms are equally as large, are beautifully waved and are borne on long stems. They are especially well adapted for outdoor planting in the South. We have had spring plantings bloom earlier than fall plantings of other kinds, yielding plenty of blooms before hot weather arrives.

**1361. American Beauty.** So named because the color is the same as the American Beauty rose, glowing crimson-rose.

**1360. Cascade.** A beautiful pure white flower; borne on long stems.

**1363. Giant Rose.** An unusually large flower; a beautiful rose pink, a robust grower.

**1362. Memory.** The large waved blooms are clear rosy lavender.

**1364. Mrs. Herbert Hoover.** "The California Blue." Clear deep blue.

**1365. Iris Blue.** A beautiful deep blue.

All Above Varieties: Pkt. 15c; oz. 40c; ¼ lb. \$1.20; lb. \$3.50, postpaid.

## Sweet Peas in Mixtures

### 1374. WOOD'S Early Flowering SPENCER MIXTURE

They bloom 3 to 4 weeks earlier than the summer flowering sweet peas and are specially recommended for growing in the warmer parts of the South. In cold climates they do splendidly in the greenhouse. We offer a well-balanced mixture of all colors from pure white to deep maroon. Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; ¼ lb. 85c; lb. \$2.50, postpaid.

### 1375. CUTHBERTSON HOT WEATHER SWEET PEAS

Ideal for southern growing, for they are heat resistant and yield a profusion of very fragrant blooms before the Spencers come into flower. Mixed colors. Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 65c; lb. \$2.25, postpaid.

### 1376. WOOD'S SUPERB SPENCER MIXTURE

Our mixture is a well-balanced blend of colors from the purest white to the deepest maroon, one that will please the most exacting lover of sweet peas. It will give a lavish display in an almost endless range of colors. Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 60c; lb. \$2.00, postpaid.

### 1378. PERENNIAL or EVERLASTING SWEET PEAS

Once planted, these live year after year, bearing magnificent clusters of hardy spring flowers, before the annual kinds begin to flower. 8 to 10 feet high. Mixed colors. Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 50c; oz. 90c.

# Wood's Giant Zinnias

Few garden annuals are more thoroughly satisfactory than zinnias, particularly since in recent years greatly improved larger flowering and brilliantly colored strains have been developed. For bedding, for borders and for cut flowers, they furnish a wealth of blooms from early summer till late in the fall. Plant early in rows 1½ to 2 feet apart and cover about ¼ inch deep; or start indoors and transplant outside when the ground is warm. Hardy annual.

## NEW ZINNIAS

### 1300. PERSIAN CARPET

All-America Winner. See page 1.

### 1301. PEPPERMINT STICK

See page 1.

### 1305. TOM THUMB or CUPID

Very dwarf, about 6 to 8 inches high; excellent for beds and borders; bright colors, ranging through red, orange, yellow, pink, rose and other pastel shades. Pkt. 15c; ¼ oz. 50c.

### 1319. ZINNIA LINEARIS

Unusual and interesting. Lovely shade of golden orange, with delicate yellow stripe through petals, center dark brown in young blooms, turning to golden orange as flower ages. 8 to 10 inches tall with spread of 2 feet. These profusely borne make a brilliantly colored bedding and border. Blooms in about six weeks. Pkt. 10c; ⅓ oz. 40c; ¼ oz. 65c.

### 1308. HAAGEANA DOUBLE

These charming small flowered Mexican zinnias lend themselves to bedding and make a brilliant display, yet have stems long enough for use in vases and bowls. A gem for bedding and edging. Pkt. 10c; ⅓ oz. 30c; ¼ oz. 50c.

### 1287. NAVAJO (Gaillardia Flowered)

Each petal is heavily tipped white, cream white, yellow, lilac, lavender, russet, crimson, orange, yellow and pink, and combinations of these colors. Bears quantities of medium sized double blooms; 1½ feet high. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 35c; ½ oz. 60c; oz. \$1.00.

## FANTASY ZINNIAS

2½ to 3 feet tall. Distinctly different, the good sized, rounded flowers being a mass of shaggy ray-like petals. Large enough to satisfy the desire for mass of color, and just the right size for flower arrangement.

1285. Fantasy Wildfire. Wildfire adds a rich dazzling scarlet note of cheerfulness to the garden and home. Flowers about 50 days after planting. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 40c; ½ oz. 65c.

1302. Fantasy White Light. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 35c.

1304. Fantasy Star Dust—Deep golden yellow. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 35c.

1303. Fantasy Mixed Colors. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 30c; ½ oz. 50c; oz. 85c.

### 1286. SUPER CROWN OF GOLD

Pastel tints, large blooms 5 or more inches across, each petal overlaid at the base with deep golden yellow. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 20c; ½ oz. 50c.

### 1307. CUT AND COME AGAIN

The blooms, about 2 inches across, are fully double and are borne in abundance on bushy plants about 18 inches tall. They continue to bloom from early summer till frost. The long stems adapt them splendidly for cut flowers; they also make an attractive bedding and border plant. Mixed colors. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 25c; ½ oz. 40c; oz. 70c.

### 1299. GIANT CRESTED ZINNIA

The blooms average 4 inches across, 2 to 2½ inches deep with a full rounded cushiony center surrounded by broad guard petals. The charmingly bright colors range through all shades. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 50c; ½ oz. 85c.

## CALIFORNIA GIANT ZINNIAS

Giant in size and perfectly double; round and full-flowered; often measure 4 to 5 inches across. They usually remain in bloom from early summer till late fall. Exceedingly attractive in the garden and as a cut flower.

1309. Giant White	Pkt. 10c
1310. Giant Scarlet	¼ oz. 35c
1311. Giant Pink	½ oz. 60c
1312. Giant Deep Yellow	Oz. \$1.00
1313. Giant Purple	
1318. California Giant Mixed Colors.	Pkt. 10c;
	¼ oz. 30c; ½ oz. 50c; oz. 85c.

## POMPON OR LILLIPUT ZINNIAS

Grows only about 1½ feet high, bearing in the greatest profusion densely double flowers 1 to 1½ inches across with good stems. Continuous bloomers from early summer till frost. Fine for bedding. Satisfactory cut -flowers.

1321. White Gem.	Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 30c.
1322. Golden Gem.	Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 30c.
1323. Pink Gem.	Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 30c.
1324. Scarlet Gem.	Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 30c.
1325. Black Ruby.	Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 30c.
1327. Mixed Colors.	Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 25c.

## DAHLIA FLOWERED ZINNIAS

A close rival of the dahlia. The blooms are often more than 5 inches across, 3 to 4 inches deep, the broad petals piled one upon the other, like a fine decorative dahlia.

1288. Exquisite. Rich rose, shading to deep rose at the center.

1289. Canary Bird. Rich deep yellow; holds its pure color to the last.

1290. Polar Bear. The finest white; extra large.

1291. Crimson Monarch. By far the largest and best red; holds its color splendidly.

1292. Scarlet Flame. Bright scarlet blended with orange.

1293. Dream. Deep lavender turning to purple.

1294. Royal Purple.

Each of above colors: Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 35c; ½ oz. 60c; oz. \$1.00.

1298. Dahlia Flowered Mixed Colors. An elegant mixture; all colors. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 30c; ½ oz. 50c; oz. 85c.

## WOOD'S CALIFORNIA ZINNIA COLLECTION

THIS COLLECTION CONTAINS:

1 PKT. TOM THUMB	10c
1 PKT. FANTASY MIXED COLORS	10c
1 PKT. NAVAJO GAILLARDIA FLOWERED	10c
1 PKT. LINEARIS	10c
1 PKT. CALIFORNIA GIANT MIXED COLORS	10c
1 PKT. DAHLIA FLOWERED, MIXED COLORS	10c
ALL OF THE ABOVE FOR 50c	60c

ORDER AS ZINNIA COLLECTION No. 1320



Tom Thumb Zinnia



Fantasy Zinnia



California Giant Zinnia



Pompon or Lilliput Zinnia

# Gladiola Bulbs for Spring Planting

**CARRARA**—Medium size, pure white flowers borne on tall straight stems, medium early.

**GENERAL EISENHOWER**—Vivid deep old rose, one of the best pink gladiolas ever produced, medium early.

**HOFMAN'S GLORY**—Sunflower yellow throughout, medium height, extra early. One of the best yellows.

**JOH. VAN KONJENBURG**—Beautiful light garnet-red without markings. Enormous well shaped florets on a first class tall stem.

**LAVENDER DREAM**—Light silvery violet, extra large flowers, medium early.

**MANSOER**—Velvety blood-red on brown background, very tall strong stems, medium early.

**MASKERADE**—A soft yellow with deep red blotch. Large flowers on perfect spike. Medium early.

**MRS. MARK'S MEMORY**—Dark purplish red with carmine blotch in throat, extra large blooms on strong tall spikes; considered the best gladiola in the purple class. Medium early.

**MUSIO CLEMENTI**—Soft light blue. An early flowering recent introduction. Medium early.

## ALL OF THE ABOVE VARIETIES:

By mail postpaid, 1/2 doz. 60c; 1 doz. \$1.10; 25 for \$2.00; 50 for \$3.50; 100 for \$6.30. Not postpaid, 1/2 doz. 50c; 1 doz. 90c; 25 for \$1.70; 50 for \$3.25; 100 for \$5.95.

**NEW EUROPE**—Vivid orange-scarlet with small purple stripe in the throat. The strong long spikes bear enormous flowers; 8 to 10 open at a time; late.

**PAUL RUBENS**—Enormous reddish violet flowers, perfect spike. This is without any question the best gladiola in this color. Five and more wide open flowers at one time with fine substance.

**PICARDY**—The best of its color; a beautiful apricot pink. The individual blooms are extremely large and slightly ruffled. Quite a sensational flower.

**ROSA VAN LIMA**—A true apple-blossom-pink with a large white throat blotch. Large round florets on long, straight spikes. A good early bloomer.

**SNOW PRINCESS**—The large pure white flowers are borne on tall, straight spikes, three or four open at a time.

**SPOTLIGHT**—Immense flowers of glowing yellow with red blotch in throat. A very vigorous grower, medium early.

**SUMMER JOY**—Deep orange with yellow blotches in throat. Medium size flower on strong tall spikes. Medium early.

**MIXED GLADIOLAS**—A well-balanced mixture of all colors from pure white to dark red. By mail postpaid, 1/2 doz. 55c; 1 doz. 95c; 25 for \$1.65; 50 for \$2.85; 100 for \$5.30. Not postpaid, 1/2 doz. 45c; 1 doz. 80c; 25 for \$1.40; 50 for \$2.60; 100 for \$4.95.



## Cannas

Gorgeous and effective bedding plants. They grow well in any soil, but respond quickly to liberal treatment. In groups or as backgrounds for smaller plants they present a brilliant and continuous display till frost.

Plant the dormant roots when the ground is warm. Set them 3 inches deep and space them 1/2 to 2 feet apart. Roots will be ready Mar. 15.

### GREEN LEAF

**APRICOT**—4 ft. Buff yellow base, overspread with salmon pink. Large heads and broad round petals.

**CRIMSON BEDDER**—3 1/2 feet. Green foliage. Intense crimson of good quality. An excellent bedder.

**ROSEA GIGANTEA**—3 1/2 feet. Soft rose pink flowers of gigantic size. A prolific bloomer.

**THE PRESIDENT**—4 feet. The immense blooms are a rich glowing scarlet; no other scarlet Cana is superior; one of the first to bloom and continues till frost.

**YELLOW KING HUMBERT**—4 feet. Bears masses of rich yellow flowers spotted with bright red; occasionally some will be streaked with red, an improvement rather than a defect; often 5 to 7 inches across, single petals 3 inches.

### BRONZE LEAVED CANNAS

**KING HUMBERT** — 4 feet. Immense orchid-like orange scarlet, rose-tinted and margined at the base; majestic and striking.

## ALL OF THE ABOVE VARIETIES

Postpaid, 3 for 60c; \$2.00 per dozen. Not postpaid, 3 for 50c; \$1.75 per dozen.

## Dahlias

Plant in a sunny location when the ground is warm, covering the bulbs with 4 or 5 inches of earth. Book your order for delivery after March 15.

**BONNIE BLUE**—Ball type lavender blue Dahlia. The tall bushes bear long stem flowers in great abundance.

**COMMANDO**—An excellent deep lavender garden variety. Produces many flowers on tall healthy bushes.

**THE COMMODORE** — The bright lemon-yellow flowers are held high above the foliage on long stiff stems. Profuse bloomer.

**GALLANT FOX**—A leading commercial red that should be included in every Dahlia planting. One of the few Dahlias that can be successfully marketed in the hottest weather.

**JANE COWL** — A superb informal decorative dahlia that holds its giant blooms high on rigid stems. Bronze, buff and old gold, blending to apricot at center.

**JEAN KERR**—The most popular white with commercial cut flower growers. The exceptional keeping quality of the medium size flowers make them ideally suited for floral work.

**ALL NAME VARIETIES** — By mail postpaid: 75c each; 3 for \$2.00; 1 doz. for \$7.00.

### MIXED DAHLIAS

Postpaid, 3 for \$1.10; 6 for \$2.00; 12 for \$3.50. Not postpaid, 3 for 90c; 6 for \$1.75; 12 for \$3.00.

**JERSEY BEAUTY**—The large, full deep flowers are an exquisite pink, a perfect bloom borne above the foliage on long, wiry stems.

**MONMOUTH CHAMPION**—Brilliant flame red with long twisted petals that curl at the end. Blooms often 9 inches across; strong stiff stems.

**MRS. I. DEVER WARNER** — While too soft for commercial use, this old favorite orchid lavender is a must in every garden collection.

## Caladiums (ELEPHANT'S EAR)

— A very effective plant for beds or groups, especially in lawns. To have best results they must have an abundance of water and plenty of rich manure. When full grown, they stand 6 to 8 feet high, and bear immense light-green leaves 3 to 4 feet long by 2 1/2 feet wide.

**MAMMOTH BULBS**—9 to 11 inches in circumference. By mail postpaid, 50c each; 3 for \$1.25. Not postpaid, 40c each; 3 for \$1.00.

**FANCY LEAVED CALADIUMS** — Superb foliage plants for window and porch boxes and shaded places outdoors. Beautiful designs and gorgeous colorings. 40c each; 3 for \$1.00; 6 for \$1.75, postpaid.

Caladiums ready March 15.

**IUBEROSES**—Plant when the ground gets warm or start in pots and set outside in May; give them plenty of water. Our bulbs are extra large. Ready Mar. 15.

**PEARL**, extra large—By mail postpaid, 3 for 50c; 6 for 85c; 1 doz. for \$1.60; 25 for \$3.00. Not postpaid, 1 doz. \$1.40; 25 for \$2.50.

### BULB PLANTER

The "Hole-in-One" Bulb Planting Tool. Removes the soil up to a depth of five inches, making a perfect planting hole for many kinds of bulbs. By mail postpaid, \$1.20. Not postpaid, 95c.



# WILT-RESISTANT RAMSHORN BLACK-EYE PEAS

ONE OF THE EARLIEST AND LONGEST YIELDING EDIBLE PEAS



Note the heavy yield of Wilt-Resistant Ramshorn Peas

## WILT-RESISTANT RAMSHORN BLACK EYE PEAS

Wilt-resistant Ramshorn Blackeye Peas are large size, very uniform in shape, smooth skin, bright color and exceptionally fine flavored. Have long pods (7 to 8 inches and some occasionally 10 inches), with many more pods to the vine and considerably larger yields are obtained over ordinary blackeye peas. Resistant to wilt, nematodes, charcoal rot and other diseases that materially reduce the growth, yield and quality of other peas. Reports from all sections of the South for the past years indicate that they will thrive and yield much better in wet or dry seasons than any other varieties. Plant after the ground gets thoroughly warm, 2 inches deep, 1 lb. to 200 feet; 1 to 1½ bushels per acre. Do not plant after tobacco as too much nitrogen causes an excess vine growth which reduces the yields of peas.

## EARLY WILT-RESISTANT RAMSHORN PEAS

The earliest of the wilt-resistant peas, maturing green peas in about 60 days, and dried peas in 70 to 75 days. Are erect growing bush peas, very compact, with least vine growth, making cultivation easy. Matures very early so that it can be either used for a quick crop when planted early, or can be planted late as a double crop. The most satisfactory pea to plant on very fertile soils, where the Giant strain will have a tendency to too much vine.

## GIANT WILT-RESISTANT RAMSHORN PEAS

About a week later than the early strain. As the name indicates, they are larger than any other pea. A very heavy fruiter, prolific, and generally command quite a premium whether sold green or dried. The Giant strain has runners 8 to 10 feet long and the pods are not carried as high upon the plant as they are in the early type. **The crop of Giant Wilt in short supply—will ship Earlies in event not available.**

## DIXIELEE EDIBLE PEAS

A recent development by The Mississippi Delta Experiment Station. Has excellent eating and canning qualities, better adapted to wider range of soils and resistant to nematodes. A bunch type pea giving highest yield in Stoneville, Miss., tests over other leading edible peas.

## OTHER EDIBLE PEAS FOR THE TABLE AND MARKET

THEY ARE LISTED IN THE ORDER OF MATURITY

**EDIBLE PEAS**—Should be in every garden. They are economical to plant, make a delicious dish when green, besides furnishing peas for winter when vegetables are scarce and high in price. Both dried and green peas are a profitable crop to market, and usually bring good prices.

**EARLY SIX-WEEK BROWNEYE PEAS**—Sometimes called Extra Early Browneye. Is one of the earliest of all edible peas, actually maturing green peas in six weeks and dried peas in eight weeks. Has a delicious flavor; prolific bearer; pods 6 to 7 inches long, straight and well filled. A bush variety, very compact; the dried pea is slightly larger than the Lady Finger pea. We have handled this variety for 12 years, and because of the fine flavor, upright growth and ability to make two crops per season, it is becoming very popular amongst home and market gardeners.

**DIXIE QUEEN BROWNEYE**—No blackeye pea can surpass Dixie Queen in delicious flavor. It is a good sized pea of the Ramshorn type, except that it has a brown eye and is a few days later, being ready in about 85 to 90 days. Tenderness and sweetness are its outstanding characteristics; in these respects it has no superior in blackeye peas.

**BROWN SUGAR or CREAM CROWDER**—Produce green peas in 85 to 90 days and dried peas in 100 to 110 days. One of our best flavored table peas, of large size and exceedingly popular throughout the South. Very prolific yielding from 10 to 12 bushels of dried peas per acre.

**RICE or LADY PEAS**—Has few equals as a dry pea, besides are deliciously flavored and splendidly suited for soup. The smallest of all the edible peas; prolific bearer and may be used either green or dry. Latest of all edible peas.

**CONCH PEAS**—We believe you will agree with us that they are the best flavored of all edible peas. Upright vines, bush variety, about 2 feet high, and bears a generous crop of well-filled pods, 8 to 9 inches long. Make green peas in about 68 days; dry peas in 80 days. A cream-colored pea.

**BLUE GOOSE OR GRAY CROWDER**—Very prolific yielder and fine flavored pea, producing peas in 70 days and dry peas in 80 to 85 days. A large speckled pea with long pods, and largest yielder of all the Crowder types.

**BLACK EYE WHITE CROWDER**—A pure white pea with black eye.

**RED SPECKLED CROWDER**—A delicious flavored white pea with mottled red coloring.

Other varieties will be quoted if available. See price sheet in front of catalog.

**All Edible peas in Very Short Supply this Season**

## COW PEAS

**BRABHAM**—Wilt-Resistant. Matures in 75 to 90 days. **The heaviest yielding cow pea for hay, pea production or soil improvement.** It is disease-resistant and makes cow peas profitable when land has become so badly diseased that other varieties fail. It makes an upright vigorous growth, holds its foliage well, withstands bad weather at maturity and makes the finest quality hay. The seeds are similar to Whippoorwill, but smaller, and do not require to be seeded as thickly. It does well on poor land.

**BLACK**—Matures in 75 to 90 days. Long running fine growth and heavy yield of peas. One of the best varieties for pasturing hogs.

**MIXED COW PEAS**—For hay, soil improvement or hogging down, as it grows thicker, matures early, produces an abundant growth, stands up well. The seed costs less per bushel.

**OTHER VARIETIES COW PEAS**—See price page in front of this catalog for additional varieties we can offer.

**PLANT COW PEAS FOR NITROGEN AND HAY**—Plant from April to early August, 1½ bushels per acre broadcast.

# WOOD'S CERTIFIED SEED POTATOES

1 peck equals 15 lbs.  
1/2 bushel equals 30 lbs.  
1 bushel equals 60 lbs.

GROWN ESPECIALLY FOR SEED PURPOSES—PLANT 10 BUSHELS TO THE ACRE

## MAINE GROWN IRISH COBBLER POTATOES—Certified

Probably the most popular potato with the larger growers, due to its early maturity, making its crop in 90 to 100 days, whereas the later maturing potatoes require from 115 to 130 days. It is grown extensively in 18 out of 21 states, comprising the main crop region, which proves its wide adaptability. For an early crop of potatoes for the home garden there is none better than the Irish Cobbler.

## MAINE GROWN RED BLISS—Certified

To those who prefer a potato with a pink skin and white flesh, or those who grow for markets where the color is in demand, we recommend Red Bliss. It is one of the very earliest, nearly round, peels without waste and a fine yielder. It is a sure and uniform cropper, a strong grower, is of good size, cooks white and mealy and measures up to every requirement of a first-class first early potato. Its productiveness and fine quality commend it.

## KATAHDIN POTATOES—Certified, Maine Grown

This variety is fast becoming the most popular variety grown in the southern states, as well as many localities in the Northeast. Yields the past season on Katahdins were ahead of practically all other varieties in Maine, showing fully a 30% increase in yield over other leading strains. It promises to become the outstanding medium late potato for market or storage. In yield it has constantly surpassed other varieties, the tubers being exceptionally smooth skinned, large round uniform size, and have few very shallow eyes, making them most desirable from an eating standpoint. It is highly resistant to disease, having crisp white flesh, particularly free from internal discoloration, with fine cooking qualities. Its keeping qualities are surpassed by no other varieties, which makes it one of the best varieties for the home garden and truck gardeners. We highly recommend its use in preference to Green Mountain for either spring or late planting.

**SEED POTATOES** for June and July—Write for prices in April and May—  
Sweet potatoes available 1st April.

## Navy Beans (Michelite Strain)

An improved strain—very prolific—maturing in 90 to 95 days, and larger yielding than the ordinary navy bean. The pods on the stalk stay off the ground, as they have a stronger root growth, which is most important when heavily loaded with pods. Navy beans should be planted by every farmer for dried beans for soup or baked beans all winter. Nothing tastes better in cold weather. Plant in June or July 2 or 3 beans in hills a foot apart, in 3-foot rows; 1 lb. to 100 feet; 15 lbs. per acre. Cultivate early before they blossom, but not deeply, nor while wet with dew.

## Chufas Earth Almonds or Grass Nuts

With the increasing interest in hog-raising in the South, there should be a corresponding increasing interest in hog-feeding crops that are about equal to corn in feeding value, and that can be fed cheaper. Hogs not only fatten quickly on them, but the meat is sweeter than when corn-fed; some claim it is equal to that of peanut-fed hogs.

Any land suitable for corn, cotton or peanuts will make a profitable crop of chufas, but they do best on light sandy soils. Plant from April 1st to July 1st in 2 1/2 to 3-foot rows, dropping three to five chufas together, 15 to 18 inches apart in the row, and cover 2 inches deep. In the fall pull a few plants with the roots and give your hogs and poultry a taste, and they will go over the entire field and will attend to the harvesting. 1 to 1 1/2 pecks plant an acre.

## JERUSALEM ARTICHOKE

If available they will be quoted on price page in front of Catalog.

## PRICES IN FRONT OF CATALOG

## CHIPPEWA POTATOES—Certified, Maine Grown A Prize Winner

Their smooth appearance and fine table quality give them preference over all other varieties for spring planting. Since we introduced the Chippewa potato, it has won more first prizes at the Virginia State Fair than any other variety.

This outstanding potato was developed by the U. S. Department of Agriculture with the object in view of having a potato with the general features of the Cobbler, extra earliness, but with shallow eyes, instead of the deep eyes of the Cobbler. Chippewa is resistant to disease, and in official tests from Maine to Florida it has yielded consistently higher than Cobbler and Green Mountain. We first introduced Chippewas years ago and reports from our customers are of the highest praise. From our seed grown in Caroline County, Va., for three successive years, Chippewa won first prize at the Virginia State Fair. On the Richmond market they have been commanding a large premium over other varieties and housewives are more than pleased with their fine eating qualities and appearance. Maturity slightly later than Irish Cobbler.



Note Shallow Eyes of Certified Chippewa Potatoes

## KENNEBEC POTATOES—Certified, Maine Grown

This is a new potato variety, highly resistant to late blight, wild mosaic, and net necrosis. It is a very vigorous growing, high yielding, late maturing variety. In tests for five years at Presque Isle, Maine, it outyielded Green Mountains 19 bushels of U. S. No. 1 potatoes per acre. In the same test it outyielded Katahdins by 97 bushels per acre, Chippewas by 41, and Sebagoes by 79. It produced also the highest percentage of U. S. No. 1 potatoes. The past season Mr. M. M. Parker, Assistant Director of the Virginia Truck Experiment Station, states that "We just finished making a stand count of the plants of Kennebec Potatoes we secured from you last summer and found that we had a 96% stand of vigorous, uniform size plants. Ordinarily we get only about 50% stand in our late crop."

Supplies of Kennebec Potatoes are limited this year, and we suggest early order.

## Spray Your Potatoes

Potato planters who grow for market all recognize the value of spraying; they know from experience the increased yield and the better quality of the potatoes. For these same reasons, those who grow for their own use should spray. Spraying costs but little, but pays handsomely.

**BORDEAUX MIXTURE** is the recognized fungicide, preventing disease and stimulating the plants to yield better crops.

**SEMESAN BEL** prevents diseases in potatoes.

**ARSENATE OF LEAD, PARIS GREEN, RED RIVER POTATO MIX** and **ROTENONE** are the universally used insecticides to kill leaf-eating insects.

Both can be put into bordeaux mixtures and applied at a single spraying.

**SPRAY MATERIALS** and **SPRAYERS** are described on pages 65 to 71.

# Sweet Sudan Grass

**BEST SUMMER PASTURE AND HAY GRASS.** Sweet Sudan has deep roots, is extremely heat and drought resistant, and was a life saver last summer when the drought scorched most permanent pasture and hay crops. Bred by crossing sorghum on sudan. Livestock relish its sweetness, eat it faster, consume more, increasing milk and meat production. They eat it to the ground before touching other crops. It stools heavier, has broader leaves, larger stems, grows faster and taller than common sudan. It has greater yield, palatability and food value; cures quickly. It's slender leafy stems are easy to handle with ordinary haying machinery. Palatability and grazing last longer. Start grazing when 18 inches tall and sugar starts forming. Hay is grassy. Cut when heads first appear. Mature stalks cut and dried still remain palatable. Also good for ensilage, cover crop and erosion control. **Broadcast 25 lbs. per acre** (use grain drill set to sow  $\frac{1}{2}$  bu. of wheat), or 7 lbs. in cultivated rows,  $\frac{1}{2}$  to  $\frac{3}{4}$  inches deep, on any well drained soil after ground becomes warm. Fertilizer pays, especially nitrogen.



Every pasture program needs a supplemental field of Sweet Sudan to give a summer rest to permanent pastures that usually do best in spring and fall.

**CERTIFIED SWEET SUDAN 372 STRAIN, ARASAN TREATED.** The finest quality we ever handled. Outstanding, uniform, improved strain of sweet sudan, fixing the superior qualities of the original cross. It stools more, is grassier, taller, has finer stems, better quality hay, more palatable grazing, matures faster yet foliage remains green longer, resists foliage diseases and drought. The most dependable quick summer grazing crop for cattle, hogs, or sheep. Slurry treated so Arasan will not dust off. Treating increases stands: 40 to 50% in cold wet springs, protects the seed against soil, air and seed borne diseases, controls sorghum smut which persists in Sweet Sudan, Johnson Grass and sorghums, and gives other advantages described below. Arasan to treat 100 lbs. costs \$1.00. Our price for Certified Sweet Sudan includes cost of treatment.

**Farmers say:** "Sweet sudan recovers quickly from grazing. Cows eat it into the dirt before touching alfalfa, clovers or other grasses. Milk flow increases immediately when cows move from alfalfa to sweet sudan."

**SUDAN GRASS,** our regular strain is **Extra Fancy, Free of Johnson Grass.** It is the quickest summer pasture or hay crop, ready to cut in 45 days. It has deep roots, resists drought and heat, and grows vigorously in July, August and September, when most grasses are parched. Grows well on any soil, heavy clay to light sand.

**SMOOTH BROME GRASS, Southern Grown.** A long-lived vigorous drought resistant hay and pasture grass for well drained fertile soils in the Temperate zone. Grows 5 ft. tall, roots 5 or 6 feet deep. Requires a lot of nitrogen and should be sown with Alfalfa to supply it. In early spring or late summer sow **8 lbs. with 10 lbs. of alfalfa per acre.**

**TIMOTHY—The Most Extensively Grown Hay Grass.** A stand is easily established, is inexpensive to sow, starts quickly and yields its best crop the year after it is sown. The following year's crop may be equally as heavy if liberally top-dressed with stable manure. It stands up well, is easily cured, is heavy for its bulk, and a profitable hay crop to grow for market, yielding  $1\frac{1}{2}$  to 3 tons per acre.

Meadow fescue, red top or herds grass and sapling clover all mature at the same season as timothy, and are good grasses to sow with it for hay and grazing, increasing the yield and food value. A good mixture for hay and grazing is 6 lbs. timothy, 5 lbs. red top or herds grass, 7 lbs. meadow fescue, and 5 lbs. sapling clover. If sown together, mix 8 lbs. timothy and 6 lbs. sapling clover. Cut when in bloom.

**MEADOW FESCUE—Perennial—A hardy, deep rooted, tufted, long-lived grass that should be included in every hay or pasture mixture.** Stands close grazing, makes thick foliage, comes on early in the spring, growing till late fall. Does well on wet soil. Sow on any soil except sandy in spring or fall. For permanent pasture, 10 lbs. meadow fescue, 8 lbs. orchard grass 6 lbs. Kentucky blue, 1 lb. Ladino, 1 lb. Dixie White clover, and 5 lbs. red clover.

**KENTUCKY BLUE—Good Permanent Lawn or Pasture Grass. For Well Drained Rich Heavy Soils containing Lime and Phosphate in the Piedmont and Mountains.** It makes the richest, nutritious pasture, spreading and growing better if closely grazed. It grows vigorously in spring and fall; less vigorously in summer and winter. Sow 10 lbs. per acre with 2 lbs. of white clover for pasture, or 1 lb. to 200 square feet of lawn in early spring or fall to get a good start before summer weeds.

**MERION BLUEGRASS—The "Wonder Lawn Grass"—A selection from Kentucky Bluegrass that thrives under closer mowing, as low as  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch, is more drought resistant, is highly resistant to leafspot disease, grows more vigorously in late spring, tending to crowd out crabgrass. Leafspot severely injures Kentucky Blue in late spring, allowing crabgrass to get started. Merion can be seeded successfully in spring while Kentucky Blue often fails. However, Merion, like Kentucky Blue, needs fertilizer and care, is slow to come up and establish a sod, suffers from neglect and competition of quick growing grasses until it is established. With its present high cost it is best to seed Merion alone, 1 lb. per 500 square feet in early spring or fall.**

**RED TOP or HERDS GRASS—Should be included in every permanent pasture, hay or lawn mixture, as it grows well with other grasses, thrives on all soils, on land too poor for Kentucky Blue.** It comes early and grows vigorously till late fall. It is perennial with creeping habit, stools well, and stands close grazing or trampling. It germinates quickly and is easy to get a stand. It matures for hay with timothy. Sow 3 to 5 lbs. per acre in mixtures in spring or fall.

**DOMESTIC and PERENNIAL RYEGRASS.** Quickest growing, most winter resistant cool season lawn, pasture, hay or cover crop, but makes little summer growth. Comes up in 5 days. Excellent nurse crop seeding permanent grass and clovers as it keeps the soil from washing and protects the fine seedlings. Sow 35 lbs. per acre in early spring or fall. Add 20 lbs. Crimson Clover or Reseeding Crimson for winter grazing to supplement permanent pastures. If allowed to go to seed in June they will come back each fall. Perennial rye persists several years. Domestic contains  $\frac{1}{4}$  perennial and  $\frac{3}{4}$  annual Italian rye grass.

**TREAT GRASS and LEGUME SEEDS with ARASAN—Recommended by V.P.I. and other state experiment stations.** It keeps seeds from rotting in cold damp soils. Allows earlier planting. Protects seeds from damping off, seedling blight and other diseases, birds and rodents, produces healthier more vigorous plants and increases stands and yields 10 to 50%. Alfalfa stands increased 89%. Seedlings grow off faster, get ahead of weeds and establish deep roots before summer droughts. Use 8 oz. of Arasan on 100 lbs. of alfalfa, sweet, alsike, bur, ladino, white and red clover, sudan, red top, Kentucky Blue, and lawn grass. Use 10 oz. to 100 lbs. of lespedeza, timothy, fescues, dallis and bent grass. Prices on page 66. Directions on package.

# ORCHARD GRASS vs TALL FESCUE

Orchard Grass costs less than Alta or Ky. 31 Fescues, makes more growth, except when very cold or under adverse conditions, and is far superior for pasture or hay, much more palatable and nutritious, making much better quality hay. Fescue hay is coarse and somewhat tough.

Orchard withstands winterkilling better, grows more in early spring and summer, recovers quicker when cut. It furnishes more grazing as animals eat more of it. In experiment station tests steers averaged 1.9 lbs. daily gain on Orchard-ladino pasture to 1.6 lbs. on Ky. 31-ladino. When animals had equal access to both they grazed 2,500 lbs. dry weight of Orchard-ladino to 2,000 lbs. Fescue-ladino.

Tall Fescue, the best grass for winter pasture that lives through the summer, makes more winter growth than Orchard, extends the grazing season and produces more total growth per year.

Orchard seedlings grow off faster, keep down weeds, and make over 4 times as much growth the first year. Fescue produces little grazing the first year, but lasts many years. Both are easily destroyed by plowing as they do not have creeping rootstocks. Both have deep roots. Fescue's are deeper, known to go down 9 feet in hard ground for moisture in a prolonged drought, and to remain green and furnish grazing when weeds and briars died. Fescue is more popular in the Southern Coastal Area as it stands more heat and drought, and does better on dry light or sandy soils. It also does better on low damp meadows subject to flood. It stood 128 days under water and still made a seed crop.

Orchard withstands winterkilling better and is more popular in the Upper South. Fescue's heavy roots crowd out weeds and bushes better than other grasses, but also ladino if improperly managed. Do not overgraze Orchard or Fescue. Both do much better with Alfalfa, Lespedeza, Ladino and Red Clover to furnish nitrogen, and 500 lbs. of 0-14-14 top dressing annually. Clovers require lime.

## ALTA and KENTUCKY 31, The TALL FESCUES. Certified

As Alta and Ky. 31 Fescues are identical in growth, adaptation and production, buy the cheapest. They are heavy yielding, deep rooted, long lived, excellent for permanent pastures, forming dense sods in one year that hold livestock up in wet weather. In the Southern Coastal Area they produce the year round, except in extreme cold. They grow fastest in early spring and late fall while native grasses are dormant. They have the longest pasture season, furnishing more grazing per year than other grasses and stand more cold, heat, water, drought, acid, alkali, shade, or rough treatment. They are adapted to practically all climates and soils, dry, sandy or rocky hillsides to wet heavy bottoms. Excellent to stop erosion. They do best on heavy well fertilized soils with abundant moisture. Sow 20 lbs. per acre in the spring or early fall or 10 lbs. with 1 to 2 lbs. of Ladino Clover.

## ORCHARD GRASS—Extra Fancy Onion Free Seed

Best long-lived, deep-rooted grass for year round pasture or hay mixtures or to reseed on old alfalfa sods. In the upper South it does well on practically every type of soil, best on loams and heavier soils, thrives in the shade, grows vigorously and produces large crops of nutritious hay relished by all livestock. It recovers quickly when cut or grazed. It grows the year round with maximum growth in the spring and fall. It should be used more in Southern pastures, as it furnishes winter grazing when most crops are dormant. As it grows in bunches, it should be seeded with other grasses and should be included in every hay or pasture mixture. Sow 20 lbs. per acre in early spring or fall, or 10 lbs. in mixtures with 1 to 2 lbs. Ladino.

## CARPET GRASS

The grass that thrives on close grazing. One of the most valuable permanent grazing grasses for that section of the South extending from the Atlantic Ocean and Gulf and approximately 125 to 150 miles inland. It is remarkable for its ability to grow on poor sandy soils; it may be grazed considerably later than Bermuda grass in the fall, and earlier in the spring; it does better on sandy or sandy loam soils, particularly where the moisture is near the surface most of the year. It is strictly a pasture grass and stands close grazing and heavy trampling. It thrives best and spreads more rapidly when closely grazed. It does splendidly sown with Japan clover and bur clover, giving an all-the-year pasture. Sow from early spring till summer. 12 lbs. per acre, 1 lb. to 250 sq. feet of lawn.



**WOOD'S GRASS SEEDS** are thoroughly re-cleaned and tested, have the highest purity and germination to produce quick stands and vigorous growth of productive, weed-free pastures, hay crops, beautiful lawns, parks or athletic fields.

## DALLIS GRASS, *Paspalum Dilatatum*.

Imported, Australian Grown, Extra Fancy

**The Splendid Permanent Grass for Year Round Southern Pastures**, as it comes nearer growing the year round than most grasses. Grows rapidly except in very cold weather. A bunch grass with deep roots. It stops erosion, is fair for hay and excellent for grazing. All livestock relish it. At a Florida experiment station it fattened 10 steers per acre. Unlike carpet grass it allows clovers, lespedezas and other good pasture grasses to grow freely with it, but chokes out objectionable weeds. Once established it lasts indefinitely, but is not a pest. Cultivation kills it. It thrives on all soils, does best on heavy moist land, better than on light, dry soils. Sow 10 to 20 lbs. per acre in early spring or fall, with 1 or 2 lbs. of Ladino Clover and 15 to 20 lbs. of Lespedeza. Sow only **IMPORTED seed**. **Domestic seed has low quality, very low germination, high in Weed Seed.**

## BERMUDA GRASS, Extra Fancy Seed, 98% Pure

The Blue Grass of the South. Makes a vigorous, persistent growth in every part of the South; lasts for years; stands a long, hot summer without injury; grows well in any soil that is not too wet; bears heavy grazing and trampling with little injury; recovers quickly when grazed down, and as a grazing and fattening grass, has few equals. For lawns, golf courses and athletic grounds it makes a tough, even turf without clumps, and recovers quickly after cutting. Sow when the ground is thoroughly warm. Sow 12 lbs. per acre; for lawns 1 lb. to 200 square feet. **Hulled** Bermuda Grass germinates much more quickly than **unhulled seed**. For pasture add 1 to 2 lbs. Ladino Clover, 15 to 20 lbs. of Lespedeza, and 4 lbs. of Hulled Bur Clover.

## POA TRIVIALIS. For Shady Lawns and Pastures

Fine perennial grass. Same family as Ky. Blue. Similar to it in growth and adaptation, but thrives better under trees.

## CHEWING'S FESCUE. For Shady Lawns and Pastures

It is hardy; persists with very little moisture, fertility, or sunlight in spite of heat or cold; grows on any soils, good or poor, sandy or gravelly; produces a dense dark green turf of short fine needle-like leaves; requires little cutting or attention. Sow 30 lbs. per acre in spring or fall.

## CREEPING RED FESCUE. For Shady Lawns and Pastures.

Very similar in growth to Chewing's Fescue, but more creeping, less bunchy, softer texture, deeper color. Highly nutritious, superior for pastures.

## HIGHLAND BENT, Certified Blue Tag. For Lawns & Greens

Hardest and most aggressive bent grass, strong creeper, very drought resistant. We also have **Certified Seaside** and **Astoria** or **Colonial Bents**.

PRICES IN FRONT OF CATALOG

# KENLAND RED CLOVER

**Certified, 99.75% pure. DISEASE RESISTANT. Most Sensational Red Clover Ever Introduced.** Bred to produce superior yields where Southern anthracnose is destructive; it grows off faster, crowds out weeds, resists cold winters or hot summer droughts; stands last much longer and it outyields other strains so much that it is recommended by 29 states, including the Deep South, far beyond the area it was developed for, demanding 15,000,000 lbs. of seed annually. When artificially inoculated with anthracnose over twice as many plants survive as any other variety. It averaged 16% more foliage than the best of other strains for 5 years in 39 tests throughout the Southern Red Clover Belt, often 40% more than the good old strains. Kenland's additional root and nodule growth adds 35 to 45 lbs. more nitrogen per acre. The soil improvement advantages alone are worth more than the seed cost. In a U.S.D.A. test it had a perfect stand where other disease resistant strains were half taken over by weeds and some were gone. Kenland stands have lasted 3 years and may last longer.

It took 10 years to develop Kenland, a hybrid of 7 old disease resistant strains from different parts of the South. They are artificially inoculated with anthracnose 4 generations eliminating susceptible plants. Vigorous plants were then intercrossed.

Sow 12 lbs. per acre in early spring or fall, 8 lbs. in mixtures. Ladino, orchard grass and tall fescue seedlings grow slowly the first year and weeds get ahead of them. For a full crop the first year and larger succeeding crops add 2 lbs. Kenland and 5 lbs. Alfalfa.

**U. S. RED CLOVER.** Our Seed is Adapted to Upper South. The ideal biennial legume for crop rotations, furnishes an abundance of highly nutritious hay or pasture and adds nitrogen and humus to the soil. Cut it just before full bloom for best quality hay and largest amount of leaves and nutrients. This lets the second crop get an earlier start and larger yield. Does well on any well drained, limed and fertilized soil. Inoculate and broadcast on small grain from February to April or in August; **12 lbs. per acre alone, or 8 lbs. in grass mixtures.**

**MAMMOTH RED CLOVER, Sapling,** for hay with timothy. Seed is identical to red clover, growth similar, but larger, is long lived and matures hay two weeks later, at the same time as timothy. Makes one cutting a year. Cut in early bloom state. Superior for soil improvement. Seeding rate and culture same as red clover. For hay on strong loam or clay soils use **8 lbs. sapling, 10 lbs. timothy, and 3 lbs. red top.**

**ALSIKE CLOVER** pasture or hay on poor, acid or wet soils. **Culture same as Red Clover;** but has more leaves, grows thicker, has finer stems, makes better quality hay and more and better grazing. Grows on soils too acid, poor or wet for other clover, is hardier, hay contains a higher per cent of digestible protein, stands longer uncut without deterioration, and is adapted to a wider variety of soils. Succeeds on light uplands, loam, clay or wet bottoms. Sow it where other clovers fail. Ideal in pasture mixtures, makes a thick undergrowth, greatly increasing the yield, is highly nutritious and palatable. **Sow 8 lbs. per acre; 3 to 4 lbs. in every permanent pasture or hay mixture.**

**WOOD'S DIXIE WHITE CLOVER** for Year Round Grazing. A giant strain 3 times as large as White Dutch, similar to Ladino in growth, adaptation and seeding requirements; grows more vigorously earlier in the spring, during hot summer droughts, and later in the fall; requires less lime, fertilizer and attention. It is not as tall and productive as Ladino when heavily fertilized and grazed in rotation, but if grazed continuously and closely it prospers and spreads without dying out like Ladino, destroying the value of the pasture. It is more resistant to Southern adversities and diseases. Stands last indefinitely. It encourages companion grasses to grow. We never heard of it causing bloating. It is less expensive than Ladino. Sow in early Spring or Fall. **2 lbs. per acre** in Southern permanent pastures. 1 lb. if Ladino is used, for nitrogen and protein if it dies out.

## NEW ZEALAND WILD WHITE CLOVER

A fine pasture variety of White Clover. Produces a very permanent spreading growth on a wide variety of soils. Supplies a great amount of grazing and its heavy sod helps greatly in keeping pastures free of weeds. Once established it will last for years. It is a great soil improver. Our stock is the genuine strain direct from New Zealand. This is also a very fine variety for use on Lawns. Claims are made that it will help prevent Crab Grass.



**LADINO CLOVER** is the most nutritious, palatable and productive year 'round pasture legume. Its peak growth is in early spring and fall when native grasses are short. It is so rich it may cause bloating unless grasses are grown with it. **Sow 1 to 2 lbs. Ladino with 10 lbs. of orchard grass or tall fescue,** in early spring or fall. **Add 2 lbs. of Red Clover and 5 lbs. of Alfalfa** for more summer pasture. Wood's Permanent Pasture Mixtures contain all these with additional grasses and clovers for maximum year 'round production and highest feed value, but cannot cause bloating.

# LADINO CLOVER

**CERTIFIED or AFFIDAVIT. THE KING OF PASTURE LEGUMES.**

The foundation for intensive grassland farming, bringing new wealth, improving soils and revolutionizing Southern agriculture. In N. C. Ladino increased from 500 acres in 1945 to 1,000,000. It is the best pasture legume in yield, palatability, minerals, vitamins, 20% to 30% protein, nitrogen fixation, low in fiber, low seed requirements per acre, long productive life for pasture, silage and hay, quick recovery after drought or grazing and compatibility with other legumes and grasses if managed right. It produces up to 6,500 lbs. of dry feed per acre, enabling farmers to grow most of their protein and minerals needed for all livestock, saving in cost of feed and labor in feeding. Its low fibre content is most valuable for hogs and poultry. To avoid bloating cattle, pastures should be half grass. Ladino-orchard grass pastures have great carrying capacity for 4 to 8 years if well fertilized and managed, and have grazed 2 or more cattle per acre over 10 years in Va. Do not graze closer than 3 to 5 inches or plants are weakened and weeds take over. By dividing the pasture, sections can be grazed in rotation up to 12 months per year. Ladino grows vigorously except in very cold or hot dry weather, then quickly recovers. Supplement it with Wood's Grain Pasture Mixture in winter and Lespedezas in summer. For year 'round grazing plant Wood's Permanent Pasture Mixtures.

Ladino is a giant strain of White Clover with same adaptation and growth habits as common white clover found in closely grazed pastures, but grows faster and 4 times as large, spreading by creeping, fleshy stems that root at the nodes. It prefers moist fertile soil, but does well on most any well fertilized soil if not too wet or sandy and dry. It has shallow roots. Make a well prepared compact seedbed. Roll or cultipack before and after seeding. Sow not over 1/2 inch deep. Without ample lime, phosphate and potash Ladino pasture is no better than others. Use 800 lbs. 2-12-12 when seeding, and 600 lbs. 0-12-12 annually. Inoculate heavily.

Our Ladino is 99 1/2% pure Certified or Affidavit California grown, where White Dutch Clover does not grow naturally as it does in the East, contaminating Eastern grown Ladino seed. Their seeds cannot be told apart. We suggest using Affidavit since it is as good as Certified, but much cheaper.

## WHITE DUTCH CLOVER for Lawns or Permanent Pasture.

Same adaptation, growth habits and seeding requirements as Ladino but does not grow as fast or tall, requires less time, phosphate and potash; does better in Ky. Bluegrass pastures or lawns; is more persistent, disease and winter resistant; stands more neglect, trampling and closer continuous grazing. Put **2 lbs. per acre** in permanent pastures, **1 lb.** with Ladino in case it dies out.

# KOREAN LESPEDEZA

**Most Popular and Widely Adapted Lespedeza.** Should be seeded on every acre of small grain this spring. It will greatly improve the productivity of the soil, furnishing fine pasturage or hay at less seeding cost than any other legume. In 8 field demonstrations in North Carolina, turning under lespedeza increased corn yield over 22 bushels per acre. It does the work of other clovers at less cost, will reseed itself, lasting many years from one seeding. The strong root growth makes it highly drought resistant and thrives on soils where alfalfa and most other clovers fail. In feeding value it is about equal to alfalfa, holds its leaves well, and produces a full crop the first season.

Lepedeza, being a hot weather plant, makes an especially good pasture combination with such grasses as orchard grass, timothy and red top. These make good grazing in the spring and fall, but are of little value in summer, when lespedeza is at its best.

If animals are removed while lespedeza is reseeding in the fall lespedeza pastures will last many years.

It is generally seeded on small grain crops during February and early March, giving the soil a light harrowing before seeding. Can also be sown alone from February to June. Give the seeds a light covering, not over 1/4 of an inch. If sown early during late freezes or on grain crops, no covering is necessary.

## LESPEDEZA SERICEA, Perennial. For Hay, Pasture or Birds.

Has deep roots. Extremely drought resistant. Makes big crop of hay or pasture on any soil. Excellent for erosion control or soil improvement. Game preserves find it far superior to annual lespedezas for bird cover and feed. Adapted throughout the South except high mountains.

Has many advantages over annual lespedezas. Thrives on much poorer soils; comes back year after year from its roots, yields more abundantly, 2 to 3 cuttings or 2 to 4 tons of high quality hay annually, equal to alfalfa. Its deep vigorous roots keep it rich green in the most severe droughts when other forage crops burn up. It is at its best in July and August when most forage crops are off.

Like alfalfa it takes a year to become established. Mow down weeds the first year to give it sunshine and moisture. Next year 2 to 12 stems rise from each crown, smothering out weeds, thickening every year. Cut when 12 to 14 inches high for tender hay. Its hay gets woody if left uncut too long. For seed, cut and rake before 10:30 A.M. to prevent shattering; house the same afternoon. **Sow 30 to 35 lbs. unhulled seed in January or February or 20 lbs. scarified from March to June.** For hay the first year sow 20 lbs. Korean or Kobe, with 15 to 20 lbs. scarified Sericea in March or April. Next year the Sericea will predominate and spread.

## KOBE LESPEDEZA

Makes a larger growth, produces more hay and pasture than any other annual lespedeza in the South. Has a longer growing season than Korean, being about three weeks later. Makes a more spreading growth, but stands up well when the stand is thick. Particularly recommended for the coastal sections for both hay, pasturage and seed production.

## LESPEDEZA SEED IS VERY SHORT THIS YEAR

One of the smallest crops of lespedeza in recent years was planted last spring due to shortage of seed. The terrific drought last summer stunted this and caused farmers to feed most of this crop, leaving the smallest and poorest crop of lespedeza for seed. There will not begin to be enough seed available to fill the demand so put in your supply of seed immediately. **USE CARE IN BUYING LESPEDEZA SEED.** We offer only top quality, double cleaned seed of high purity and germination. Lespedeza high in dodder and other noxious weeds can be bought much cheaper.

## WHITE SWEET CLOVER. Good Hay or Pasture if Limed.

Wonderful soil improving and honey plant, or to condition land for alfalfa, which it resembles. It is biennial, growing from a deep root system the second year, and will reseed if allowed to. Makes an enormous vigorous growth, allowing several cuttings a year. Cut before blooms appear. A splendid pasture crop, relished by all livestock. Will not cause bloat. Sow on small grains 15 lbs. per acre February to April. Prefers fertile soils but grows anywhere if well drained, limed and inoculated.



**Baling Lespedeza Hay.** It is also one of the best summer pasture and scil building crops, growing vigorously during hot dry seasons when most legumes are parched. It thrives on land too poor for most legumes. Lespedeza should be seeded in late winter on every acre of small grains.

## ANNUAL LESPEDEZA

Korean and Kobe will reseed and return every year if permitted to go to seed in early fall. They are killed by frost and furnish poor winter cover. Seed in mixtures with grasses or other legumes but be sure to let them reseed each fall in permanent pastures. If seeded alone use winter cover crops like Crimson Clover. They do not always reseed over 2500 feet. **Seed in February or March 25 lbs. per acre alone, or 10 to 20 lbs. in mixtures.** Harrow grain if land is crusted.

**KOREAN** is adapted to Upper South from Mountains to Coast.

**KOBE** grows taller, furnishes more hay or pasture, is later and adapted to Eastern Virginia, the Cotton Belt and Deep South.

**TREAT Lespedeza** with **ARASAN**, page 66, and **WOOD'S INOCULATION Group 3**, page 58. Inoculation cost is nominal, 100 lbs. 50c, but may be expensive if not used. Fertilize with 0-14-7 or 0-14-14. Lime helps but is not required. Dodder may be eradicated by **2-4-D**, page 66, without killing lespedeza.

## CRIMSON CLOVER, best winter legume for Upper South.

Inoculate and sow **25 lbs. per acre**, July to October, for soil improvement and hay; or **20 lbs.** with **40 lbs.** of rye grass for winter pasture. Nutritious, high in protein, relished by all livestock. It conserves soil fertility. Turned under it adds valuable nitrogen and humus, holds moisture during droughts, and improves following crops tremendously. We handle only the brightest, highest quality seed, purer, freer of weed, with stronger germination, producing better stands and more vigorous crops. Our imported and Tenn. seed both meet P.M.A. requirements.

## BIRDSFOOT TREFOIL, Italian Broadleaf. Like Alfalfa.

A deep rooted, perennial legume for pasture, hay or silage. Well adapted to Virginia and the Upper South. Good for supplementary grazing in summer and fall when other pastures are short, or for renovating run down bluegrass or natural pastures. It increases yield of bluegrass, white clover pastures 15%. It grows like alfalfa, prefers the same soils and fertilizers high in phosphate, but does well on poorer soils. It has finer foliage, does not grow as fast or require as much fertilizer, lime or attention. It has not caused bloating. Its slender stems, 20 and 30 inches tall, are palatable and nutritious and stand up better with timothy. Trefoil seedlings develop slowly. Do not sow it with orchard grass, tall fescue, alfalfa, Ladino or Red Clover which grow faster killing it before it gets established. **Sow 10 lbs. per acre** in early spring or fall or **5 lbs.** with 10 lbs. bluegrass, 2 lbs. White Dutch Clover and 3 lbs. Timothy.

## PRICES IN FRONT OF CATALOG

# Wood's Permanent Hay and Pasture Mixtures

More economical, productive, nutritious and palatable than Ladino with Orchard grass or Tall Fescue. **Sow 25 lbs. per acre in early spring or fall.** Experiment station tests show yields of pasture and hay increase as more seed per acre is sown, up to 25 lbs., and as more different compatible clovers and grasses are added. Mixtures of many grasses and clovers, including Ladino, Orchard, Alfalfa and Red Clover yielded about a third more than one clover and one grass. Ladino with KY. 31 yielded 5,435 lbs. dry weight in 1950 but only 1,561 lbs. in 1951 as the Ladino winterkilled, leaving no legume to furnish nitrogen to the grass. The quality and feeding value was also cut. They concluded: "Using more than one legume in a mixture appears to be a good insurance investment because species differ in adaptability to soil, climatic and biological growth factors." Thousands of prize cattle have died bloating when only one grass was planted and disappeared, leaving only Ladino to graze.

Our mixtures, proved superior for 4 generations, contain 9 legumes and 9 grasses, with Ladino, Orchard and Tall Fescue as a base, Disease Resistant Red Clover and Alfalfa, Dixie White Clover, White Dutch, New Zealand Wild White Clover, Reseeding Crimson Clover, Alsike, Lespedezas, Paspalum, Ky. Blue, Red Top, Meadow Fescue, Perennial and Domestic Rye Grass. They grow off faster and flourish in dry summers, crowding out weeds that retard Ladino, Orchard and Tall Fescue sown alone. They bear abundantly many years, minimizing the seeding cost. They are well balanced, high in protein, extremely nutritious and palatable. Animals eat more and grow faster or produce more milk, saving feed bills.

**Wood's Permanent Pasture Mixtures 1 to 3** have grasses and clovers whose maximum growth is at different times throughout the year for abundant nutritious year-round grazing. No one variety makes its best growth all year. They cannot cause bloat

- No. 1. For light gravelly or sandy soil.
- No. 2. For good loam soil.
- No. 3. For moist bottom land.

**Wood's Permanent Hay Mixtures 6 to 8** contain grasses and clovers that mature at the same time, making bumper hay crops, easily cured. They recover quickly, giving several big cuttings of the finest hay every year.

- No. 6 for light gravelly or sandy soil.
- No. 7. For good loam or clay soil.
- No. 8. For moist bottom land.

**Wood's Southern Permanent Pasture and Hay Mixture No. 12** produces tremendous yields of the finest pasture and hay on both light and heavy soils in the Southern Coastal area from Virginia to the Gulf.



**Williamsburg Alfalfa**, in center plot, has recovered from cutting much quicker than other alfalfa varieties, shown by H. M. Camper, Jr., Superintendent of the Eastern Virginia Experiment Station at Warsaw where the foundation field of Williamsburg is maintained, and for 3 years it has outyielded 11 alfalfa varieties, averaging  $4\frac{1}{2}$  tons of hay per acre, over ton more than Atlantic, Kansas and Buffalo.

## WILLIAMSBURG ALFALFA, Certified. 1-bu. bags.

The new disease resistant variety that has considerably outyielded other alfalfas in Virginia and Maryland experiment station tests, and is recommended by them. For 4 years it averaged 20% more than Kansas at V.P.I. It was selected from an old field of Kansas Alfalfa that had persisted many years under the humid diseased conditions in Eastern Virginia where most alfalfas soon perish. It resists stem rot that kills most alfalfa varieties. It quickly recovers after cutting enabling it to compete with summer weeds that smother out many varieties. For 5 years it averaged nearly 5 tons of hay per acre at the Orange, Va. experiment station to 4.2 tons for Kansas Common. It was highest in the Charlotte C.H., Va. tests, averaging 4 $\frac{3}{4}$  tons per acre. Put **5 lbs.** in every permanent pasture mixture.



Ben Mayo (right), a booster for **Wood's Permanent Pasture Mixtures**, shows our Bill Wood a 55-acre pasture in Edgecombe Co., N. C., last August after one of the worst droughts. 135 cattle could not keep it grazed down. Although seeded 25 years ago, it is much more productive and palatable than a nearby pasture seeded 3 years ago with Tall Fescue and Ladino Clover, which is about gone. The many grasses and clovers in the old pasture still furnish a balanced diet of grasses and clovers that have never caused bloat. The clovers furnish nitrogen keeping the grasses dark green and vigorous.

## ATLANTIC ALFALFA, Certified. In 1-bu. bags.

**Vigorous. High Yielding. Resists leaf spot** and other foliage diseases that often kill alfalfa stands in 3 years in the Southeast. Winter hardy: fairly resistant to bacterial wilt. A stand lasts more years, producing more hay per acre, higher in protein and feed value, even on poorer soils, in the South and East. It was developed here for resistance to leaf diseases and for high yields on poorer soils, by selections from 12 highest yielding most vigorous, disease and winter resistant varieties. They were planted on low-fertility soils. Only plants that persisted and produced well were saved for further breeding. Atlantic has made top yields in tests throughout the Southeast. In N. C. it made 12 to 24% more than other varieties. Its fast growth and rapid recovery produces maximum hay and pasture yields.

## BUFFALO ALFALFA, Certified, Improved Kansas. 1-bu. bags

**Highly Resistant to Bacterial Wilt.** A selection from Kansas Common, the most popular alfalfa in the Southeast. It is similar in adaptation, growth and yield for the first three years, then Kansas often dies out. Buffalo usually lasts 6 or more years as it is more winter-hardy and wilt resistant. It was developed by the U.S.D.A., and Kansas Experiment Station and is replacing Kansas. **Those who like Kansas Alfalfa should buy Buffalo**, recommended by the U.S.D.A., Virginia, and other state experiment stations in the Southeast. Greater winter resistance makes it far superior to Kansas in the Mountains. More vigorous and high yielding than Grimm.

## KANSAS and OKLAHOMA APPROVED ALFALFA

**Premium Quality. U. S. Verified Origin.** Recommended for years by the U.S.D.A. and Southeastern experiment stations where they have made top yields, more resistant to diseases; stands have persisted longer than seed from other sections, and been winter hardy, as Kan. and Okla. have climates like the Southeast. They have found no difference between the two as Okla. Approved is from Northwest Okla., separated only by the state line from where Kansas seed is grown. Both have a common origin. Ohio, Indiana and Illinois tests prove they are identical in winter-hardiness, yield and growth. We have sold seed from this section many years.

**ALFALFA** lasts for years, improves soils and produces the greatest yields of hay, pasture and silage, higher in protein, minerals, and feed value, essential, to the growth and productivity of all livestock, than most other plants. Pasture yields are increased up to 3 times by adding alfalfa. At V.P.I. the first cuttings of Ladino-Orchard Grass was 657 lbs. of good forage and 375 lbs. of weeds. When alfalfa was added good forage was 1,825 lbs. and weeds 35 lbs. The minerals and plant food for this growth come from the soil and must be put there. Alfalfa uses twice as much phosphorus and calcium and 3 times as much potash as Lespedeza. Put alfalfa on deep well drained soils. Use **1,000 lbs. of borated 2-12-12 at seeding and 800 lbs. borated 0-14-14 each spring.** Inoculate and sow April, August or September on firm seedbed; cover  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch; cultipack or drag; **25 lbs. per acre or 20 lbs. with 5 lbs. orchard grass for hay. Add 5 lbs. to every pasture mixture.** Use Wood's Inoculation, page 58.

# WOOD'S SEED OATS

**High Germination. Double Cleaned. 99% Pure. New Bags**

**CERESAN TREATED** to insure quicker germination and better stands in cold damp weather, stronger healthier plants, deeper roots, stronger stalks, larger heads free of smut and disease, 6 to 18% better yields, higher quality grain that brings top prices.

Oats are excellent for grain, hay, or pasture for all livestock, producing 4 to 6 tons per acre of forage, with 12 to 17% protein. Oat pasture cuts grain feed requirements in half. **Drill 2½ to 3 bu. per acre for grain, 3 to 5 bu. for pasture.** In January or February sow winter varieties like Fulgrain and Arlington. In March and April sow spring oats like Andrew, Clinton, Columbia and White Spring. Use 500 lbs. 5-10-10 fertilizer when planting and top dress with nitrogen. Use more nitrogen for pasture. Excess nitrogen may cause lodging of grain. Oats make excellent nurse crops for seeding grass and clovers.

## **COLUMBIA—Early Maturing, High Yielding Spring Oat.**

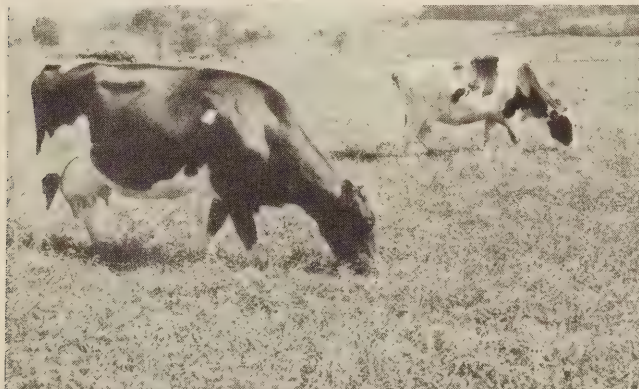
A selection from Fulghum made in the Upper South. It is so well adapted and has such excellent yield records for grain and hay that it has remained one of the most popular spring oats when new varieties have come and gone. Like Fulghum it has tannish-gray seed with high quality and test weight. It resists Victoria blight. It has tall stiff straw, stronger than Andrew but not as strong as Clinton, and may lodge after grain ripens. In tests throughout Virginia since 1949 it has outyielded Clinton, but not Andrew. In 1951 tests throughout North Carolina it made more grain and hay than Fulgrain; it stood up better and made more hay than Andrew, but not as much grain. Our seed is strictly onion free.

## **CLINTON 59—Stiffest Straw of Any Spring Oat.**

Recommended in Virginia Piedmont and Mountains and in most areas where spring oats are popular. A reselection of the original Clinton, more uniform and ripens more evenly. Resists Victoria blight, most races of rust and smut. It yields well, has heavy yellow grain, low in hull, high in test weight and feed value. Grain matures medium early. Its medium tall stiff straw ripens later than the grain and stands up when grain is dead ripe. It is the best oat for combining on rich land or soil high in nitrogen, where other oats fall down.

## **WHITE SPRING—A Fine Heavy Oat for the Upper South.**

Our supply is strictly onion free, heavy test weight, bright quality oats of the same strain we have supplied for years with such satisfactory results. The heavier yielding, extra heavy plump, white oat for which cattlemen and horse breeders always pay a substantial premium. Its tall stalks and tremendous heads yield heavy crops of both grain and hay.



## **WOOD'S GRAIN PASTURE MIXTURE, relished by livestock**

It keeps more animals per acre in good healthy condition during late winter and early spring when permanent pastures are short, reducing requirements of grain, hay and silage, and stimulating milk flow. Disk in on lespedeza fields for early feed before lespedeza comes out in late spring. Ideal to supplement permanent pastures and give them a chance to recover from close grazing. It is becoming increasingly popular for poultry and hogs as it contains rape properly balanced with grain so that it cannot cause bloat. **Pasture is the most economical feed for all livestock.**



We breed small grains in Virginia, North Carolina, and South Carolina for high yields and resistance to disease, cold and lodging. Our improved strains are tested by experiment stations throughout the Southeast, who report most favorably. We are the largest Southern breeders and growers of small grain seed, growing 8,000 acres from the finest Registered or Certified stock. Only one variety is grown on any one farm. No crop is planted in a field where other small grain was grown last season. All fields are carefully rogued and must pass Certified Field Inspection.

## **ANDREW—The Highest Yielding Spring Oat.**

Recommended in Virginia, Maryland, and the Upper South. Has big open heads, yellow grain of high quality, low hull per cent, good weight per bu. Matures early, 2 days ahead of Clinton. Has stiff straw but not as stiff as Clinton. It is the same height as Columbia, an inch taller than Clinton. It is resistant to smut, Victoria blight and many races of rust, but not all. For several years it outyielded Arlington and all spring oats in Va., N. J., and N. C. tests, making 106.9 bu. per acre at Waynesville, N. C. It was exceeded only by Arlington in hay yields in North Carolina tests. At the 11 Va. experiment stations it outyielded Clintons 5 to 8 bu. per acre. Our seed is Virginia grown and passed Certified field inspection.

# Wood's Grain Pasture Mixture

**Furnishes more grazing in less time and at less cost than other spring crop.** It is a highly nutritious balanced diet of grains and legumes that cannot cause bloat. It reduces grain requirements when feed costs are high, saves expensive labor in feeding, and returns greater profits. To utilize the full capacity of permanent pastures and give them a chance to recover from close grazing, experiment stations advise supplemental winter and early spring pastures. Small grains are cool climate plants and make more growth in cold weather than pasture grass or legume.

Our mixture contains Arlington Oats, the new winter hardy variety that resists Southern diseases, stools out more, grows faster and earlier, grows upright, has wider leaves, and makes more winter growth and forage than other varieties. It also contains Rye Grass, Beardless Barley and Atlas Smooth Wheat which grow in colder weather than oat. Atlas wheat, the new Southern disease resistant variety, stools out more, has darker green foliage, more vigorous winter growth, and is the best wheat for pasture. It has Dwarf Essex Rape which stays green and palatable in the coldest weather, is high in vitamins and relished by all livestock, particularly hogs and poultry. Early Field Peas and Hairy Vetch supply proteins for growth and warmth in cold weather and enrich the soil with nitrogen. It is the ideal nurse crop for seeding permanent pasture mixtures. Sow with a grain drill, 100 lbs. per acre January to April, the earlier the better. Use 400 lbs. 5-10-5. Top dress. Do not graze under 3 inches.

# Wood's Grain Hay Mixture

Makes bumper crops of nutritious hay, easy to cure and relished by all livestock furnishing a balanced ration of proteins, vitamins and other food elements. It is much more productive and palatable than oats or any other crop sown alone. Excellent nurse crop for seeding grass, clover.

It contains Early Field Peas, Hairy Vetch and Arlington Winter Oats which are winter hardy, grow faster in cold weather, are taller and make more hay than other varieties, and stand up making it easy to harvest. Sow 100 lbs. per acre January to April, the earlier the better. Fertilize well.

# WOOD'S HYBRIDS

**Arasan Treated. Bred in the South 24 Years. Prolific Tight Shucks. Resist Weevil, Disease, Storm, Drought.**

## WOOD'S S-240 Yellow, Flinty, Most Weevil Proof

140 days. **Our heaviest yielding yellow hybrid in the Southern Coastal area.** Long tight shucks; heavy, solid ears and grain. Smooth dent. High vitamin, protein and feed value. Most prolific. Leaves wide, long and close together. Vigorous. Deep root system. Resists disease, storm, heat and drought. Superior for grain or silage. Most prolific in **N. C.** Coastal tests 4 years, superior shuck, insect resistance, grain quality, sucker habit and good yields; 105.5 bu. per acre in the 1950 Southern test.

**Alabama.** Highest yellow corn in 1950 Auburn Experiment Station test. They recommended it for Central and South Alabama where it had good yields, weevil resistance and grain quality.

## WOOD'S S-361 White, Flinty, Most Weevil Proof

138 days. **High Yielding, Pure White Milling Corn for the Southern Coastal Area. Long Tight Shucks. Very Prolific.** Bred in the Deep South from the most weevil resistant, flinty, high yielding Southern varieties. Will keep in the crib until other white milling corns are off the market and prices are high. Hard, sound grain makes the best quality corn meal, high in protein and food value, with delicious old-fashioned flavor. Superior for making grits, to crib for feed or cut for silage. Makes healthy vigorous growth, strong leafy stalks, dark green color, deep spreading roots. Resists diseases, insects, heat, drought and hurricanes. Made over 100 bu. per acre for 3 years in a **N. C.** Coastal Experiment Station test, with excellent shuck, weevil resistance and grain quality, low in suckers. Had 218 ears per 100 stalks. Only 3% of its ears had exposed tips, less than Dixie 18. S-361 was one of the most prolific and high yielding pure white corns, low in weevil ears, with good shuck, in 1951 Fla. and Ga. Coastal Plain experiment station tests. J. A. Kinard, Co. Agt., Jasper, S. C., says: "Wood's S-361 and S-240 had great strength of stalk, very little weevil damage and top yields."

## WOOD'S S-360 White, Flinty, Weevil Resistant

135 days. **Heavy shuck. Very prolific. High yielding pure white milling corn for Deep South.** Averaged 129.4 bu. per acre 2 years in a Carolina Coastal test with excellent shuck, weevil resistance and grain quality. Alabama Experiment Station recommended it as one of the highest yielding pure white corns for 3 years in Central and South Ala. with good weevil resistance and tops in 1950 North Ala. tests, outyielding Dixie 11, Dixie 18 and N. C. 27.

S-360 won at the **S. C.** State Fair 2 years. T. S. DuBose, Sumter, S. C., planted it 6 inches apart for the 100-bu. Club prize. It had 2-3 good ears per stalk, vigorous dark green color, stood up in a storm that damaged nearby corn. Estimated to yield 150 bu. per acre.

## WOOD'S S-352 White, Prolific, Highest Yields

130 days. Should be the **most popular white milling corn in the Cotton Belt.** It made 126.9 bu. per acre in 1951 **N. C.** Northeast Coastal test, outyielding all hybrids popular in **N. C.**, had good grain quality, was medium early, most prolific. 211 ears per 100 stalks. Outyielded all pure white hybrids in Burke Co., **N. C.**, test. Highest yielding white corn in 3 **Ga.** Upper Coastal tests and one of the highest yielding and earliest hybrids in the 6 **Ga.** Piedmont 1951 tests. "S-352 outyielded 3 leading hybrids. I like it fine and will keep on planting it."—A. M. Burrows, Sumter Co., S. C.

## WOOD'S S-350 White, Prolific, Fine Milling Corn

130 days. **For best quality pure white corn meal in Cotton Belt.** Bred from highest yielding Southern corns. Have big solid ears. Deep grain closely packed on small white cobs. High shelling per cent. Long tight shucks, dark green foliage, strong vigorous stalk.

S-350 made 132.9 bu. per acre in a **N. C.** experiment station test, with top grain quality, shuck protection, and insect resistance. "S-350 had much longer ears and nearly doubled the yield of all other corns planted here."—C. O. Batchelor, Nash Co., N. C.

**PYRENONE** dusted on corn going into storage prevents weevil damage all season. Harmless to man or animal. See page 67.



**S-361**, strong stalk with 3 big flinty, weevil resistant ears. The tight shucks extending 3 inches beyond the tips are cut back.



**S-352**, 3 big ears per stalk—good shuck, deep sound flinty grain. Our best pure white milling corn for Cotton Belt.



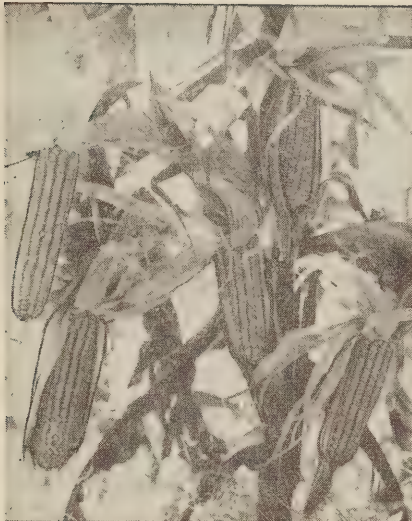
**S-360** stalk with 3 big ears protected from weevil by long tight shucks. "50 acres stood up in a bad storm, had no disease and made a tremendous yield."—Johnson, Sumter, S. C.

## WOOD'S S-315W Red Cob Prolific

**Top yields in Cotton Belt. Pure white. Brings premium for milling.** Sound flinty ears, big grain, small cob, high shelling per cent. Strong vigorous stalk and root. Averaged 106 bu. per acre in 3 **N. C.** Coastal tests, was most prolific, 226 ears on 100 stalks, good shuck and weevil resistance. Made 113.9 bu. acre at Clemson, S. C. Highest pure white corn 2 to 4 years in **Ga.** Piedmont and Mountain tests. Highest pure white or yellow corn with good weevil resistance in 11 **Ala.** 1950 tests.



**S-350**, 2 big sound ears per stalk, deep grain packed close on small cob, long tight shuck, dark green foliage, strong vigorous stalk.



**S-210** with 5 big solid ears placed low on 2 short sturdy stalks. "It was very prolific and made 103 bu. per acre to 89 for U.S.357 grown alike."—S. Kvasnicka, Dinwiddie, Va.

### WOOD'S S-210 GOLDEN PROLIFIC

127 days. **Flinty, good shuck, resists weevil, disease, heat, drought, storms.** Outyielded S-211 and N. C. 27, has shorter stalks, is earlier and better than main corn crop in the Southern Piedmont, or early feed in the Coastal area. Bred in the Upper South 22 years from leading southern yellow corns. Deep roots, wide leaves, dark green color. Grows off fast, matures early, dries quickly. Big golden grain, high feed value, small white cob, high shelling per cent.

Excelled many years in tests throughout the South. In a Clemson, S.C., test it made the highest yield of any yellow corn, 8.1 bu. more than N.C.27 and 5.3 more in a S.C. Coast test. It won the Edgefield Co., S.C., 3-acre corn test.

Made 111.6 bu. per acre in a N. C. Coastal test with very little insect damage and good grain quality. Made 124.2 bu. per acre, tops in Anson Co., N.C. At 6 Ala. expt. stations it outyielded N.C.27 and Dixie 17, and Dixie 18 30% with larger ears placed a foot lower. Ga.: 100.8 bu. per acre, tops in a Mountain test. Earliest and highest yielding yellow corn, 1/3 more than Dixie 18, in 2 Piedmont 1951 tests. Earliest yellow corn, lowest ears, yet one of the highest yielding in the 9 Coastal 1951 tests.



**S-211.** Note 2 big solid ears on each stalk.

### GOOD HYBRID SEED CORN IS SHORT

Many will have to plant round grades. They produce as much as flats, better than small flats. When flats are gone the price of rounds will go up. Save money by early purchase of good rounds and get planter plates that fit.

### WOOD'S V-125W WHITE DENT

118 days, roasting ears 78 days. **Best early milling corn.** Grows off fast, dark green vigorous plant, matures and dries quickly. Made highest average yield of any corn in all Va. experiment station tests 2 years, and was low in moisture. Way outyielded all corns 3 years in Mason Co., W. Va. test.

"For 3 years our mill paid a big premium for V-125W and agrees to do so for all I grow next year. They say it is the best they ever ground; has less rot; dries out quicker; can be ground earlier. It was under 16% end of Sept. when other corn had 18 to 20% moisture."—F. T. Harmon, Melfa, Va.

"For 3 years it has been the best corn I ever had. Stood all winter; got done gathering it April 11."—R. I. Coleman, Charlotte, N. C.

L. N. James, has a commercial drier in eastern **Carolina**, says: "V-125 W is the ideal white corn for early market. Several hundred acres here came in early, stood well for mechanical harvest, and made big yields of best quality milling corn." Outyielded all pure white corns tested 4 years in N. C. northeast Coast, Piedmont and Mountains, was the earliest white corn, driest at harvest, had 13% moisture where others had up to 19%, ears were lower, lodged less than other early white hybrids.

**Md.** Highest 2 years in Eastern Shore tests, outyielded U. S. 578, U. S. 523W, Dixie 17, 22, 33 and 1/3 more than Ind. 750 and Ky. 203. Averaged 112 bu. per acre, top white corn in 3 tests.

### WOOD'S V-50 made 212.6 bu. acre in 1949, the 100 bu. Corn Club all time record.

It made 181 bu. per acre, highest in 1951 contests east of the mountains. It outyielded all yellow corns, including VPI 802, in Eastern Va. experiment station tests 2 years. Has made high yields in **Md.** expt. sta. tests 6 years. Made a record 144.8 bu. per acre in a N. C. expt. sta. test. Highest 2 year average yield of any yellow corn in 4 Clemson, S. C. tests. Tops in yield and strong stalks in north Ga. tests.

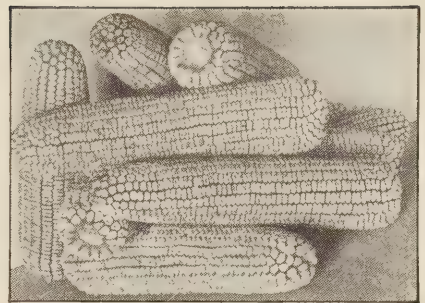
### WOOD'S V-42 Yellow, early V-51 type

113 days. A week earlier than V-51, same yield. Almost identical except slightly longer ears and shorter stalk, easier to pick by machine. Ripens in time to sell on the high early market and follow with small grains. Good for late planting.

### WOOD'S S-211 GOLDEN PROLIFIC

131 days. **Consistently produces bumper crops of top quality feed corn in the Cotton Belt.** Better quality ear, grain, shuck, weevil and disease resistance, stands up better and withstands much more hot dry weather than S-210, N. C. 27, and most hybrids, and is better for the Carolina Coastal area.

"S-211 way outyielded N. C. 27 and other local corns, and resisted weevil and storms. S-360 is the best white corn."—J. A. Yancey, Cobb Co., Ga.



**V-125W** has big beautiful ears, deep sound grain, small white cob, high shelling percent.

### WOOD'S V-51 Yellow Corn Champion

120 days. **Top yields in the Upper South from Md. to La.** It made the highest average yield in all 16 of the Va. experiment station tests in which it has been entered, had drier grain, less broken stalks, better for corn picker than the other popular Va. hybrids. Outyielded popular yellow hybrids 2 years where tested throughout N.C. Top yield in Eastern Shore Md. expt. sta. test. Won 11 out of 12 1951 100 Bu. Corn Club contests reported to us. "V-51 withstood the terrific 1952 drought best and won me top honors at Charlotte Fairs."—H. E. Bonds, Concord, N. C.

### WOOD'S V-51A, Improvement on V-51

Identical to V-51 except slightly better yield, and grain color, roots not quite as strong. Outyielded Dixie 18 in Northeast N. C. test, making 114 bu. per acre, 23 more than U.S.578.



**V-51** stalks with 2 big solid ears held by Ben Mayo, Tarboro, N. C., says, "T. W. Wood & Sons have bred hybrid corn on my farm extensively for 7 years. Watching hundreds of hybrids tested year after year proved I should grow early, medium and full season corns. In 1952 I grew 120 acres of Wood's V-25Y extra early. It made big ears, low on small sturdy stalks, ideal for picker-sheller harvesting. Had 15% moisture when I marketed it in Sept., but stalks were still green enough not to break or uproot by the combine. Wood's new **V-26Y** looked even better. For medium maturity I grew 250 acres of V-51. It has outyielded N. C. 27 and other corns 10 bu. per acre, actual weight. Quality very good. It is excellent for market or winter feed, much better for picker than my 210 acres of late corn I will crib for next summer."



**Wood's V-26Y hybrid corn and Early Wood's Yellow Soybeans** hogged July 15 by F. Strickland, Columbus Co., N. C. He says: "It will furnish all the hogs can eat thru Thanksgiving. V-26Y is the best corn for early feed or hogs, a month earlier than Dixie 18, stood the severe drought and intense heat much better. It grew off fast. The leaves stayed green thru the drought until its big sound ears matured; placed low on short sturdy plants. It has excellent roots."

#### **WOOD'S V-26Y Extra Early Yellow**

110 days. Roasting ears 72 days. Best yields, stalk, root and ear for short mountain seasons, or extra early feed or hogs in the South. V-26 was tops in the 3 Va. Mountain tests 3 years, highest in 1951, outyielding VPI 645. Made 158.7 bu. per acre, highest of 50 leading hybrids in Conn. test outyielding C-54 55 bu., U.S.13 37.5 bu., earlier, stronger stalks.

V-26Y, improvement on V-26 in yield, led 1952 Va., N. C. and S. C. tests and farmer demonstrations of extra early corns, outyielding C-54, better ear, stalk and disease resistance.

"V-26Y was the best of 8 early hogging hybrids I grew. It stood the long drought and made big ears with broad sound grain, ready a month earlier."—Homer Harrelson, Loris, S. C.

"V-26Y is far the best of 10 early corns I grew or ever saw. Planted early it can be hogged July 1st."—L. Coleman, Tabor City, N. C.

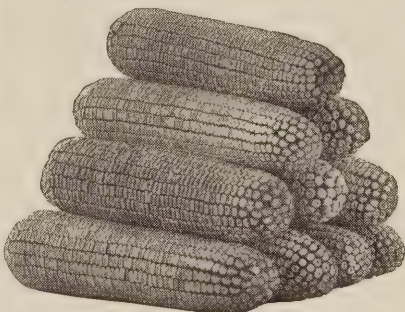


E. K. Bobb, Charles City, Va., is well pleased with his 21 acres of **V-25**. "It made the 100 Bu. Corn Club with no extra fertilizer or effort. Grew off fast. Had medium low stalks with low ears, a good picker-type as stalks did not break off like most varieties. Ripe Sept. 10, allowing time to prepare for fall grains."

#### **WOOD'S V-40 Early Yellow**

115 days. **High yields in the Upper Piedmont and Mountains, or for early feed, hogging or late planting in the South.** Many southern farmers plant it to harvest early and follow with small grains. Short stocky stalk. Ears uniformly low; easy to harvest. Outyielded all corns 2 years in N. C. Upper Mountain tests, with best grain quality, strong stalks and satisfactory early maturity. "V-40 out-yielded any corn I ever grew 25 bu. per acre. Stood drought and storm better."—G. F. Jarrett, Burke Co., N. C.

"V-40 withstood a storm that blew down other corn and yielded much better. Good height; matured well; good flinty corn."—J. E. Milburn, Summers Co., W. Va. "V-40 stood storms better and out-yielded other corns 10 to 15 bu. per acre."—L. A. Kessinger, Giles Co., Va.



**V-40** has large beautiful ears with 20 rows of deep sound grain, high shelling per cent.

#### **WOOD'S V-25 and V-25E Extra Early**

109 days. Yellow. **Most popular for short mountain seasons, or for hogging or extra early feed in the South.** Roasting ears 71 days.

**V-25** resists drought, storm and disease. Many joined the 100 Bu. Corn Club with it. In Eastern Carolina many plant it after early potatoes. "It made way over 100 bu. per acre. Some hills had 6 ears, 10 inches long. My county agent and everyone said it was the best they ever saw."—J. H. Price, Raleigh, W. Va.

**V-25E** is an improvement in yield, disease resistance, larger sounder ears, stronger stalks, better picker type for early feed or for hogs.

#### **WOOD'S V-15 and V-16 Extra Early**

108 days. **Our earliest corns for mountains, late planting, or extra early feed and hogs in the South.** Roasting ears 70 days.

**V-15** was tops in a Va. early hogging test. Of the 3 earliest, harvested Aug. 3, it made 109 bu. per acre; the others 93 and 77 bu. Top yield, low moisture in a 2500 W. Va. test.

**V-16**, improvement on V-15, has higher yield, better quality ears, and bigger grain. Morgantown, W. Va.: V-16 "Looked good," stood well, with borer tolerance.

#### **WOOD'S V-120 WHITE DENT**

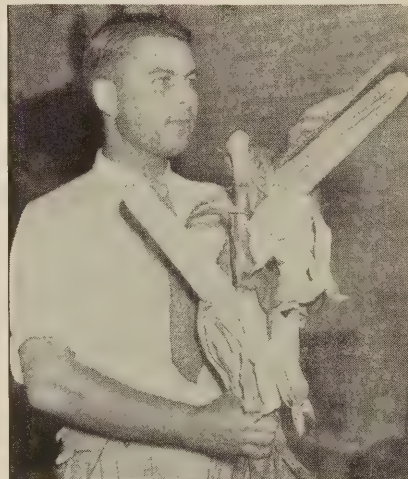
119 days. **Superior pure white milling corn.** Brings a big premium on the early market. Roasting ears 79 days. Better shuck and resistance to weevil, earworms and blackbirds than V-125. Ears low on short stocky stalk. Ideal picker type. Vigorous dark green foliage. Good kernel quality and top yield reported in all Eastern Va. tests 2 years; 101.2 bu. per acre average in the 5 1950 tests. Ind. 750 was 87.8 bu.; Dixie 17 was 85.7 bu. and had 3 times more lodged and broken plants.



"**Wood's Hybrid Trucker's Favorite** (left) made a tremendous yield of big sound ears despite the worst drought and seasons. It is superior for roasting ears, hogging, early feed or white corn to sell to mills for top prices when old corn is used up. It is a much better all 'round corn making ears and yield 3 times as large as old Trucker's Favorite (right)."—F. Strickland, Tabor City, N. C.

#### **HYBRID TRUCKER'S FAVORITE**

115 days. **Best early garden corn** for the South. Tender delicious roasting ears in 75 days. Has all good qualities of Trucker's Favorite, 1/2 greater yield, larger, more attractive and uniform ears of better quality that bring higher prices on the market. Brings a big premium as the **earliest white milling corn** for finest quality meal. Outyields Ky. 203 and Ind. 750. It made the highest yield of any commercial hybrid in a W. Va. Test. See page 1.



**V-120** was the highest yielding pure white hybrid in 1951 Clemson, S. C. tests. In Northeast N. C. test it was low in moisture, had much sounder ears, better grain quality, lower ears, 27% less lodging and about 10% greater yield than Ky. 203, and had less lodging and better grain quality than V-125 or any early white hybrid.

## YELLOW CERTIFIED HYBRIDS

**VPI 802.** 127 days. The new hybrid recommended in Southern Piedmont and Eastern Virginia that received so much publicity for its high yields. It has outyielded U. S. 262 and U. S. 357 7 bu. per acre in 15 tests, is earlier and has less moisture at harvest. Good husk and quality grain. Resists leaf blight and stalk rot.

**VPI 645.** 117 days. Outstanding new early hybrid recommended in Western and Northern Piedmont Virginia. Superior to U. S. 13 anywhere it is adapted, outyielding it over 5 bu. per acre in 16 experiment station tests, similar to it, but does not dry out as fast as its leaves stay green longer, improving its resistance to stalk breakage and making it easier to harvest by machinery. Has excellent standability, medium tall, medium fodder, husks turn brown before stalk does. Long smooth ear. Resists leaf blight and stalk rot. It outyielded U. S. 505 4 bu. per acre in 23 tests.

**DIXIE 82.** 133 days. Bred from N. C. 27 and Dixie 18. Between them in characteristics and maturity. Outyields them in the Cotton Belt. Stands better than N. C. 27. Not as tall as Dixie 18. Flinty, weevil resistant. Good grain quality.

**DIXIE 18.** 140 days. Flinty; best shuck. Most prolific. Tall, strong stalks. Outstanding yield and weevil resistance from Coastal N. C. to Fla.

**N. C. 27.** 129 days. Popular, recommended through the Cotton Belt where it has made high yields in experiment station tests. It has excellent shuck and grain quality, is flinty and weevil resistant, has good stalk and root, white cob.

**U. S. 578.** 130 days. U. S. 262 improved in resistance to leaf blight, stalk rot and other Southern diseases, stronger stalk, sounder ear, higher yield. Replacing it. Averaged 10 bu. per acre more in 5 Eastern Virginia tests and 23 bu. more in 3 Maryland tests with far less broken stalks. Has strong roots, big ear, smooth dent, excellent grain quality, good husk, large leafy plant. V.P.I. recommends it for grain in Coast and Southern Piedmont and for silage all over Virginia.

**U. S. 357A.** 130 days. Very popular feed corn in Virginia for its vigorous dark green stalk, good root, large sound ear and good yield.

**U. S. 262A.** 130 days. V.P.I. recommends it in Va. Coast and Piedmont for heavy yield. Large hard, sound ears, good husk, blight resistance.

**U. S. 99A.** 130 days. Heavy yield of large sound ears with big broad golden grain, green vigorous, leafy foliage, excellent for grain or silage.

**U. S. 13.** 116 days. Most popular certified hybrid. Recommended throughout the Southern Mountain Area for its standability and top yields of excellent feed corn at experiment stations and on farms, winning many memberships in the 100 Bu. Corn Club. Matures early, in time to plant fall grains. Good for early hogging down in Eastern Virginia. Has long beautiful sound ears, deep grain, high shelling per cent, excellent stalk and root, and loose shuck, ideal picker type.

**ILL. 200, KY. 103,** 117 days. Early. Good ear.

**IOWA 939,** 110 days. For high altitudes.

**OHIO C-54,** 110 days. Virginia recommends it for Mountains and hogging or early feed in Coastal Area where its small sturdy stalks permit planting almost twice as thick as late corns, yielding as much but maturing in time to follow with small grains. Excellent roots; dark green leaves highly disease resistant; good husk dries while plant is still green, low ears, ideal picker type.



Greater yield, larger ears and taller, stronger stalks of Hybrid Sweepstakes Ensilage (left), compared to a good commercial variety. It has wide leaves, stocky stalks, deep roots; stands up and is easy to harvest by hand or machine. "Hybrid Sweepstakes stood up well, resisted corn borers; had large stalks and good ears for silage or shucking. We were well pleased with it."—G. W. Grove, Augusta Co., Va.

We treat all hybrid with ARASAN and DDT against weevil, disease, seedling blight in cold damp spells, and to increase stands up to 1/4th. Our hybrid drying and processing plants lead the South. 9 types of machines remove all but good strong germinating kernels.

## WHITE CERTIFIED HYBRIDS

**OHIO W-64.** 108 days. Earliest. V.P.I. recommends it for high altitudes. Ideal for hogging in the East or extra early feed for mechanical picker. Very low ears, short stocky stalk, small fodder, strong roots. Resists disease, aphids and corn borer.

**KY. 203.** 121 days. Popular early pure white milling corn. Recommended by the experiment station in Northeast North Carolina where it made good yields, averaged 218 ears on 100 plants, was early, low in moisture at harvest, had low stalks, and matures bumper crops early when milling corn is scarce, bringing big premiums. It has good roots and shuck, big sound ears, deep grain, high shelling per cent.

**KY. 72B.** Similar to Ky. 203 but yielded far more in N. C. and Eastern Virginia tests, had better shucks, higher grain and milling quality, less moisture and more stalks had 2 ears.

**IND. 750.** 120 days. Recommended in Virginia. High yielding and milling quality. Big sound ears placed low on short strong stalks. Excellent roots. Ideal picker type. Resists smut, blight, stalk rot, and corn borer. Early; white cob.

**IND. 909.** 119 days. Improvement on Ind. 750. Earlier, better roots and yield. Averaged 9 bu. per acre more in 5 Eastern Virginia tests, with less moisture at harvest. Top milling quality. Big broad sound white grain, white cob.

**N. C. 31.** 128 days. New pure white corn. Big ears, good milling quality and standability.

**DIXIE 17.** 128 days. High yields in Cotton Belt. 2 heavy ears per stalk. Big sound grain.

## WOOD'S ENSILAGE CORNS

### HYBRID SWEEPSTAKES ENSILAGE

Silage 109 days. Fast vigorous growth. Makes more combined silage, grain, protein, vitamins and feeding value per acre than other silage corns of similar maturity, from the South to New England. It has big strong stalks and roots. Its long wide leaves are close together and stay green after the ears ripen. Its silage is palatable and nutritious. It yields as many ears as the best grain hybrids; has larger ears and grain, with deep golden color. Many use it for grain.

It averaged over 20 tons of silage per acre in 2 Southern experiment station tests, 14 1/2 to 42% more than other corns, making the highest green or dry weight. It made 26 1/2 tons per acre, highest in a Rhode Island test. One of the highest yielding and strongest stalked yellow corns in a Georgia Mountain test.

### WOOD'S PAMUNKEY, White Ensilage

Silage 115 days. Averaged 23 tons per acre for 6 years in 9 state tests. Has an abundance of nutritious ears, usually a foot long, and broad thick foliage. Grows 12 to 15 feet tall with strong roots and sturdy stalks which stand up when shorter corns blow down, making it easier to put in the silo. Silage is nutritious and palatable. "For three years it yielded more than any other corn; 8 acres fills a large silo; stalks 16 feet tall; big around as an ear of corn. Two large ears per stalk; sound grain."—M. B. Smith, Spartanburg Co., S. C. "For years it has made outstanding yields in the N. C. mountains."—P. R. Elam, Co. Agt., Madison Co., N. C.

### YELLOW SWEEPSTAKES ENSILAGE

Silage 110 days. Very large, broad grain; deep golden color. Large ears a foot long. Earlier than Eureka; has more vitamin and feeding value; averaged 15 bu. more grain for 6 years in 9 states. Made much more silage per acre than Eureka in N. C. Mountains tests.

### VIRGINIA EUREKA, White Ensilage

Silage 115 days. Our strain had larger ears, more grain and yielded 20% more silage than ordinary Eureka in the Mass. Experiment Station test. At the Conn. Station our strain made 22 tons per acre, to 15 and 13 tons for Eureka from other growers. In a hurricane, ordinary Eureka was blown down, but ours was not damaged. It made the highest weight of grain and stover in a 3-year N. J. test of 75 varieties.

### EARLY EUREKA ENSILAGE, WHITE

Silage 112 days. Similar to Va. Eureka, yields almost as much silage with more grain, making the silage more nutritious and palatable.

### OLD VIRGINIA ENSILAGE, WHITE

Silage 115 days. Heavy yield of silage and grain. High feeding value. Leafy, stocky, compact, easy to harvest; large white ears; deep grain; good silage or husking. "Best silage we ever had."—G. H. June, Huron Co., Ohio.

### MAMMOTH ENSILAGE, WHITE

Silage 116 days. Outyielded other open pollinated corns 3 years in experiment station tests.

Had 4 to 8 more leaves per plant. Heavy grain producer, big ears, deep grain, high feed value. Compact growth, easy to harvest.

### WEST BRANCH SWEEPSTAKES, RED

105 days. Early silage corn. Long, large ears.

# SOUTHERN PROLIFIC CORNS

Ears Hand Picked, Tipped and Butted. High Germination.

**PEDIGREED.** Most Southern corn breeders neglect open pollinated corns. We continue to improve our varieties to make them better than ever. We grew 1,857 acres of open pollinated corn for seed, from the best pedigreed or certified strains, in isolated fields on some of the best corn land in the South. We reject any field that fails the Crop Improvement Association field inspection.

**PYRENONE** dusted on corn, prevents weevil damage all season. Harmless to men or animals. Cost 2 c per bu. See page 67.

## WHAT CORN TO PLANT IN THE SOUTH

For a succession of roasting ears, feed, milling corn or to hog down all summer and fall, plant a corn in each maturity group. Hybrids are best.

**Extra Early Feed and Roasting Ears:** Wood's Hybrid Trucker's Favorite; V-15; V-16; V-25; V-25Y; Wood's 90-Day Golden Flint.

**Mountains; Early Feed in South:** V-40; V-42; Clorage; Iowa Silver King.

**Main Crop in Upper South, Early Feed Farther South:** V-51; V-120; V-125W; Golden Dent; Snowflake; Oklahoma Silvermine; Strawberry.

**Main Crop in Cotton Belt:** S-210; S-211; S-315W; S-350; S-352; Wood's Dixie; Wood's Golden Prolific; Douthit's Prolific; Yellow Douthit's.

**Main Crop in Deep South:** S-240; S-360; S-361; Whatley's Prolific.

**For Late Planting:** V-40; V-120; Mexican June.



**Wood's Golden Prolific, 125 days.** High feed value. A prolific yellow corn that yields as well as the best white varieties under most adverse southern conditions. It does well on nearly any type of soil. Strong 8-foot stalk; ears low; storm resistant; roasting ears 86 days. High shelling per cent. 65 lbs. of ears shell out 56 lbs. of grain. Flinty.

**WOOD'S GOLDEN PROLIFIC, 125 days.** High feed value.

A prolific yellow corn that yields as well as the best white varieties under most adverse southern conditions. It does well on nearly any type of soil. Strong 8-foot stalk; ears low; storm resistant; roasting ears 86 days. High shelling per cent. 65 lbs. of ears shell out 56 lbs. of grain. Flinty.

**JARVIS GOLDEN PROLIFIC, 126 days.** Yellow Feed Corn.

A good main crop feed corn in the Upper South or for early feed or hogging down in the southern coastal plains. Wide adaptation to light or heavy soil. Good shuck protection from weevil and ear worms. 8 ft. stalk, medium early. 1 or 2 medium to large ears per stalk. Roasting ears 86 days. Small white cob, big sound golden flinty grain. The 150 acres we are growing for seed passed Certified field inspection.

**HASTING'S PROLIFIC, 138 days.** Most prolific white corn.

10 ft. tall. 2 to 6 small, deep ears per stalk; 6 to 7 inches long; 14 rows of small, deep, flinty white grain on small white cob. Shuck extends 2 inches beyond tip. Large heavy stalk. Good silage. We also have **YELLOW HASTING'S PROLIFIC.**



Wood's Dixie has beautiful sound 9-inch ears, bigger than most prolific corns, with 16 rows of deep broad grain. Usually 2 ears per stalk.

**WOOD'S DIXIE, 129 days.** Superior white milling corn.

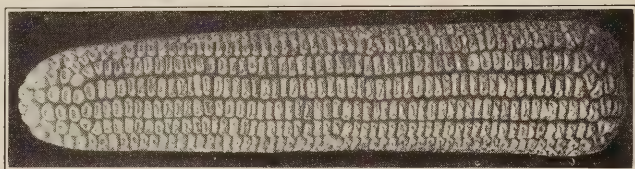
One of the heaviest yielding white corns for Cotton Belt or Upper South. Resists smut and root rot. 9 ft. tall. Shorter, stronger stalk than most prolific corns. Can plant it later than other prolific corns, avoiding wire-worm damage. Roasting ears 88 days. Long husks extending 2 inches beyond the tips protect ears from weevil and pests. High shelling per cent. 64 lbs. of ears shell out 56 lbs. of grain. Small white cob.



**Wood's Improved Golden Dent, the most beautiful corn shelled or on the ear.** Large sound ears. Big deep golden grain, dimple dent.

**WOOD'S IMPROVED GOLDEN DENT, 125 days.** Early.

Most popular early feed and roasting ear corn in the South. Roasting ears 89 days. Earliest corn with flinty, weevil-resistant grain, long shuck, short stocky 8½ ft. stalk; deep roots. Excellent for hogging down, planting after early potatoes or for light land. Our 230 acres passed certified field inspection. High protein, vitamin and feed value. Small cob.



**Oklahoma Silvermine.** One of the largest eared, soundest and heaviest yielding white varieties, adapted from Virginia to Florida.

**OKLAHOMA SILVERMINE, 126 days.** White Milling Corn.

Roasting ears 89 days. It thrives under extreme heat, drought and other adverse Southern conditions. Excellent for early feed, milling and roasting ears in the deep South. Our 300 acres for seed passed Certified field inspection. Big deep grain; small white cob; good shuck.

**MOSBY'S PROLIFIC, 133 days.** Makes good white corn meal.

A good yielding white milling corn for rolling land in the South. Large sound ears. 16 rows of deep, flinty grain. Small white cob. High shelling per cent. Long tight shuck. Our improved strain, field selected for stalks with 2 big ears, out-yields other Mosby's. Stocky. 8½ ft. stalk.

**TENNESSEE RED COB or NEAL'S PAYMASTER, 122 days.**

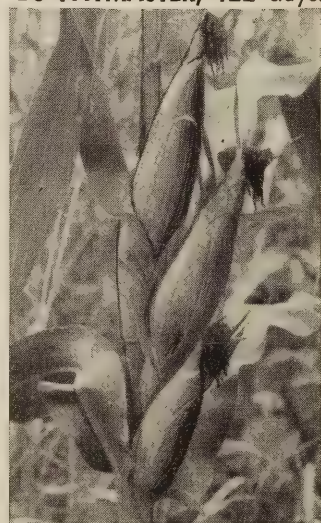
A good main crop white milling corn for the Upper South. Yields well on all soils. 9½ ft. tall. Usually two 9-inch ears per stalk. 16 rows of big, long white grain, small red cob. 64 lbs. of ears shell out 56 lbs. of grain.

**DOUTHIT'S PROLIFIC**

131 days. High yielding in South Carolina, where our seed is grown. White deep, sound grain, closely set on a small red cob. Similar to Whatley's, but earlier, shorter stalk; yields better on light soil. Good shuck; resists weevil. Also have **YELLOW DOUTHIT'S PROLIFIC.**

**WHATLEY'S PROLIFIC**

139 days. Very prolific, heavy yielding in the deep South where our seed is grown. Ears protected from weevil and worms by a long thick shuck; flinty, sound, 7-inch ears. Deep white grain on a small red cob. 67 lbs. of ears shell out 56 lbs. of grain. Large vigorous stalk; deep strong roots.



3 Big Solid Ears with Good Shuck on a Stalk of Whatley's Prolific.

## WOOD'S IMPROVED WHITE DENT, 125 days. Big Ears.

Roasting ears 88 days. One of the best yielding varieties in the upper South. Popular for early feed, milling and roasting ears in the deep South. Its large ears bring top prices. 18 straight rows of large deep grain set close on a white cob; long, tight shuck. Strong, vigorous 9-ft. stalk. Wide adaptation. Makes fine quality white corn meal.



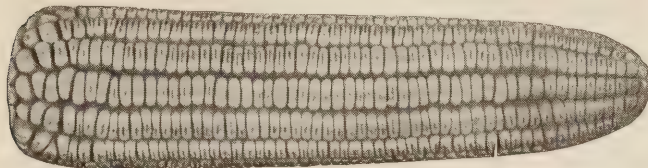
Beautiful large ear of Wood's Improved White Dent a foot long. It has sound grain, small cob. High shelling percent.

## VIRGINIA YELLOW DENT, 126 days. Early feed corn.

One of the best yielding yellow varieties for the upper South or early feed and roasting ears for the deep South. Roasting ears 86 days. Large, sound ears, 11 inches long; 18 rows of deep closely fitted grain. Medium dent and cob; sturdy 9-ft. stalk. Fine for planting after early potatoes.

## WOOD'S 90-DAY GOLDEN FLINT. Earliest Feed Corn.

Delicious roasting ears in 70 days. Thrives in cold damp weather that kills dent corns. Can plant 10 days earlier. Plant a patch for extra early feed and roasting ears. 13-inch ears with 8 rows of broad flinty grain; deep golden color; makes richest feed. Strong vigorous 8-ft. stalks.



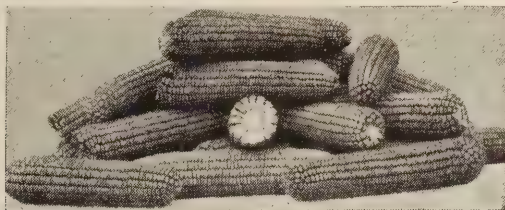
Mexican June is splendid for late planting. It thrives in tropical heat and withstands droughts and hurricanes. Roasting ears in 80 days.

## MEXICAN JUNE, 115 days. Mixed White and Blue Grains.

Stocky stalk, 8½ ft. tall; strong deep root; tight thick shucks protect ears from insects and birds. Big sound ears, 16 close fitting rows of flinty, large broad grain; smooth dent. Medium cob; weevil resistant, 60% of the stalks have two ears. Do not plant early. It is usually planted in June.

## CLARAGE EARLY YELLOW DENT, 110 days. Extra early.

Roasting ears 78 days. Northern grown. Ideal for short seasons in the mountains, or for extra early feed, hogging down or roasting ears in the South. Many stalks have two ears, 8 inches long. Short, stocky, 7½ ft. stalks, ears low, storm resistant, adapted to any soil; plant close in the row.

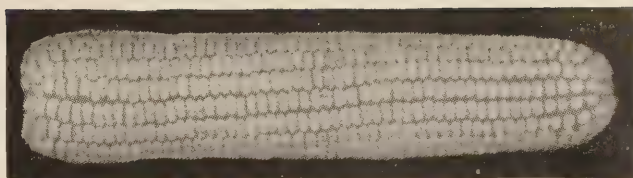


Clarage has beautiful solid ears, 16 rows of deep grain closely packed on small cobs. High food value.

PRICES IN FRONT OF CATALOG

T. W. WOOD & SONS

Protect Your Corn Plantings  
with  
STANLEY'S CROW REPELLENT



Wood's Southern Snowflake makes tender, delicious snowwhite roasting ears in 81 days. Matures a bumper crop of finest milling corn.

## WOOD'S SOUTHERN SNOWFLAKE, 122 days. Early.

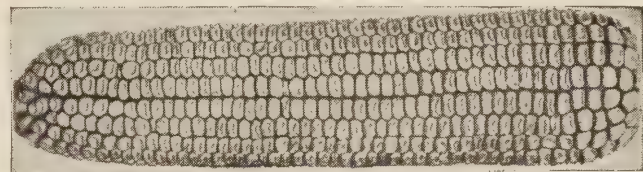
For years we selected strong, vigorous stalks with 2 big 8 to 9-inch ears with 16 rows of large, sound grains on a small white cob. Does well on all soils. Florida Experiment Station says as much Wood's Southern Snowflake is planted in Florida as all other roasting ear corns combined; it yielded the highest of 31 varieties tested; 80 per cent of the stalks had two big ears, a pound each. Long tight shucks protect the ears.

## REID'S YELLOW DENT, 124 days. Prize-Winning Strain.

Large, beautiful, show-type ear, 10½ ins. long; 18 to 20 straight rows of deep grain, wedged close on a medium size red cob. Tip and butt covered with grain; pinched dent. High shelling per cent. Good yield. High feed value. Wide adaptation. Best on medium heavy soil. 8½ ft.

## EARLY LEAMING YELLOW DENT, 112 days. Extra early.

Popular for silage in the North, husking in the Middle Atlantic and early feed in the South. Roasting ears 80 days. 8½ ft. tall. Our northern grown strain won many prizes for high yield and large, beautiful ears, 9 inches long. 16 to 18 rows of deep grain, closely set on small red cob.



Copper Colored Strawberry has large, pretty ears and deep, flinty grain. One of the best yielding early feed corns adapted to the South.

## STRAWBERRY, Copper Colored, 116 days. Early feed corn.

Roasting ears in 80 days. Genuine strain. Big flinty, sound grain, copper colored outside and white inside. Popular in the South for roasting ears, early feed and snow-white corn meal in summer when old corn is used up. Long, tight shuck. Resists weevil, ear worms, heat and drought. South Carolina Experiment Station says: "It is extremely early, produces good heavy ears on a small strong stalk, excellent for fattening hogs for early market." Big ear, small cob. High shelling per cent. 8 ft. tall.

## BOONE COUNTY WHITE, 124 days. Prize-Winning Strain.

Magnificent heavy 11-inch show-type ears; 18 to 20 straight rows of deep grain closely wedged on a white cob; tip and butt well covered with grain; pinched dent; heavy yield. High shelling per cent. 9 ft. tall.

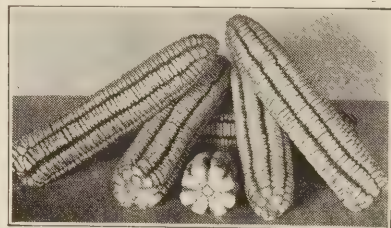
## IOWA SILVER KING, 102 days. Earliest White Milling Corn.

Delicious roasting ears in 75 days. Far-northern-grown. Gets roasting ears on the market earlier, bringing a better price. Excellent early feed or milling corn; deep grain; small cob; small, stocky 7½ ft. stalk.

## HICKORY KING

120 days. Roasting ears 85 days. 8½ ft. tall.

Most dependable for poor land or adverse conditions. Shuck extends 2 in. beyond tip. Our improved pure 8-rowed strain repeatedly made the highest yield in the N.C. poor-land test. Popular in mountains and for early feed and roasting ears throughout the South. Largest grain of any corn. Brings a premium for hominy. Makes fine white corn meal.



RICHMOND, VIRGINIA

55

# SORGHUM and SUGAR CANE

Plant when the ground becomes thoroughly warm, say two weeks after corn planting, in rows  $3\frac{1}{2}$  to 4 feet apart, and cultivate as you would corn. Will make a satisfactory crop on any well-drained soil that will produce a good crop of corn or wheat. May be cut or pastured after the flowering stage is passed, but not earlier. Sorghum may be grown with cowpeas and soy beans, either in rows or broadcast.

Plant about 8 to 10 pounds per acre for forage. When growing sorghum for syrup, plant 6 to 8 pounds per acre; thin out to stand 4 to 6 inches apart, and cut just before the heads ripen. Fertilizer requirements same as corn, 400 to 600 pounds 2-12-4 per acre. Bushel weighs 50 lbs.

## WACONIA SORGHUM

For Molasses (Similar to Sugar Drip)

Since we introduced this variety in the Southeast a few years ago there has been no new sorghum that has been brought out that can compare with it in yield of syrup. It makes a large juicy, succulent growth. It will yield about 65% of the weight of the cane in juice when extracted by a good farm mill, and stronger mills should extract as much as 75% to 85%. •

One reason for the great popularity of Waconia Sorghum is due to its tremendous yield of seed which is equal to corn per acre, and in addition to its enormous syrup yield the seed of this genuine strain can always be sold at a very attractive price well above the value of corn. Waconia Sorghum also has less tendency to granulate and sugar than any other variety, which is a most important factor when you offer syrup for sale.



Hegari with Corn for Silage

## HONEY (Texas Seeded Ribbon Cane) Certified

One of the most popular varieties in the Southern States. It is late in maturity (124 days), with very tall thick stalks, large open brushy heads and bright red chaff that remains on the seed after threshing. It is considered the tallest and heaviest producing sorghum for both forage and syrup. Particularly adapted to the Coastal and Southern states, requiring a longer growing season than Sugar Drip and most other sorghums.

Our supply of seed this year has passed all requirements of certification and is the finest quality we have handled in years. It is the same strain that has given our customers such excellent results in past years.

## CERTIFIED MARTIN'S COMBINE MILO

This certified strain of the Grain Sorghum family has shown Special Merit for Grain production in the Southern and Southeastern States.

Has proven exceptionally well adapted for harvesting with a combine harvester. Grows to an average height of 31 inches, but has a range of from 24 to 39 inches, depending on soil and seasonal condition. The stalks are short and sturdy, giving it strength to resist lodging to a greater degree than any other variety of commercial importance. Heads vary in length from 6 to 9 inches, depending upon the season, and heads are of uniform height. The kernels resemble yellow Milo in size and color. Threshes readily without cracking.

Requires 100 to 125 days to mature according to season and produces from 25 to 60 bushels grain per acre. Seed normally stays in head all Winter producing excellent feed for birds. Adaptable to almost all types of soil. The crop of grain is easier to handle than corn.

Plant in rows 36 to 42 inches, using 5 to 8 lbs. per acre. If planted in drill rows 18 to 20 inches apart, use 15 to 20 lbs. per acre. Do not plant closer than 18 inches by any method for grain production. Planting in rows and cultivated will give maximum yields.

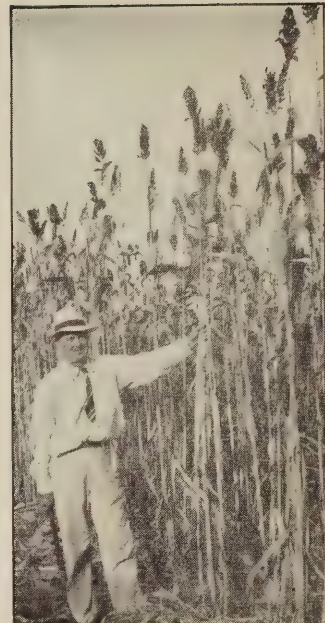
## CERTIFIED EARLY COMBINE HEGARI

Early Hegari, a new combine type, is about two weeks earlier in maturing grain than regular Hegari. It is a very heavy grain yielder for an early kind. Head structure, uniformity and leaf growth are the same as regular Hegari. Early Hegari grows to a height of about four and a half feet under normal conditions. It is very popular in all areas where it has been introduced and is gaining rapidly in popularity. Early Combine Hegari is principally recommended as a grain producer. The regular Hegari described on the following page for forage, also a heavy grain yielder.

## CERTIFIED HEGARI

One of the most valuable of all grain sorghums. Makes a large, leafy growth and is a heavy grain yielder. It has a semi-sweet stalk that is eaten readily by animals either in pasturing off the fields after removal of grain heads or as harvested forage. Average yields of 12 tons silage or 1800 lbs. of grain per acre are usual. Some yields have run as high as 4,000 pounds on irrigated land, and of course a larger growth of silage. It is generally considered that Hegari silage is about 15% more valuable than corn silage. For combine grain crop, use Certified Early Hegari.

Drill 5 pounds per acre in rows about 12 inches apart, and cultivate. Matures in 110 to 120 days, and should be planted the same as corn.



Sugar Drip Sorghum

## FORAGE CANES or SORGHUMS

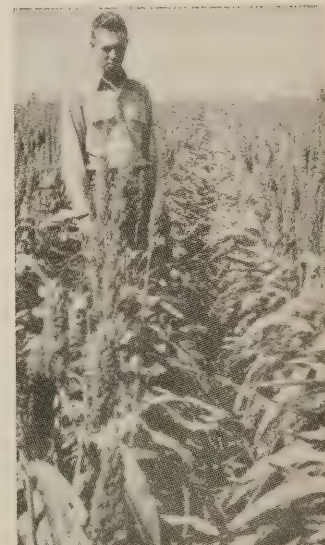
### ORANGE CANE

Tall Late Leafy Variety

### EARLY AMBER CANE

Early Maturing  
Heavy Yielding Variety

For Prices See Price Sheet



Note uniformity and heavy growth of Martin's Combine Milo. Produced under certification requirements.

# WOOD'S QUAIL PLANTING MIXTURE

Sown in Food Patches Attracts and Multiplies Game Birds.

Contains Bicolor and Scarified Sericea Lespedezas.



This wildlife border is a living symbol of better land use.

In the days of the pioneer, quail thrived due to the extensive method of cultivation. However, with the rapid transition to modern machine farming and increased livestock production, the quail has often found it difficult to maintain his numbers. Clean farming has caused a sharp decline in the bobwhite population and unless more is done to benefit him there will be a further decline in this valuable ally of the farmer.

Game birds are an asset on any farm and it costs very little to provide for their needs. Wood's Quail Planting Mixture will furnish both seed and greens the year 'round for both local birds and doves, insuring you many hours of hunting pleasure during the fall and winter months.

**The Virginia Game Commission recommends it:** "Ample food is necessary throughout the year. Scarcity of food and cover in winter definitely limits the number of quail that survive. Cover is any vegetation giving protection from enemies, the elements, and a refuge for roosting and nesting. Quail eat a variety of seeds, almost all legumes, preferably lespedezas, cowpeas and small soybeans. The 15 to 30 feet of field next to woods produces a small, stunted crop, grown at a loss as the return seldom equals the cost of plowing, seed, fertilizer, cultivation and harvest. The only practical land use is to sow field borders in wildlife food and cover which controls erosion, retards tree growth, and furnishes turnrows."

Following the advice of the Game Commission, we have incorporated in our Planting Mixture 18 kinds of seeds most frequently found in quail crops. These include both bicolor and sericea lespedezas, cowpeas, millet, milo, small seeded soybeans, bene, sudan grass, sesbania, buckwheat and rape. These seeds mature at different times, providing a constant food supply. It furnishes low cover to protect birds from their enemies, predators and the elements. Our formula is based on years of testing on our own and on some of the largest hunting preserves in the South.

**How to Plant.** Broadcast 25 lbs. per acre May to July on prepared land. 400 lbs. of fertilizer per acre is desirable. It pays to disk, harrow and sow each year. For **Quail**, sow in long strips near cover, fences, ditches or hedgerows, in old tobacco beds, or in openings of fire lanes in woods. For a 15 ft. by 400 ft. strip, use 5 pounds. For **Wild Turkeys** or **Pheasants**, sow in wider strips in secluded spots. For **Doves**, sow one or two acres in the center of open areas.

## DWARF ESSEX RAPE

One of the most valuable, quickest growing and cheapest pasture crops that can be planted, especially for hogs, sheep and poultry. An acre will graze 30 hogs for 6 weeks. Ready to graze in 6 to 8 weeks after seeding. Rape is most winter-resistant, growing vigorously and furnishing a great abundance of palatable, nutritious green feed high in vitamins when most needed. Rape pasture equals alfalfa for hogs and pigs pastured on rape require less grain per 100 lbs. gain than when grazed on alfalfa. Rape does well on any good soil. Sow in February, March, August or September 6 to 8 lbs. per acre broadcast alone or 4 to 6 lbs. in 18 to 24 inch drills. To insure against bloat, sow 5 to 6 lbs. with 1½ bushels of oats.

## PRICES IN FRONT OF CATALOG

## WOOD'S BIRD SCATTER FOOD

Attracts doves, quail, turkey and other game birds to your farm, ducks and geese to your marshes, or song birds to your home. Feed it regularly in winter, especially during snows when little native food is available. It furnishes nourishment and warmth in the coldest weather. Birds will range far to find it. Native birds will remain and repay you many times over by killing insects. Migratory birds will return to your marshes the following winter. Birds never forget where they found food when needed. A variety of foods is needed by birds to keep healthy. Our formula, prepared by highest authority, has a wide assortment of seeds sought by wild birds. Used by many bird clubs and other conservation organizations.

## SESBANIA—Excellent for quail, duck marshes or soil

Made more seed than any other crop in a 5-year Georgia Coastal Plain test. Game birds are attracted from a distance by the seed. Does well on any soil if cultivated, best on bottom-land if broadcast. Quick, vigorous growth. Furnishes excellent cover. A superior soil-improving crop. With moisture it creates more nitrogen and humus than most other plants. Sow 20 to 25 lbs. per acre after ground warms, April to July.

## BICOLOR LESPEDEZA No. 101, Perennial.

**Ideal quail food.** Should be included in every wildlife program as its stiff stems stand up during winter storms, shedding seed on top of snow, furnishing food to quail when they might otherwise perish. The bark and leaves are excellent food for rabbits, the blooms attract honeybees. Grows well on all but wet or very acid soils. Use as field borders or hedgerows. 1 lb. plants strip 15 by 400 ft. Broadcast or plant in 2 ft. rows on prepared land. 500 lbs. complete fertilizer desirable. Sow as far north as southern Pennsylvania after ground warms. April to July.

## MAMMOTH RUSSIAN SUNFLOWER, poultry, game, hogs

**Good grain crop.** Profitable cash crop as it yields 1,000 to 1,500 lbs. per acre of seed rich in oil and protein. Plant and cultivate like corn in 2½ foot rows. For feed or silage plant 15 to 20 lbs. per acre; for seed production, plant 12 inches apart in the row at the rate of 8 lbs. per acre. When ripe, cut off the heads and pile loosely under cover to dry.

## JAPANESE BUCKWHEAT

A good summer grain crop for feed or flour, poor land or soil improving crop to smother weeds, or for bees. No grain crop can be grown easier or in less time, maturing in 2 months. Its flour makes delicious cakes. June through August, sow 50 lbs. per acre.

## BENE, Game Birds Love It

Makes an enormous amount of nutritious fattening seeds for poultry. Adapted to most soils; upright growth, covered in fall with long okra like pods. These gradually open all winter, dropping the seeds which attract quail and other game birds. Drill 5 lbs. per acre in 2½-ft. rows and cultivate; or broadcast 15 lbs. acre.

## BROWN TOP MILLET

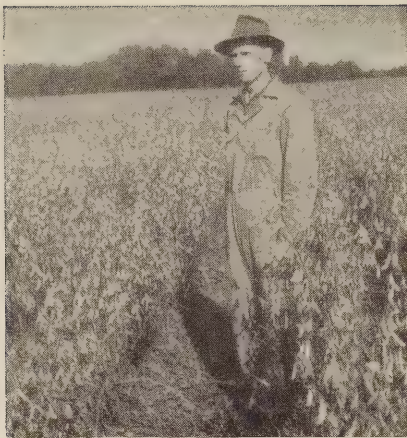
**Draws doves many miles. Relished by quail and turkey.** Excellent bird cover. Similar to Tenn. millet, but taller, has larger heads, produce more seed, hay and grazing. Can be grazed constantly in dry summers, starting when 3 in. tall. One plant stools out about 30 stems, relished by poultry and livestock. Makes more hay than Sudan, equal to Timothy in feeding value, allows several cuttings, yielding 5 or 6 tons per acre. Broadcast 20 lbs. per acre, April to July.



Pearl or Cat-Tail Millet

## PEARL or CAT-TAIL MILLET

Grows 10 to 12 ft. tall, stooling out luxuriantly. For greatest amount of nutritious green feed or hay, cut at 3 to 4 ft. Will give 3 or 4 cuttings a season, growing till frost. It does well even on poor land and in dry seasons. Fertilize heavily. All stock eat it greedily and flourish on it. Makes excellent silage. When the ground is warm, April to July, plant 8 lbs. per acre in 3 ft. drills near the feeding lot. Cut some daily.



**WOOD'S YELLOW SOYBEANS** showing heavy set of pods and strong stalks. Part of 120 acres of W. H. Pointer, near Richmond, who says: "This crop of Wood's Yellows planted June 25 after barley is as good as any we ever saw despite the dryest season on record here. We have been well pleased with them for many years. Their large beautiful yellow beans have always brought us a big premium on the market. They do not shatter like most varieties. They stand up despite severe storms and are easy to combine."

#### **WOOD'S YELLOW, Late, 150 days.**

The most profitable full season bean for the Southeast as it makes top yields, resists drought, storm and shattering; is ideal to combine and has the most beautiful large bright yellow beans which bring a big premium for human food over ordinary oil beans like Ogden. It is the most popular edible soybean, never enough to satisfy the demand here and abroad. It is recommended by the Virginia Experiment Station for Eastern Virginia where it has made top yields of highest quality beans in their tests, often over 40 bushels per acre; has the largest beans of any variety, 2,400 beans per lb.; has the highest protein content, 44.2%; and the highest iodine number, 134. High yields in North Carolina tests, with 18.9% oil and average maturity Oct. 30.

#### **OGDEN, 135 days. High oil and yield.**

Branches and pods clustered close around a small stem, easy to combine. N. C. Experiment Station recommends it for heavy rich black lands. Ogdens do not pop out on rich soil like they do on light sandy soil where Early Wood's Yellows do better and don't pop out. We grew 400 acres of pure seed from Registered or Certified strains.

#### **S-100, 120 days. Extra Early.**

Virginia Experiment Station recommends it for combining and hogging in East and South Virginia. Small yellow beans, 3,400 per lb. 19% oil, 42.2% protein; seldom shatters. Plant last half of June. If sown early, grass bothers it.

#### **TOKIO, 150 days. Brings premium.**

Similar to Wood's Yellow but large oval beans are green and pop out when dead ripe.

#### **LAREDO, 140 days. Ideal Hay Bean.**

Vigorous growth, fine stems and leaves, best quality hay, easily cured. Small thin black seed.

# SOYBEANS

## WOOD'S YELLOW Late, Early and Extra Early

In 1947 a field of Late Wood's Yellow Soybeans was planted, using our best stock seed, and left in the field until the following February. Then 100 plants were selected for yield and non-shatter ability. These were planted in individual rows the following spring left in the field until January when further selections were made. These selections were entered in tests and put in increasing plots. We hand-harvest the seed from our breeding plots for our increasing plots to assure no mixing. Our fields of stock seed are carefully rogued then inspected by the Crop Improvement Association. Similar work is being done on other varieties in addition to making hand crosses. Hundreds of acres of our beans pass field inspection by the Crop Improvement Ass'n. and are offered to our trade each year. **To be assured of the best performance and purest stock of our varieties make certain they were grown by us.**

#### **EARLY WOOD'S YELLOW, 125 days.**

The ideal soybean for hogging down or combining. It yields with the best late varieties, yet it is 10 days earlier than Ogden and will keep its good sound seed qualities weeks after S-100 and some other varieties are seriously weather damaged. It can be planted after small grain and harvested in time to follow with small grain. It has a small but strong upright stem, 36 inches tall, and easy to combine. Almost no shattering even on light soil. The stalks have pods from the ground up, some having up to 300 pods. Plant early a field using Early Wood's Yellow Soybeans and Wood's V-26Y yellow hybrid corn for hogging down feed in July. A County Agent, while looking at a demonstration field of Early Wood's Yellows and Wood's V-26Y on the farm of Mr. Fronis Strickland, Tabor City, N. C., during the first part of last July stated, "It's the best I've seen for hogging down and it is ready for hogging right now."

It far outyielded other early varieties in a Virginia Experiment Station test, making 45.7 bu. per acre at Petersburg, 30% more than S-100. Its medium large yellow beans with good oil content bring a premium.

#### **VIRGINIA BROWN, 125 days. Fine Hay**

Thin viny stems, full of beans. Top quality hay for hogging in Virginia and the North.

**PLANT SOYBEANS** 1 or 2 weeks after corn, an inch apart in 24 to 36 in. rows, 2 pecks per acre of small seeded or 3 of large varieties. Use 400 lbs. of 0-12-12. Cultivate 3 times. For hay, broadcast 3 times as much with grain drill and cut when pods begin to fill. Treat seed with 1 oz. per bu. of **Arasan**, page 67. This gives up to 1/3 better stands and yields, eliminates purple stain on the beans and crops bring higher prices. It does not interfere with inoculation if planted within 2 hours. **Inoculate** with Group 4.

**Other Varieties, see Prices in front of catalog.**



#### **NEW WOOD'S YELLOW STRAIN I, 145 days.**

Introducing a new strain of full season Wood's Yellow Soybeans. A plant selection of what appeared to be a field hybrid or mutation. Brownish copper colored pubescence (fuzz) on the pods and stems gives the crop a different appearance from the late Wood's Yellow but the beans are of the same big yellow high quality type. The leaves and leaf stem shed early allowing the beans to dry quickly yet take advantage of a full growing season. Their deep roots and strong stalks made them stand well and produce high yields under dry conditions. They have produced over 50 bu. per acre under regular farming conditions. They are more shatter proof than Late Wood's Yellow, yield more, are 5 days earlier, have better oil and iodine content, shorter stalk, and stood up best in a Va. test, easiest to combine. We recommend this new strain. The supply is limited.

## WOOD'S SEED INOCULATION

<b>GROUP 1—SPECIFY GROUP</b>	<b>Not postpaid</b>	<b>Postpaid</b>
Alfalfa, Sweet Clover, Bur	1 bu. .50	1.70
Clover and Black Medic	2 1/2 bu. 1.00	1.25
<b>GROUP 2—CLOVERS</b>		
Red, Crimson, Mammoth	1 bu. .50	.70
Alsike, Ladino, Dixie	2 1/2 bu. 1.00	1.25
White and White Dutch		
<b>LADINO CLOVER</b>	10 lbs.	.25
<b>GROUP 3—LESPEDEZA</b>	100 lbs.	.50 .70
<b>GROUP 4—</b>	2 bu. .30	.50
Soybeans, all varieties	5 bu. .55	.75
	25 bu. 2.50	2.90
	30 bu. 3.00	3.40
<b>GROUP 5—</b>		
Cowpeas, Peanuts, Limas	2 bu. .30	.50
Beans, Velvet Beans, Cro-	5 bu. .55	.75
talaria, Kudzu, Sesbania,	25 bu. 2.50	2.90
Beggarweed	30 bu. 3.00	3.40
<b>GROUP 6—BEANS</b>		
Field, Garden, Wax, Navy,	1 bu. .35	.55
Snop, Kidney, Pole		
<b>GROUP 7—VETCH, PEAS</b>		
Austrian, Canada, Gar-	1 bu. .35	.55
den, Sweet and Canning	100 lbs. .55	.75
<b>GROUP 8—GARDEN</b>		
Combination Peas, Beans,	5 lbs. .15	.20
Sweet Peas, Lupine		
<b>BIRDSFOOT TREFOIL</b>	10 lbs. .25	.30
	1 bu. .90	1.10

# COTTON SEED

Grown from Breeder Foundation Stock.

**Certified. High Germination. Ceresan treated.** Protects seedlings from disease and cold damp weather, 25% better stands, more vigorous, quicker growth, earlier maturity, higher yields.

**Delinted Seed hastens germination and growth,** especially in dry weather. Mechanically delinted requires only 20 to 25 lbs. per acre; Acid delinted, 10 lbs. per acre; cheaper than ordinary seed, which takes 35 lbs. per acre.

## D&PL-FOX, Improved Deltapine 15

**Higher yield. 10 days earlier. More can be harvested at the first picking.** Bolls are rounder and easier picked by hand or machine. Fiber is thicker. Yarn appearance is superior. High spinning qualities. Better for mechanical picking as it does not grow rank. When its strong compact well jointed stalks are heavily loaded with bolls it stands upright, defoliates naturally, and makes little second growth. It is easier to clean trash out of its thicker, better matured fiber, producing a better grade, better appearing yarn and less waste. Fox fruits low, so plant it thick forcing it to fruit higher.

Since 1948 Fox has made highest yields at many experiment stations. In 1951 it made the highest average yield of 20 varieties in three North Alabama tests, 513 lbs. of lint per acre, 36.3% lint, 1 1/16 inch staple. Deltapine 15 made 391 lbs., 38.7% lint, same staple and bolls per pound. Coker 100 Wilt, BFS yielded 447 lbs. 34.8% lint, 1 3/32 inch staple. In 11 Central Alabama tests Fox averaged 524 lbs. lint, 38.1%; Deltapine 15, 500 lbs., 41.1%; Coker 100 Wilt, 491 lbs., 36.5% lint.

Deltapine 15 should remain popular as it persists longer, has higher turnout and usually slightly longer staple and stronger yarn.

## DELTAPINE 15. 1st Year from Breeder.

**Best for non-wilt soils. Good fiber quality; 1-1/16-inch staple.** Storm resistant yet easily picked by hand or machine. Distinguished by its productiveness, high gin turnout, 41%, excellent staple and ability to produce a crop under adverse soil and weather conditions. In greater demand than any other variety. Developed by over 35 years breeding by one of the world's foremost breeders on the D&PL farms, which grow 8,500 acres of cotton, producing 1,000 lbs. of lint per acre.

## COKER 100 WILT, Certified, Delinted.

Grown from Breeder Foundation seed on 250 acres in Cleveland Co., N. C. Best cotton for wilt infested soils. Widely adapted. 1-1/16 inch. Extra early. High yield. Easily picked by hand or machine. Superior spinning.

The result of 20 years testing on wilt-infested soil of thousands of plants, selecting for wilt resistance, yield, staple, picking quality, storm resistance, fiber strength and spinning quality. It has erect plants, well spaced branches, and thin foliage. Leaves shed as cotton matures. Bolls are round, slightly pointed, 68 per lb. Bolls ripen uniformly, open extremely wide, fluff beautifully, yet storm resistant. Maintains a high grade during adverse seasons. Gins out 37%. Excellent, uniform, strong line character. It has won most of the recent state and local cotton contests. J. H. Neeley, Chester, S. C., holds the record of 8,275 lbs. of lint on 5 acres. •



Wood's Seed Cotton grown at the top of the Cotton Belt, matures earlier, beating the boll weevil, making bumper crops of top quality lint. Blue Tag Certified, grown in one variety communities and ginned at private gins. It is picked early when dry to prevent spoiling and insure good germination.

# CROTALARIA

## THE KING OF SOIL BUILDING CROPS

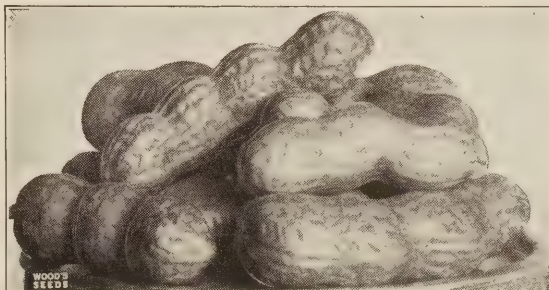
One of the best summer green manure crops, makes twice as much leafy growth and root nodules as cow peas, 15 to 20 tons per acre. When turned under the nitrogen is worth \$40.00 per acre, the humus prevents erosion, holds water in sandy soil and opens up heavy soil. Yields of following crops are doubled. Smothers out summer weeds; grows well on any soil, good or waste land; requires no lime, fertilizer or cultivation. Early cultivation pays as it grows slowly at first. From corn planting time to July, sow 20 lbs. scarified seed per acre broadcast, or 8 lbs. in 3-ft. rows. Cover 1 1/2 inches and roll. Use Arasan and Inoculant 5.

## LATE CROTALARIA SPECTABILIS

7ft. tall. Yields green manure, equal to 800 lbs. of nitrate of soda per acre. Stalks pithy, easily plowed under, decay readily. Not eaten by livestock or insect pests. Will starve nematodes out of the soil. Thrives on all soils.

## GIANT STRIATA CROTALARIA

Outstanding for mammoth growth and seed production. Grows rapidly, resisting weeds and grass. When turned under the green manure and nitrogen gathered by its roots increase yields of corn or other crops enormously.



IMPROVED VALENCIA has large pods, each filled with 3 or 4 big red nuts with the most delicious flavor. Best for home use. Brings a premium on the market. High shelling percent.

# PEANUTS

Grown from pedigreed seed, heavily re-cleaned, hand picked, high germination, free of pops. Not shelled, as machine shelling breaks the seed coat, causing poor stands. Shell and pick by hand; use Arasan (page 67) and Wood's Inoculation 5. Plant in May or early June, 1 1/2 inches deep, 1 inch if soil is moist. Plant closer on poorer soils. Use 500 lbs. 0-12-12 fertilizer per acre. On Jumbos use 300 lbs. gypsum. Cultivate shallow and often until nuts start. Dust 3 times with fine sulphur. To harvest loosen roots with a plow, pull vines up, let nuts dry, stack around a stake, nuts inward. Peanuts will grow on any soil, light sandy soils produce the best. The vines are superior to alfalfa in fat, nearly equal in protein and feed livestock all winter and spring. Nuts left in the ground fatten hogs and give pork a superior flavor.

## LARGE VIRGINIA JUMBO RUNNER

**Largest Nuts. Higher Yield, Grade and Value.** 155 days. Pure strain with higher yield, larger, more uniform pod and kernel. It makes the highest per cent of extra large kernels for high grade salted nuts and candy. Pods are big and thick with very little dent around the center. Gets best prices, sold unshelled for roasting. It shells out 68% meat. Best adapted to light sandy soils, high in calcium. Plant in early May 45 lbs. of shelled seed per acre (85 lbs. unshelled), 6 to 8 inches apart in 30 to 36-inch rows.

## IMPROVED VALENCIA BUNCH

**Big red nuts. Best for average Soils where other large peanuts yield many pops.** 140 days. A 30-lb. bushel shells out 22 lbs. of nuts. Does well farther west and north than any other large varieties, or after early truck crops in the South. Plant 40 lbs. shelled nuts per acre (60 lbs. unshelled) 8 to 10 inches apart in 2 1/2 to 3 ft. rows.

## WHITE SPANISH BUNCH PEANUTS

**Earliest maturing. Highest oil content, 50%. Best for crushing, heavy soils or where large varieties fail.** 135 days. 2 small white nuts entirely fill each pod. Shells out 75%. Superior sweetness and flavor. Very few pops, so often found in large varieties. Easier to grow and harvest. Nuts cling firmly to the roots and are easily cured. Plant 30 lbs. shelled nuts per acre (45 lbs. unshelled), 6 to 8 inches apart in 2 to 2 1/2 ft. rows.

## TENNESSEE RED BUNCH

142 days. Long pods packed with 3 to 4 red nuts with mild sweet flavor. Productive on heavy and most all soils. High oil content and shelling per cent. Brings a premium for roasting. Plant 40 lbs. shelled nuts per acre (60 lbs. unshelled) 6 to 8 inches apart in 27 to 33 inch rows.

# VELVET BEANS

**Nutritious fall and winter grazing or soil improvement crop.** Vines, leaves and pods remain palatable all winter. Plant 20 lbs. per acre with corn. After corn in harvested turn cattle or hogs in to graze.

**100-DAY SPECKLED** is one of the earliest varieties, best for the upper South. Makes wondrous growth of vines for pasturing and finishing cattle and a fine soil improver.

# POULTRY and ANIMAL HEALTH PRODUCTS

## PRATT'S POULTRY REGULATOR

Famous old reliable product whose "Trace Elements" help make more eggs when feed is deficient. Contains vitamins. Also an excellent tonic for birds convalescing from disease. Postpaid, 18-oz. size 60c; 2½-lb. size \$1.00; 6-lb. size \$2.00; 12½-lb. size \$3.50. Not postpaid, 18 oz. 40c; 2½ lbs. 80c; 6 lbs. \$1.60 12½ lbs. \$2.85; 35 lbs. \$7.50; 100 lbs. \$17.00.

## PRATT'S ANIMAL REGULATOR

For continuous use in the daily feed of all livestock. Supplies the indispensable Trace Elements and Vitamin D which feeds may lack. In larger doses it is also an excellent tonic. Postpaid, 1-lb. size 70c; 2½-lb. size \$1.30; 6-lb. size \$2.40. Not postpaid, 1 lb. 50c; 2½ lbs. \$1.00; 6 lbs. \$2.00; 35 lbs. \$11.00; 100 lbs. \$24.00.

## PRATT'S C-KA-GENE

Stops heavy losses from bloody coccidiosis. A highly effective flock treatment that works by the new immunity (permanent protection) method. Postpaid, 1¾-lb. 50 chick size \$1.20, 3½-lb 100 chick size \$1.90; 8¾-lb. 250 chick size \$4.00. Not postpaid, 1¾ lbs. 90c; 3½ lbs. \$1.60; 8¾ lbs. \$3.50.

## PRATT'S ROOST PAINT

WITH DDT and BHC. Kills poultry lice by fumes and contact. Just apply to the tops of the roosts and cross arms. Effective under all hen house conditions. Postpaid, 4-oz. size 65c; ½-pt. size 95c; 1-pt. size \$1.50; 1-qt. size \$2.15. Not postpaid, 4 oz. 50c; ½ pint 75c; pine 1.25; quart \$1.85; gallon \$6.50.

## PRATT'S POULTRY TABLETS

They protect the drinking water all day . . . not for just a few hours. Postpaid, small size, 22 tablets 35c; 55-tablet size 70c; 100-tablet size \$1.25.

## PRATT'S PIK-NO-MOR

Controls cannibalism. This distasteful salve is usually very helpful in controlling outbreaks of cannibalism, toe, feather and vent picking in chicks and adult fowls. Postpaid, 2-oz. size 35c; 5-oz. size 70c; 1-lb. size \$1.50. Not postpaid, 2 oz. 30c; 5 oz. 60c; 1 lb. \$1.25.

## PRATT'S POULTRY WORM POWDER

NEW IMPROVED. Controls both large round and cecum worms. Contains Phenothiazine. Just add it to the mash feed. Postpaid, 4-oz. size 55c; 8-oz. size \$1.00; 1-lb. size \$2.00; 5-lb. size \$8.65. Not postpaid, 4 oz. 50c; 8 oz. 90c; 1 lb. \$1.75; 5 lbs. \$8.25.

## PRATT'S POULTRY INHALANT

Relieves that tight stopped-up feeling that makes colds so distressing by effectively loosening accumulated mucous in nose and throat. Its "water soluble" medication mixes with the watery nasal tract secretion. Oil base sprays may "leak" right out. Postpaid, 1-pt. size 90c; 1-qt. size \$1.65; 1-gal. size \$4.25. Not postpaid, 1 pint 75c; 1 quart \$1.35; 1 gal. \$3.75.



## WALKO TABLETS

Especially valuable for diarrhea and loose bowel trouble among incubator chicks. They tend to prevent digestive disturbances and should be given in all drinking water from the time the chicks are out of the shell. Also recommended for swelling of roup in the head and simple catarrh among older birds. Postpaid, 100-tablet size 65c; 250-tablet size \$1.25; 1,000-tablet size \$2.50; 2,000-tablet size \$4.00.



## PRATT'S "SPLIT-ACTION" WORM CAPSULES

Pennies for worming bring back dollars. Wormy birds seldom lay well. Get rid of worms with Pratt's "Split-Action" Worm Capsules that do the work of two ordinary worm treatments at one low cost. They contain Phenothiazine and Shockless Nicotine. Postpaid, for adult, 50 caps. 85c; 100 caps. \$1.50; 500 caps. \$6.00; 1,000 caps. \$11.25. For chicks and small pullets, 50 caps. 55c; 100 caps. \$1.00; 500 caps. \$4.35; 1,000 caps. \$7.35.

## PRATT'S IN-TES-TROL

New drinking water medication for chickens and turkeys of all ages. An astringent that helps soothe and relieve intestinal irritation due to simple diarrhea not caused by infection. Also a valuable treatment for mycosis in chicks and young turkeys. Postpaid, 6-oz. size 55c; 1-pint size \$1.00; 1-qt. size \$1.70. Not postpaid, 6-oz. size 45c; 1-pint size 80c; 1-qt. size \$1.40; 1-gal. size \$4.00.

## PRATT'S DIP AND DISINFECTANT

A standard coal tar disinfectant such as all authorities recommend. For use on all poultry and livestock farms. Postpaid, 1 pint 85c; 1 quart \$1.30; 1 gal. \$3.40. Not postpaid, 1 pint 65c; 1 quart \$1.00; 1 gal. \$2.80.

## PRATT'S ZENE-A-TROL

is the kind of Phenothiazine powder discovered miraculously effective for worming hogs, sheep, cows, turkeys and chickens by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Postpaid, ¼ lb. 85c; ½ lb. \$1.40; 1 lb. \$2.60; 5 lbs. \$9.45. Not postpaid, ¼ lb. 75c; ½ lb. \$1.25; 1 lb. \$2.25; 5 lbs. \$9.00.

## PRATT'S POWDERED LICE KILLER

WITH DDT. For dusting poultry, cows, horses, dogs and other livestock. Postpaid, 14 oz. 70c; 2 lbs. \$1.30. Not postpaid, 14 oz. 50c; 2 lbs. \$1.00.

## PRATT'S COW TONIC

Give your milk a tonic by adding this appetizer, tonic and mineral supplement to the feed of your dairy cows. Postpaid, 1½ lbs. \$1.00; 3½ lbs. \$1.90. Not postpaid, 1½ lbs. 75c; 3½ lbs. \$1.50.

## PRATT'S HOG POWDER

A tonic and mineral supplement formulated specially for swine. Supplies Vitamin D. Postpaid, 1¼ lbs. 60c; 3 lbs. \$1.25; 7 lbs. \$2.30. Not postpaid, 1¼ lbs. 45c; 3 lbs. 90c; 7 lbs. \$1.80.

## "BLACK LEAF" MASH-NIC WORM PELLETS

Pellets soften in crop and mix with feed, but nicotine is not released until it reaches the intestine, where it kills the round worm. Full directions on each package. Postpaid, 100-pellet size 60c; 500-pellet size \$2.20. Not postpaid, 100-pellet size 50c; 500-pellet size \$1.95.

## "BLACK LEAF" MASH-NIC WORM POWDER

A splendid flock treatment for round worms. No setback in egg production. Just feed in the mash ¼ lb. of "Black Leaf" Worm Powder to a gallon of mash to 100 birds. Full directions for feeding on each package. Postpaid, 4-oz. size 45c; 3-lb. size \$3.45. Not postpaid, 4 oz. 35c; 3 lbs. \$3.10.

## "BLACK LEAF 40"

A new control for poultry lice and mites. Painted on the top-side of the roosts will control body-lice. By mail postpaid, 1-oz. bottle 45c; 5-oz. bottle \$1.15; 1-lb. pkg. \$2.60; 2-lb. tin \$4.40. Not postpaid, 1-oz. bottle (treats 12 to 15 running feet of roost) 36c; 5-oz. bottle (treats 65 to 100 feet of roost), \$1.05; 1-lb. pkg. (treats 195 to 240 feet of roost \$2.42; 2-lb. tin (treats 385 to 480 feet) \$4.15; 5-lb. tin (treats 1,000 to 1,200 feet) \$7.40; 10-lb. size \$12.65.

## TOBACCO DUST (Gold Leaf)

For use in feeds, nests and poultry houses—contains not less than 1% nicotine. Postpaid, 2-lb. pkg. 55c; 10-lb. pkg. \$1.65. Not postpaid, 2 lbs. 30c; 10 lbs. \$1.05; 100-lb. bag, \$5.80.

# Wood's Bird Seed & Fish Food

## SONGSTER FOOD

A well balanced mixture of plain canary and bird rape. By mail postpaid, 1-lb. pkg. 35c; 5 lbs. \$1.25; 10 lbs. \$2.25. Not postpaid, 1-lb. pkg. 25c; 5 lbs. 95c; 10 lbs. \$1.80.

## PLAIN CANARY SEED

By mail postpaid, 1 lb. 35c; 5 lbs. \$1.25; 10 lbs. \$2.25. Not postpaid, 1 lb. 25c; 5 lbs. 95c; 10 lbs. \$1.80.

## LOVEBIRD AND PARAKEET SEED

By mail postpaid, 1 lb. 35c; 5 lbs. \$1.25; 10 lbs. \$2.25. Not postpaid, 1 lb. 25c; 5 lbs. 95c; 10 lbs. \$1.80.

## HEMP SEED

By mail postpaid, 1 lb. 35c; 5 lbs. \$1.25; 10 lbs. \$2.25. Not postpaid, 1 lb. 25c; 5 lbs. 95c; 10 lbs. \$1.80.

## BIRD MILLET

By mail postpaid, 1 lb. 35c; 5 lbs. \$1.25; 10 lbs. \$2.25. Not postpaid, 1 lb. 25c; 5 lbs. 95c; 10 lbs. \$1.80.

## BIRD RAPE

By mail postpaid, 1 lb. 35c; 5 lbs. \$1.20; 10 lbs. \$2.25. Not postpaid, 1 lb. 25c; 5 lbs. 90c; 10 lbs. \$1.75.

## BURNETT'S UNEXCELLED BIRD FOOD

(A Song Food)—By mail postpaid, 3½-oz. bottle 40c. Not postpaid 35c.

## BURNETT'S LIGHTNING BIRD FOOD

By mail postpaid, 3½-oz. bottle 40c. Not postpaid 35c.

## FISH FOOD—For Pools

By mail postpaid, 1-lb. carton \$1.00. Not postpaid, 75c.

## FISH FOOD—For Aquarium and Bowls

By mail postpaid ¾-oz. pkg. 15c. Not postpaid 10c.



# WOOD'S QUALITY BABY CHICKS

Pure Bred Chicks from Selected Breeding Flocks, Blood Tested



- BARRED ROCKS** Bred for egg laying ability. Big, husky, profitable for meat. Out of stocks from "Holderman," "Parks," and "Bishops" and other popular strains.
- WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS** Equal layers to Barred Rocks. Heavy, meaty frame; very easy to dress, and much more attractive. Very scarce.
- NEW HAMPSHIRE REDS** Feather very quickly and grow fast, often far ahead of other broiler sorts. An excellent table fowl. Try it this year.
- NEW ENGLAND CROSS** Known for quick growth and vitality. A healthy cross between a New Hampshire female and Barred Rock male.
- S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS** Available later. Write for prices.
- HEAVY ASSORTED** Not a mixed breed, but pure-bred chicks of unsold breeds.

OUR CHICKS ARE U.S. APPROVED PULLORUM TESTED

POSTPAID PRICES Are Listed on Price Sheet in Front of Catalog.

HATCH DAYS—  
TUESDAY AND FRIDAY

POSTPAID PRICES Are Listed on  
Price Sheet in Front of Catalog.

Owing to unsettled conditions in the poultry and egg market, baby chick prices are subject to change. Should we be able to reduce prices on chicks later on, we will give our customers the benefit of our decline. If possible, specify second choice when ordering chicks. Our terms are cash with order and we guarantee 100% live delivery.

PLACE YOUR ORDER EARLY to be sure of getting chicks when wanted.

"Two weeks ago you sent me 102 chicks. I still have 101 now and they are growing fast and are nice chicks." Mrs. Gus Jones, Isle of Wight Co., Va.

"I ordered some New Hampshire Reds from you some time ago. They have been excellent, prolific, and lay beautiful big eggs. They are healthy chicks." Anna B. Payne, Stafford Co., Va.

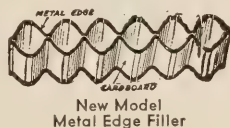
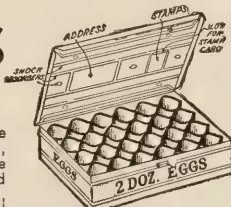
"The chicks shipped 2 weeks ago are doing fine. We received 103, lost 3. The remaining 100 are in splendid condition and growing fast." Lawrence J. de Balbian, Albemarle Co., Va.

## POULTRY HELPS

### METAL EGG CRATES

FOR SHIPPING EGGS BY PARCEL POST—Made for continued use, being very strongly constructed, but light in weight. The new patented filler made of cardboard, circular in shape (like an egg) and reinforced with metal edges to insure strength, yet light in weight, is a wonder for safety and durability. It is practically egg-break proof. This new filler is recognized as a permanent fixture and thereby eliminates the necessity of replacement from time to time, making it both a money and time saver. New fillers will not fit the old style boxes. These crates do not require outside wrapping for mailing. Descriptive circular mailed on request.

FOR EGGS ONLY	Postpaid Each	Not Prepaid Each
Capacity		
2-dozen size	\$2.25	\$2.00
3-dozen size	2.80	2.50
4-dozen size	3.35	3.00
6-dozen size	3.85	3.50
12-dozen size	6.50	6.00



### SPIRAL CELLULOID LEG BANDS



for 60c; 100 for 90c; 500 for \$4.25.

Made in five colors—White, Red, Black, Yellow and Blue. Six sizes (order by number)—No. 12 for turkeys and Asiatics, No. 11 for Plymouth Rock and Rhode Island Red, No. 10 for Leghorns, No. 9 for small chickens, No. 5 for pigeons, No. 4 for baby chicks. By mail postpaid, doz, 25c; 25 for 40c; 50 for 60c; 100 for 90c; 500 for \$4.25.

### BANDETTIS—IN COLORS

Colored celluloid leg bands, spring clip pattern, with big visible numbers. They are easily applied single-handed. Made in four colors: Blue, Red, Yellow and Green. Two sizes—No. 9, for Leghorns; No. 11, for Plymouth Rock and Rhode Island Reds. Bandetts sold only in unbroken sets of 25 in one color. By mail postpaid, 25 for \$1.15; 50 for \$2.25; 100 for \$4.25.



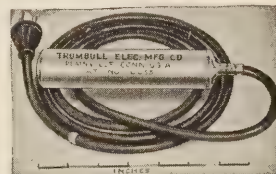
### CHAMPION LEG BANDS (ALUMINUM)



Give perfect satisfaction. They are neat, light, strong and durable; easily and quickly put on and guaranteed to stay on. This band is made in one piece, adjustable to fit any fowl, and numbered 1 to 100. It is made of aluminum for Asiatics class, turkeys, Plymouth Rocks and smaller breeds. By mail postpaid, Pkg. of 100 for \$1.00.

### ELECTRIC POULTRY FOUNTAIN WATER WARMER

Automatic electric positive action thermostat control, no radio interference, cost little to operate, safe to use and no fire hazard. More eggs in zero weather. Hens lay a lot more eggs with a good supply of warm water. Operates on 120 volts; will not let water get below 50 degrees F. By mail postpaid, \$5.00.



### "Best of All" WAFER THERMOSTAT

Made of special tempered brass, sensitive, accurate and dependable. The double unit style is specially recommended, as it has a solid post between making each unit independent of the other, so if one wafer should become injured the other would continue to function. By mail postpaid, 3-inch wafer 50c each; 4-inch wafer 65c each. Not postpaid, 3-inch wafer 45c each; 4-inch wafer 60c each.



### GLASS NEST EGGS

Made of first-class flint glass, the same size and color of a hen's egg. They do not break easily. Will last a lifetime. Keep one egg in every nest. By mail postpaid, 3 for 40c; 1 doz. for 90c. Not postpaid, 3 for 25c; 1 doz. for .75c.

### LIME NEST EGGS

They look like real hen's eggs. Made from purely sterilized sulphate of lime, a product well known among poultry raisers for its value in keeping nests in a clean healthful condition. By mail postpaid, 3 for 25c; 6 for 50c; doz. 80c. Not postpaid, 3 for 20c; 6 for 35c; doz. 65c.

# POULTRY FOUNTAINS AND FEEDERS

## No. E25 FRUIT JAR FOUNTAIN

Exclusive proved design. Extra wide curl on galvanized pan edge. Screw cap electrically welded. Fits standard pint, quart or two-quart Mason jars. By mail postpaid, 25c each. Not postpaid, 18c each; \$2.00 per doz.



## No. A8 FOUNTAIN

A Handy-Fill Single Wall Chick Fountain equipped with a snap-on cupped pan. This provides more drinking space. Cups are designed to prevent chicks getting in the water. Fountain is inverted for filling. Can be carried when full without spilling. Equipped with carrying handle. Two-gallon size. By mail postpaid, \$2.00 each. Not postpaid, \$1.60 each.

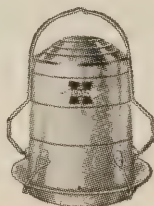


## SINGLE WALL FOUNTAIN

The handle is reversible and top part of fountain forms a pail which may be cleaned, filled and carried at will. Made of heavy galvanized steel, easy to clean. Drinking pan is one piece, has smooth rolled edge especially designed for small chicks. Made in two sizes:

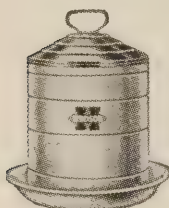
No. C3—Three-Gallon Size: By mail postpaid, \$2.75 each. Not postpaid, \$2.20 each.

No. C5—Five-Gallon Size: By mail postpaid, \$3.65 each. Not postpaid, \$3.00 each.



## No. K5 DOUBLE WALL FOUNTAIN

This is a big value 5-gallon fountain. Substantial, yet inexpensive. Simple construction, all-brass, self-closing valve holds water in tank when jacket is removed. Fitted with inside carrying handle. Saucer-shaped, wade-proof pan. Roost-proof, high-dome top. By mail postpaid, \$5.15 each. Not postpaid, \$4.40 each.



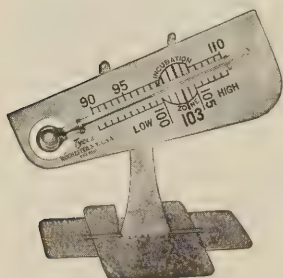
## No. 168 FLOAT VALVE FOUNTAIN

Automatically regulates flow of water into a drinking pan. Made of brass. Float and arm may be raised while pan is removed for cleaning. Valve threaded for both 1/8 and 1/4-in. pipe and can be attached to any water pipe, bowl or tank. Will operate on pressure up to 50 lbs. Capacity about 2 1/2 quarts a minute. May be used with any type crock, pan or trough. By mail postpaid, \$1.65 each. Not postpaid, \$1.50 each.



## INCUBATOR THERMOMETER

Essential for successful hatching. Tube is mercury-filled with magnifying lens. Scale is 4" long, white enameled with black figures and graduations. Scale is flanged to hang over wire or to stand as illustrated. By mail, postpaid, \$1.15.



## BROODER THERMOMETER

Essential to the lives and health of new-born chicks. Permacolor tube, magnifying lens, range 30° to 120° F. Scale is 4 1/2" long, white vitreous enameled with black figures and graduations. By mail postpaid, 85c.

## No. 206 ROUND CHICK FEEDER

A two-piece round chick feeder, top fits firmly over bottom, easy to take apart, with seven holes in top, with a capacity of fifteen chicks. By mail postpaid, 40c. Not postpaid, 25c each.

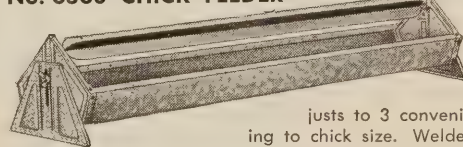


## No. 224 CHICK FEEDER



Die formed from heavy galvanized steel Trough 1 3/4 in. deep; 2 5/8 in. bottom width; 4 1/4 in. top width; feed-saving lip. Reel floats in either of two positions on shouldered reel pins. Prevents injured chick toes. 24 in. long. By mail postpaid, 75c ea. Not postpaid, 52c each.

## No. 6360 CHICK FEEDER



Stands permit quick adjustment of feeder as chicks grow. 4-blade enameled reel floats on shouldered reel pins. Adjusts to 3 convenient positions according to chick size. Welded ends. 2 in. deep, 4 in. top width, 3 in. bottom width, 36 in. long. By mail postpaid, \$1.60 each. Not postpaid, \$1.20 each; 1/2 doz. lots \$7.00.

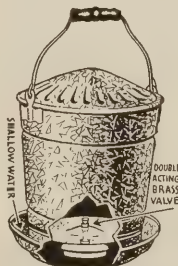
## No. S-218 SLIDE TOP CHICK FEEDER

Made of heavy galvanized steel, no soldered seams, cover removed by sliding inwise, can be used either as a feeder or waterer; capacity eighteen chicks. By mail, postpaid, 45c.



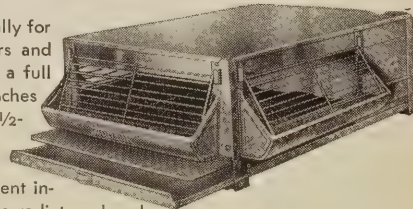
## No. W13 ALL PURPOSE FLOAT FOUNTAIN

A 10 qt. automatic float valve fountain, valve closes when fountain is lifted and automatically opens when set in pan. Non-roost top, sanitary and easy to clean. Made of galvanized metal, bucket style; a fine chick fountain. By mail postpaid, \$4.00. Not postpaid, \$3.52.



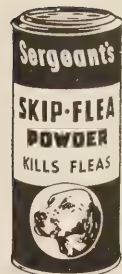
## No. 50 HUDSON-LEKTRIK-CHICKEN-BROODER

A brooder made especially for back-yard poultry raisers and smaller operators. It is a full size brooder, 24 x 36 inches inside with standard 9 1/2-inch head room, has radiant heat from a 150-watt Richrome element incased in heavy box type radiator placed in compartment in rear of brooder, regulator thermostat holds temperature within narrow limits, drooping pan easily removable, capacity 100 day-old chicks. By mail postpaid, \$20.60. Not postpaid, \$19.00.





## Sergeant's DOG MEDICINES



### SERGEANT'S SKIP-FLEA POWDER

Kills fleas and lice on dogs and cats. Not nauseating; not injurious. 2-oz. size 40c; Economy size, 4-oz., 60c postpaid.

### SERGEANT'S SKIP-FLEA SOAP

For pups and dogs. Kills fleas and lice. Soothes skin, leaves coat soft and fluffy. 35c postpaid.

### SERGEANT'S SKIP-TICK POWDER

New formula. Kills ticks (American and Brown Dog Ticks) on dogs, including engorged (swollen) ticks. 75c postpaid.

### SERGEANT'S SARCOPTIC MANGE MEDICINE

For treating Sarcoptic Mange. Also for use on human scalp. 6 ozs., 65c postpaid.

### SERGEANT'S SKIN BALM

For relief of a condition of itching of the skin, often called "Summer Eczema." Also effective in treating Sarcoptic Mange. \$1.00 postpaid.

### SERGEANT'S SURE-SHOT CAPSULES

For large roundworms (ascarids) and hookworm in puppies and dogs weighing over ten pounds. 65c postpaid.

### SERGEANT'S PUPPY CAPSULES

For large roundworms (ascarids) and hookworms in puppies and dogs weighing under ten pounds. 65c postpaid.

### SERGEANT'S TAPEWORM MEDICINE

For tapeworms in pups and dogs. 65c postpaid.

### SERGEANT'S VITAMIN CAPSULES (VITAPETS)

A supplement to the daily diet, supplying needed quantities of vitamins required for your dog's vitamin balance. As important during good health as in illness. 65c postpaid.

### SERGEANT'S CONDITION PILLS

Tonic and alternative for pups and dogs. 65c postpaid.

### SERGEANT'S LAXATIVE TABLETS

For treating constipation in pups and dogs. 65c postpaid.

### SERGEANT'S DRY CLEANER

A powder that cleans and deodorizes. Especially recommended in cold weather. 60c postpaid.

### SERGEANT'S SPECIAL MEDICINE

For reduction of fever in pups and dogs in cases of distemper and pneumonia. \$1.00 postpaid.

### SERGEANT'S EYE WASH

For minor irritations and slight injuries of the eyes and eyelids. 65c postpaid.

### SERGEANT'S EAR CREME

For internal and external Ear Canker. 75c postpaid.

### SERGEANT'S EXPECTORANT MEDICINE

For coughs due to cold in pups and dogs. 65c postpaid.

### SERGEANT'S DISINFECTANT

It's Fragrant of Pine. Deodorizing, flea-killing disinfectant. Pleasant odor. Will help rid kennels, sleeping quarters and premises of fleas and lice. Also fine for general household use. 12-oz. size 60c postpaid.



### SERGEANT'S SKIP-BATH

Amazing new liquid that cleans your dog without bathing. And at the same time kills fleas, ticks and odors. Just sprinkle on, rub in, wipe off. Postpaid, 16-oz. bottle \$1.00. Not postpaid, 16-oz. bottle 79c.

**Sergeant's Dog Book FREE on Request**  
**Ask for It**

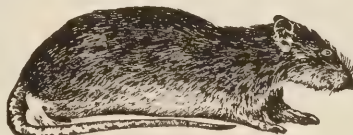


**"DOGZOFF"**

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By mail postpaid, 3 oz. bottle 90c; 1 pint size \$2.75. Not postpaid, 3 oz. 75c; 1 pint \$2.50.

Dogs are creatures of habit. Correct the habits of the dog and you will have no further trouble. DOGZOFF makes this training possible. If you wish to keep the dogs away from trees or flower beds, off porches or furniture, simply spray DOGZOFF. One application lasts several weeks—long enough usually to break even the most stubborn dog of his bad habits. Repels dogs, cats, moles, mice and rabbits. Protects shrubs, garden plants, porch furniture and trees.



## RAT and MICE KILLERS

### BLACK LEAF WARFARIN—READY-MIXED BAIT

Is the convenient form of warfarin rat and mouse killer. There's nothing to add. It's ready to use. With specially selected and processed grain that never becomes rancid or sour. Rats and mice like it and continue to eat it until they die. Quickly destroys entire colonies. Postpaid, lb. pkg. \$1.00; 5 lb. pkg. \$3.30. Not postpaid, lb. pkg. 78c; 5 lbs. \$2.98.

### BLACK LEAF WARFARIN—CONCENTRATE

Is the economical form of warfarin rat and mouse killer. It makes 20 times its weight in rat or mouse killing bait. Save money by mixing your own bait—one part with 19 parts of corn meal, cereal, meat, fish or other acceptable bait material available locally. Tasteless, odorless. Postpaid 4/5 oz. pkg. 55c; 1/4 lb. pkg. \$1.90; 1/2 lb. pkg. \$3.15; lb. pkg. \$5.25. Not postpaid, 4/5 oz. 52c; 1/4 lb. \$1.75; 1/2 lb. \$3.00; lb. \$5.00.

### RAT-KILLER

Contains ANTU, the new deadly and safer-to-use killer of rats. Small doses required for easy, quick and economical results. Postpaid, 1 1/2-oz. size 70c; 4-oz. size \$1.65; 8-oz. size \$2.75.

### RAT AND MOUSE BAIT

(Contains Red Squill). Not poisonous, but deadly to rats and mice; they go into the open air to die. By mail postpaid, 30c per pkg. of 10 baits. Not postpaid, 25c per pkg.

### MOUSE SEED

Kills mice. Clean, ready to use; no bait, no muss; a saucer and Mouse Seed is all you need. By mail postpaid, 30c. Not postpaid, 25c.

## DOG FOODS

### HUNT CLUB DOG FOOD

Hunt Club was originally developed for the use of breeders and kennel owners who know the importance of proper feeding. The chief ingredients of Hunt Club are beef and liver, making it equal to a two-thirds fresh meat diet. In addition it contains 17 other ingredients in correct dietetic proportions to provide all the nutritive elements and vitamins necessary to keep a dog in perfect condition. Three types of food: Meal, Cubes and Kibbled.

### PARD DOG FOOD (A Swift & Company Product)

A well balanced food, made especially for dogs and cats. Ready to use by adding water or milk.

FOR PRICES ON THE ABOVE DOG FOODS SEE PRICE SHEET IN FRONT OF CATALOG.



# PROTECT YOUR GARDENS WITH INSECTICIDES



CODLING MOTH



JAPANESE  
BEETLE



TOMATO WORM



RED SPIDER



ARMY WORM



ANTS



APHIS



MEXICAN BEAN  
BEETLE



## ANT TRAPS

KILLS BOTH SWEET AND GREASE EATING ANTS. Safe and effective. Controls ants in the home, out-of-doors and in greenhouses. By mail postpaid, 25c. Not postpaid, 20c.

## ARAMITE—15W (Mite Killer)

A 15% wettable powder for control of mites on fruit, ornamental and shade trees, and a wide variety of crops. Controls bud mite, red mite, purple mite, clover mite, brown mite, Lewis mite, spruce mite and willamite. Most effective and economical miteside available. By mail postpaid, 4-lb. bag \$3.55; 50-lb. bag \$40.50. Not postpaid, 4-lb. bag \$3.20; 50-lb. bag \$38.50.

## ARSENATE OF LEAD

FOR ALL LEAF-EATING INSECTS. Sticks to the leaf. Use 1 to 2 pounds to 50 gallons of water (one level tablespoonful to gallon) for general spraying. By mail postpaid, 1-lb. pkg. 90c; 4-lb. pkg. \$2.10. Not postpaid, 1-lb. pkg. 65c; 4-lb. pkg. \$1.75.

## BLACK LEAF 40

FOR SUCKING INSECTS. Kills plant lice on roses, shrubbery, fruits and vegetables. A concentrated solution of nicotine sulphate. Dilute 1 to 2 teaspoonfuls to a gallon of water as directed. By mail postpaid, 1-oz. size 50; 5-oz. size \$1.25; 1-lb. size \$2.75; 2-lb. size \$4.50; 5-lb. size \$7.85; 10-lb. size \$13.40. Not postpaid, 1 oz. 36c; 5 oz. \$1.05; 1 lb. \$2.42; 2 lbs. \$4.15; 5 lbs. \$7.40; 10-lbs \$12.65; 50-lb. drum \$53.90.

## BLACK LEAF ARESOL INSECT BOMB

Just press the button and the handy dispenser does the rest. It ejects a cloud of fog which quickly rids the home of insects. Leaves no unpleasant odor and is harmless to humans and pets. Kills flies, mosquitoes, ants, roaches, bedbugs, clothes moths, and silver fish. By mail postpaid, 12-oz. can \$1.85. Not postpaid, \$1.60.

## BLUE STONE

COPPER SULPHATE OR BLUE VITRIOL (Pulverized Snow). For early spraying, for making Bordeaux mixture and copper solution. By mail postpaid, 1 lb. 45c; 5 lbs. \$1.75; 10 lbs. \$3.25. Not postpaid, 5 lbs. \$1.40; 10 lbs. \$2.70; 25 lbs. \$6.50; 50 lbs. \$12.00; 100 lbs. \$23.00.

## BORDEAUX MIXTURE

FOR BLIGHTS, SCAB, MILDEW, ETC.—Prevents blight, scab, rust, mildew, black-rot and other fungus diseases of plants and fruits and improves the quality and increases the yield. Apply on all vine crops, grapes, cucumbers, melons, tomatoes, potatoes and fruit trees, etc. 8 pounds to 50 gallons water makes a 4-4-50 mixture (3 level tablespoonful to 1 gallon). By mail postpaid, 1-lb. pkg. 70c; 4-lb. pkg. \$1.75. Not postpaid, 1-lb. pkg. 50c; 4-lb. pkg. \$1.35.

## CARBON BISULPHIDE

Kills weevils, bugs and insects generally in beans, peas and grains while in storage. When placed on top of either bulk or sacked grain the fumes permeate the entire bulk. 1-lb. can 55c; 2 1/2-lb. can \$1.15; 5-lb. can \$2.00. Cannot be mailed—express or freight only.

## CHLORDANE 6% DUST

For control of lawn ants and all other insects. Dust lightly and water well to get material down into the nests. In the garden it kills cutworms, sowbugs, slugs, and snails. Remains effective at least 10 days. By mail postpaid, 1-lb. sifter top can 80c; 4-lb. bag \$1.90. Not postpaid 1-lb. size 60c; 4-lb. size \$1.50.

## CHLORDANE 50% DUST

A dry wettable powder, controls ants, army worm, chinch bug, crickets, earwigs, grasshoppers, Japanese beetles and grubs, leaf miners, roaches, silver fish, strawberry weevils, thrips, and wireworm. By mail postpaid, 8-oz. size \$1.50; 1-lb. size \$2.50; 5-lb. size \$5.35; 10-lb. size \$10.30. Not postpaid, 8-oz. size \$1.25; 1-lb. size \$2.25; 5-lb. size \$5.00; 10-lb. size \$9.75.

## MARLATE—50% TECH-METHOXYCHLOR

Kills horn flies, stable flies, house flies, mosquitoes, lice. Yet tests show "Marlate" has unusually low toxicity to warm blooded animals. One application stays effective as long as several weeks. One pound treats up to 35 head of cattle. "Marlate" controls many crop insects but is so mild on plants that it doesn't burn even on cucumbers, melons or other sensitive crops. Also for use in barns and other farm buildings. Postpaid, 8-oz. can \$1.00; 4-lb. pkg. \$4.15. Not postpaid, 8 ozs. 75c; 4 lbs. \$3.75.

## CYANOGENAS

Easy to use, quick in action and thorough in effectiveness. A calcium cyanide which liberates hydrocyanic-acid gas when exposed to the moisture in the air.

CYANOGENAS "A" DUST—Kills field mice, moles, rats, cray fish, ground hogs, bed bugs, clothes moths, ants, wasps, yellow jackets, grape leaf hoppers, grasshoppers, locusts, etc. Postpaid, 1-lb. can \$1.30; 5-lb. can \$4.35. Not postpaid, 1-lb. \$1.00; 5-lbs. \$3.85; 25 lbs. \$12.90; 100-lb. drum \$31.00.

CYANOGENAS "G" FUMIGANT—For greenhouse, flour mill and grain fumigation. Kills whitefly, aphid, weevil, rats and mice. Postpaid, 5-lb. can \$4.35. Not postpaid, 5 lbs. \$3.85; 25 lbs. \$12.90; 100-lb. drum \$31.00.

CYANOGENAS DUSTERS—Foot duster. Postpaid \$15.50. Not postpaid, \$15.00.

## CYANOGENAS ANT KILLER

For ants in the garden and lawns. Kills millions. Postpaid, 4-oz. puffer can 60c. Not postpaid, 40c.

## NEW EVERGREEN SPRAY

FOR CHEWING AND SUCKING INSECTS AND ANTS—Not poisonous. For general spraying (1 part to 800); an ounce makes 6 gallons; 1/2 pint makes 50 gallons. Postpaid, 1 oz. 45c; 6 oz. \$1.30; 1 pint \$2.75; quart \$4.50. Not postpaid, 1 oz. 35c; 6 oz. \$1.15; 1 pint \$2.45; quart \$4.10; gal. \$12.60.

## FERMATE (Dupont)

FOR BLUE MOLD IN TOBACCO SEED BEDS—Also black rot in grapes. Apply Fermate Spray or Dust directly to the young tobacco plants or dust through seed bed cloth, making the first application when leaves are about the size of a dime or when blue mold first appears in the vicinity. Continue applications twice weekly until transplanting time. Postpaid, 8-oz. pkg. \$1.00; 3-lbs. pkg. \$2.80. Not postpaid, 8 oz. 75c; 3 lbs. \$2.50.

## FLORAL DUST (Dupont)

A new protection for flowers, against insects and fungus diseases. Keeps flowers healthy when applied regularly throughout the growing season. Postpaid, 8-oz. Dust Gun \$1.00; 1-lb. sifter top can \$1.50; 3-lb. size \$2.95. Not postpaid, 8 oz. 79c; 1 lb. \$1.15; 3 lbs. \$2.65.

## FRUIT TREE SPRAY OR DUST (Dupont)

A combined insecticide and fungicide, used for the control of insects and fungus diseases on apples, pears, peaches, plums and ornamentals. An all-purpose dust or spray for fruit trees, also controls chewing insects. Postpaid, 1-lb. size \$1.40; 3-lb. size \$3.15. Not postpaid, 1 lb. \$1.15; 3 lbs. \$2.75.

## 6-12 INSECT REPELLENT

Hours of protection against mosquitoes, chiggers, also repels flies, gnats and fleas. Rub all exposed skin and stockings; if sprayed on clothes, will last for days. Odorless and contains no grease or oil. Postpaid, 2-oz. bottle 55c. Not postpaid, 49c.

## MOLOGEN

Eliminates moles from lawns; not poisonous to humans and pets. Postpaid, 1/2-lb. size 70c; 1 1/2-lb. size \$1.50; 5-lb. size \$4.40. Not postpaid, 1/2 lb. 50c; 1 1/2 lbs. \$1.25; 5 lbs. \$4.00.

## NICOTINE PYROX

A complete garden spray in a single form, combining an insecticide, fungicide and aphicide, the latter to combat plant lice. No other spray is needed when Nicotine Pyrox is used. By mail postpaid, 20-oz. size 90c; 5-lb. size \$2.75. Not postpaid, 20 oz. 60c; 5 lbs. \$2.25.

## PARIS GREEN

FOR LEAF-EATING INSECTS. Mix one pound to 50 pounds of plaster, or with water to 150 gallons. On vines and tender vegetables use a larger proportion of plaster and water. By mail postpaid, 1/4-lb. pkg. 35c; 1-lb. pkg. \$1.00; 5-lb. pkg. \$3.80. Not postpaid, 1/4-lb. pkg. 25c; 1-lb. pkg. 75c; 5-lb. pkg. \$3.35.

**FREE—Wood's Spray Chart, telling what to spray and when to spray. Ask for it.—FREE**

## ACME 5% LINDANE SPRAY

For fast control of aphids, thrips, plant bugs, caterpillars and most all common beetles and bugs infesting azaleas, roses, other flowers, shrubs, vines, fruits and vegetables. Kills three ways—by contact, with vapors, and as an internal poison. By mail, postpaid, 4 oz. size 90c; 1 pt. size \$3.00. Not postpaid, 4 oz. size 80c; 1 pt. size \$2.70.

## PARA-SCALECIDE

FOR CONTROLLING PEACH TREE BORERS. It can be applied by spraying or pouring directly to the trunk, circling the tree four to six inches above the ground, allowing it to run down to the ground. Promptly throw several shovelfuls of earth against the base of the tree, lightly mounding to hold down the fumes. Dilute one gallon Para-Scalecide with seven gallons of water. By mail postpaid, 1/2 pt. 95c; 1 qt. \$1.85; 1 gal. \$3.85. Not postpaid, 1/2 pt. 75c; 1 qt. \$1.45; 1 gal. \$3.25; 5 gal. drum \$10.40; 15 gal. drum \$28.50. Drum returnable @ \$4.00.

## RED ARROW GARDEN SPRAY

FOR CHEWING AND SUCKING INSECTS—A pyrethrum spray that is highly recommended for killing insects on vegetables and flower plants and fruit trees. An ounce makes 6 gallons of spray (a teaspoonful to a gallon of water); 1/2 pint makes 50 gallons. Postpaid, 1-oz. size 40c; 4-oz. size \$1.10; 1-pt. size \$3.10; 1-qt. size \$5.50. Not postpaid, 1 oz. 35c; 4 ozs. \$1.00; pint \$2.85; quart \$5.00.

## ROSE DUST

DuPont product—A fungicide; stops black spot, rust, mildew and other blights; also protects carnations, chrysanthemums, snapdragons and tulips. Postpaid, 1-lb. sifter top \$1.30. Not postpaid, 1-lb. sifter top \$1.00.

## .75 ROTENONE DUST

Kills insects on vegetation, but leaves no poisonous residue. Controls bean beetle, cabbage worm, asparagus, cucumber and flea beetles, potato bug, tomato worm, rose slug, leaf hopper, thrips, red spider, plant lice and other garden pests. Apply 15 to 20 pounds per acre. May be applied either as a dust or spray. By mail postpaid, 4-lb. pkg. \$1.30. Not postpaid, 4-lb. size 90c; 50-lb. bag \$7.50.

## ACME ROTENONE AND COPPER DUST

Contains .75 Rotenone and 7% Basic Copper. A combined insecticide and fungicide recommended for the control of insect and fungicide diseases. For use on flowers, ornamentals and vegetables. Use as soon as plants start to leaf-out and until the end of the growing season. Postpaid, 1 lb. size 80c; 4 lb. bag \$1.25. Not postpaid, 1 lb. size 60c; 4 lb. bag 95c; 50 lb. bag \$8.50.

## D-X INSECT SPRAY (Rotenone with Pyrethrin)

A most effective, non-poisonous spray for fruits, flowers, vegetables, ornamentals, shade trees, containing .75% rotenone, 2.0% piperonyl cyclonene, .28% pyrethrins in an active vegetable oil base of great spreading and adherence. Postpaid, 1-oz. size 40c; 4-oz. size \$1.10; 1/2-pt. size \$2.00; 1-qt. size \$5.90. Not postpaid, 1 oz. 35c; 4 ozs. \$1.00; 1/2 pint \$1.75; 1 quart \$5.50; 1 gal. \$14.50.

## 20% SABADILLA DUST

On many insects, such as sucking plant bugs, Sabadilla Dust is superior to pyrethrum or rotenone. It is recommended for the control of Harlequin cabbage bugs and worms (collard bug), squash bugs, chinch bugs, and leafhoppers on potatoes, beans and peanuts. Apply to the infested plant at the rate of 20 lbs. per acre, using power or hand duster. By mail postpaid, 2-lb. size \$1.00; 5-lb. size \$2.65; 25-lb. bag \$8.75. Not postpaid, 2-lb. size 75c; 5-lb. size \$2.25; 25 lb. bag \$7.65.

## SCALECIDE

FOR SAN JOSE SCALE—A high-grade miscible oil spray, that is, one that mixes perfectly with cold water; it is especially recommended for spraying trees, shrubs, etc., while in the dormant state. Kills aphids and red mites and destroys the eggs and larvae wintering in inaccessible places on the bark of trees. It spreads rapidly into cracks and crevices and covers rough bark thoroughly. Mix one part scalecide with fifteen parts water. Postpaid 1 pt. 90c; 1 qt. \$1.50; 1 gal. \$3.35. Not postpaid, 1 pt. 75c; 1 qt. \$1.15; 1 gal. \$2.75; 5-gal. drum \$9.30; 15-gal. drum \$22.00; 30-gal. drum \$35.60. Deposit on 15 and 30-gal. drums \$4.00.

## SULFOCIDE

A highly concentrated liquid sulphur fungicide for summer spraying; use it instead of lime-sulphur for summer spraying. A quart makes 50 gallons. Postpaid, 1/2 pint 85c; 1 pint \$1.25; 1 quart \$1.75; 1 gallon \$3.60. Not postpaid, 1/2 pint 75c; 1 pint \$1.00; 1 quart \$1.45; 1 gal. \$3.00; 5 gals. \$9.75; 15 gals. \$22.75; 30 gals. \$40.30. Deposit of \$4.00 on 15 and 30-gal. drum.

## DRY LIME-SULPHUR

FOR SAN JOSE SCALE—The most generally used and very effective for San Jose Scale. Exactly like lime-sulphur solution except that the water has been taken out. For fall and spring spraying, use 12 to 15 lbs. to 50 gallons water. Summer spraying, 2 1/2 to 3 lbs. to 50 gallons water. By mail postpaid, 1-lb. size 80c; 5-lb. size \$2.90; 12 1/2-lb. bag \$3.90. Not postpaid, 1 lb. 60c; 5 lbs. \$2.50; 12 1/2 lbs. \$3.15; 100-lb. drum, \$25.00.



POTATO FLEA BEETLE



WHITE GRUB



CUTWORMS



THRIP



LEAF HOPPERS



LACEWING



TARNISH PLANT BUG



MEALY BUGS



MILDEW

## SPRAY SPREADER

It spreads the spray; makes it stick to the leaf. Use 2 lbs. to 100 gallons of spray. Postpaid 2-lb. bag \$1.25. Not postpaid 2-lb. bag 90c.

## LIME-SULPHUR SOLUTION (Liquid)

Our solution retains its strength indefinitely and does not crystallize if kept from air and freezing. For fall and spring spraying, use 1 gallon to 8 gallons of water. For summer spraying, 1 1/2 gallons to 50 gallons of water. Postpaid 1-qt. can 90c; 1-gal. can \$1.50. Not postpaid 1 qt. 60c; 1 gal. \$1.10. 55-gal. drum \$20.30. Drum returnable @ \$3.00.

## WETTABLE DUSTING SULPHUR

Wets quickly, stays long in suspension and may be used in combination with lead arsenate, Black Leaf 40, rotenone, pyrethrum and oil sprays. Postpaid 2-lb. sifter top can 95c. Not postpaid 2-lb. size 65c; 50-lb. bag \$7.75.

## DUSTING SULPHUR—325 MESH

Apply it for red spider, brown rot, scab, mildew, leaf-spot, rust and other fungus diseases. Use it on potatoes when cut for planting to prevent scab and bleeding. Dusting peanuts with sulphur increased the yield 35% at the Holland, Va., experiment station. Postpaid, 5 lbs. 75c; 10 lbs. \$1.25; 25 lbs. \$2.65. Not postpaid, 5 lbs. 45c; 10 lbs. 75c; 25 lbs. \$1.65; 50 lbs. \$3.20; 100 lbs. \$6.30.

## TOBACCO DUST (Gold Leaf)

Contains not less than 1% nicotine. Postpaid, 2-lb. size 65c; 10-lb. size \$1.60. Not postpaid, 2 lbs. 30c; 10 lbs. \$1.05; 50 lbs. \$3.00; 100-lb. bag \$5.80.

## TOMATO DUST

Contains copper in fungicidal form. Controls early and late blight, worms and fruit worms, flea beetles and chewing insects. By mail postpaid, 1-lb. sifter top can 85c; 4-lb. size \$1.85. Not postpaid, 1-lb. size 60c; 4-lb. size \$1.50; 50-lb. bag \$12.50.

## TRIOGEN

Destroys leaf-eating insects like rose slugs, caterpillars, webworm, red spider, plant lice, aster beetles, etc.; controls mildew, black spot, canker and rust on roses and other plants; yellows, and fungus diseases on many flowering plants.

	By Mail Postpaid	Not Postpaid
Economy kit; makes 8 quarts	\$1.80	\$1.50
A—Small kit; makes 16 quarts	2.70	2.35
B—Medium kit; makes 64 quarts	6.55	6.00
C—Large kit; makes 32 gallons	9.75	9.00

## TRIOGEN DUST

The same as triogen but in dust form. Postpaid, 1-lb. pkg. \$1.40; 5-lb. pkg. \$5.40. Not postpaid, 1 lb. \$1.19; 5 lbs. \$5.00.

## VEGETABLE GARDEN DUST

DuPont Vegetable Garden Dust is highly effective against many insects and diseases affecting vegetables, and is not injurious to common garden plants, including cucurbits. It is unusually effective in the control of both early and late blights of tomatoes and potatoes. Postpaid 8-oz. Dust Gun \$1.00; 1-lb. sifter top \$1.45; 3-lb. bag \$2.95. Not postpaid 8-oz. size 79c; 1-lb. size \$1.15; 3-lb. bag \$2.65.

## VOLCK OIL SPRAY

For scale insects, mealy bugs, white flies, red spiders, rust, mites and similar insects. May be used on tender plants in leaf with perfect safety; a suitable spray for all plants, flowers, vegetables, berries and shrubs. Postpaid, 4-oz. size 45c; 1-pt. size 90c; 1-qt. size \$1.55; 1-gal. size \$3.35. Not postpaid, 4 ozs. 35c; 1 pint 70c; 1 quart \$1.25; 1 gallon \$2.85; 5 gallons \$9.95.

## FLORIDA VOLCK—PASTE EMULSION

Especially prepared for use on Azaleas and Camellias. Controls Mealy Bugs, Lace Bugs, Mites, Red Spider, White Flies and scale insects. Acts as an insecticide and spray carrier. Postpaid, 1 pint 90c; 1 quart \$1.55; 1 gallon \$3.35. Not postpaid, 1 pint 75c; 1 quart \$1.25; 1 gallon \$2.85; 5 gallons \$9.50.

## SNAROL—FOR CUTWORMS

For cutworms, sowbugs, grasshoppers, slugs, snails, earwigs, etc. A ready-prepared meal to broadcast under vegetation; the pests eat it and are quickly destroyed. Postpaid, 1-lb. pkg. 55c; 2 1/2-lb. pkg. \$1.05; 6-lb. pkg. \$1.90. Not postpaid, 1 lb. 35c; 2 1/2 lbs. 75c; 6 lbs. \$1.50.

## ZINC SULPHATE

For control of peach bacterial spot and possibly brown-rot and scab. The recommended formula is 4 pounds each of zinc sulphate and fresh hydrated or slacked lime to 50 gallons water. The addition of 1 pound zinc sulphate to 100 gallons lead arsenate spray corrects the spray injury. Postpaid, 1 lb. 50c; 5 lbs. \$1.60; 10 lbs. \$2.50; 25 lbs. \$5.50. Not postpaid, 1 lb. 30c; 5 lbs. \$1.25; 10 lbs. \$2.00; 25 lbs. \$4.50.

## 25% DDT SPRAY

You can greatly increase the kill of orchard pests by adding Pratt's 25% soluble DDT—Especially effective in controlling codling moth. Apply at the peak of the hatch and repeat in 10 days. Kills caterpillars, thrips, leaf roller, potato beetle, flea beetle, Japanese beetle and oriental peach moth. Pratt's 25% DDT dilutes with 4 parts of water for spraying barns, dairies, kennels, making a powerful and long lasting 5% residual fly spray. Postpaid, 1/2 pint \$1.00; 1 quart \$2.35; 1 gallon \$6.20. Not postpaid, 1/2 pint 85c; 1 quart \$2.00; 1 gallon \$5.60.

## 50% DDT DUST—WETTABLE

A dry wettable 50% DDT powder that mixes readily. 2 lbs. of Pratt's 50% DDT in 100 gallons of water is generally used to control codling moth, Japanese beetles, Oriental peach moth and other insects. Postpaid, 1-lb. size \$1.15; 4-lb. bag \$2.90. Not postpaid, 1 lb. 90c; 4 lbs. \$2.50.

## FRAM'S TREE WOUND DRESSING

Prevents decay and assists in healing cuts and injured bark area without injury to the Cambium, on all varieties of trees and shrubs. Postpaid, quart can \$1.50; gallon \$4.20. Not postpaid, quart \$1.20; gallon \$3.50; 5 gals. \$15.00.

## GRAFTING WAX

It is used for grafting, budding, painting cuts and bruises of all trees. Postpaid, 1/2-lb. pkg. 70c; 1-lb. pkg. \$1.00. Not postpaid, 1/2-lb. pkg. 50c; 1-lb. pkg. 80c.

## WOOD PRESERVATIVE

Pentachlorophenol is becoming increasingly important to the farmer as a chemical preservative of wooden fence posts, and farm buildings, against rot, decay and destruction due to wood-eating insects. One gallon added to ten gallons of light fuel oil or kerosene solvent makes eleven gallons of a 5% solution, ready to use. Postpaid, 1-gal. can \$3.85. Not postpaid, 1-gal. can \$3.20; 5-gal. drum \$15.00; 54-gal. drum \$145.80.



## Stanley's CROW REPELLENT

### CROW REPELLENT

It protects your corn plantings by keeping off crows, larks, black-birds and other corn-pulling birds, as well as moles, woodchucks, squirrels, etc. Does not clog the planter; protects the corn from rotting. Not poisonous and will not injure the seed. By mail postpaid, 1/2 pint (enough for one bushel corn) 80c; pint \$1.25; quart \$2.15. Not postpaid, 1/2 pint 60c; pint \$1.00; quart \$1.75.

## WEED KILLERS

### AMMATE WEED KILLER

KILLS POISON IVY. Exterminates weeds in walks, driveways, tennis courts, etc. Deadly to vegetation but harmless to humans, animals and birds. Entirely free from fire and explosion hazards, and exerts only temporary soil sterilization. 1 lb. to a gallon of water kills poison ivy; 1 to 3 lbs. to a gallon kills deep rooted perennials and is enough for 100 square feet of heavy growth. Postpaid 2-lb. size \$1.35; 6-lb. size \$3.20. Not postpaid, 2-lb. size \$1.00; 6-lb. size \$2.70; 50-lb. drum \$13.75; 75-lb. bag \$20.00.

### WEEDONE—NEW IMPROVED 2-4-D AND 2, 4, 5-T WEED KILLER

Contains the powerful 2, 4, 5-T and 2, 4-D, the two most effective chemicals for killing lawn weeds, poison ivy, poison oak, honeysuckle, wild blackberries, wild raspberries and over 90 other weeds and woody plants WITHOUT KILLING THE GRASS. Non-poisonous to animals or humans. Kills a greater variety of lawn weeds and woody plants than any products containing only one of these chemicals. Does not give off vapors that cause injury to flowers or ornamentals. Postpaid, 8-oz. can \$1.25; 1-quart can \$3.15; 1-gallon can \$7.60. Not postpaid, 8-oz. can \$1.00; 1-quart can \$2.75; 1-gallon can \$6.95; 5-gallon can \$25.00; 30-gallon drum \$142.50.

### WEEDONE—BRUSH KILLER 32

2, 4, 5-T PLUS 2, 4-D. Contains butoxy ethanol ester formulation. It will emulsify with water or mix with Diesel oil, kerosene or water-oil mixture. Will kill all woody plants and weeds on roadsides and fence rows. Postpaid, 1-quart can \$4.40; 1-gallon can \$9.50. Not postpaid, 1-quart can \$4.00; 1-gallon can \$8.90; 5-gallon can \$42.50; 30-gallon drum \$234.00.

### WEEDONE CRAB GRASS KILLER

Kills Crab Grass and Chickweed without killing the grass. Non-poisonous to humans or animals. One application will kill crab grass and chick weed under proper conditions without killing clover, bluegrass, fescue or other deep-rooted perennial grasses. 6 1/2 ozs. in 7 gallons of water treats approximately 1,000 square feet. Postpaid, 6 1/2-oz. can \$1.20; 26-oz. can \$3.30; 6 1/2 lb. can \$9.25. Not postpaid 6 1/2-oz. can \$1.00; 26-oz. can \$3.30; 6 1/2-lb. can \$8.85; 25-lb. can \$37.00; 10-lb. drum \$116.00.

### SODIUM TCA 90% WEED KILLER

For control of Johnson, Bermuda and Quack Grasses. This means root kill as well as top kill. Can be applied as a spray or dry treatment. By mail postpaid, 10-lb. can \$6.00. Not postpaid, 10-lb. can \$5.40; 50-lb. drum \$23.50; 100-lb. drum \$46.00.

## SEED TREATMENTS

### ARASAN

FOR PEANUTS, CORN, SOYBEANS, GRASSES AND VEGETABLE SEEDS—Seeds treated with Arasan are protected against rotting and produce healthier and more vigorous plants, and protects seeds from birds and rodents. Treatment of peanuts increased the stand more than a third; vegetable seeds germinate more promptly and make stronger plants. It also allows earlier planting. 2 ounces treat 100 lbs. shelled peanuts, beans, corn and peas; 4 ounces to 100 lbs. vegetable seeds. By mail postpaid, 3/4-oz. pkg. 30c; 8-oz. size \$1.20; 2-lb. size \$3.55; 10 lbs. \$12.00. Not postpaid, 3/4 oz. 25c; 8 oz. \$1.00; 2 lbs. \$3.20; 10 lbs. \$11.50; 100 lbs. \$115.00.



### CERESAN-M

FOR OATS, BARLEY, WHEAT AND COTTON—Used for all purposes for which 2% Ceresan and new improved Ceresan have been used. When properly used greatly reduces the hazard of skin irritation and it is odorless. Effective in controlling smut and stripe of barley, oat smuts bunt or stinking smut of wheat. 1 lb. will treat 32 bushels. Postpaid, 14-oz. size \$1.50; 3-lb. can \$3.90. Not postpaid, 14-oz. size \$1.25; 3-lb. can \$3.55; 40-lb. pail \$35.85; 100-lb. drum \$85.00.

### SEMESAN BEL

FOR POTATOES—Protects potatoes against both seedborne and soil-borne diseases; produces a better stand of healthier plants; increases the yield of potatoes that mature earlier, are of better quality and cleaner potatoes that will keep longer. Use it for both sweet and white or Irish potatoes. One pound makes ten quarts of dip that is effective to the last drop. 1 lb. treats 60 to 80 bushels. Postpaid, 2-oz. size 55c; 1-lb. size \$2.55; 4-lb. size \$7.90. Not postpaid, 2-oz. size 50c; 1-lb. size \$2.30; 4-lb. size \$7.50; 40-lb. pail \$70.35.

### SEMESAN

Quickens and increases the germination in seeds; produces stronger and more vigorous plants, arrests or destroys most of the fungus and bacterial diseases carried on the surface of seeds, wildfire in tobacco; 2 to 3 ounces will treat a bushel of grain; 1 ounce treats 15 pounds of tobacco and vegetable seeds. Postpaid, 1/3-oz. size 25c; 2-oz. size 65c; 12-oz. size \$3.00. Not postpaid, 1/3-oz. size 20c; 2-oz. size 60c; 12-oz. size \$2.85; 25-lb. pail \$72.65.

## PLANT FOODS and HARMONES

### PLANTABBS

ODORLESS PLANT FOOD TABLETS

Contains Vitamin B<sub>1</sub> and analyzes 11% nitrogen, 15% phosphoric acid and 20% potash, just the proper plant food to encourage a vigorous healthy growth. A complete plant food in odorless, ready-to-use tablet form. Postpaid, 30 tablets 30c; 75 tablets 65c; 200 tablets \$1.20; 1,000 tablets \$3.75. Not postpaid, 30 tablets 25c; 75 tablets 50c; 200 tablets \$1.00; 1,000 tablets \$3.50.

### FRUITONE

Prevents dropping of apples, pears, peaches and cherries. Recommended to increase the crops of beans, peas, tomatoes and other crops. Mix 1/2 lb. Fruitone with each 100 gallons of water, one level teaspoonful to a gallon of water. Postpaid, trial pkg. 30c; 2-oz. size \$1.05; 12-oz. size \$5.25. Not postpaid, trial pkg. 25c; 2-oz. size \$1.00; 12-oz. size \$5.00.

### ROOTONE

MAKES CUTTINGS EASY TO ROOT. Dip cuttings in Rootone before planting to give faster and better rooting. Stimulates root growth on cuttings; quickens germination of seed and bulbs; reduces damping-off and wards off fungus attack. Postpaid, 1/4-oz. pkg. (treats 400 cuttings) 30c; 2-oz. size \$1.05; 1-lb. size \$5.25. Not postpaid, 1/4-oz. pkg. 25c; 2-oz. size \$1.00; 1-lb. size \$5.00.

### TRANSPLANTONE

A water soluble powder containing Vitamin B<sub>1</sub> to repair root growth when seedlings, flowering plants, shrubs or trees are moved or transplanted; also beneficial to established plants and shrubs; multiplies roots and makes stronger plants. Sickly plants take on new life when watered with Transplantone every ten days. 1/2 oz. makes 50 gallons. Postpaid, 1/2-oz. size 30c; 3-oz. size \$1.05; 1-lb. size \$4.25. Not Postpaid, 1/2-oz. size 25c; 3-oz. size \$1.00; 1-lb. size \$4.00.

### HYPONEX

With HYPONEX and water, plants grow luxuriantly, flower abundantly and develop sturdy growth, regardless of the poorness or sterility of the soil. With HYPONEX they will grow and flourish in clean sand, cinders, or barren earth. HYPONEX is ideal for hydroponics. Postpaid, 3-oz. pkg. 30c; 1-lb. can \$1.25; 10-lb. can \$8.50. Not postpaid, 3-oz. pkg. 25c; 1-lb. can \$1.00; 10-lb. can \$8.00.

### TERRA-LITE (Vermiculite Plant Aid)

Aids in creating a dependable reservoir of plant root moisture; air-conditions the ground; fluffs stiff soil to prevent cooking, packing and hardening; tends to reduce need for watering and cultivation; provides a satisfactory medium for cuttings, seedlings and transplantings. Ideal for storing bulbs, particularly dahlias and for vegetable winter storage. Postpaid, 4-quart pkg. 60c; 1/2-bus. bag \$1.25. Not postpaid, 4-quart pkg. 40c; 1/2 bus. bag 85c; 2-bus. bag \$1.75; 3 bus. bag \$2.25.

# Pyrenone

\*Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

## GRAIN PROTECTANT



Wicked Willie Weevil

### PYRENONE GRAIN PROTECTANT

For the prevention and control of insect infestation of Southern corn in storage; also other types of grains and seeds. Postpaid 10-lb. bag \$3.50; 25-lb. bag \$7.65; 50-lb. bag \$14.50. Not postpaid, 10 lbs. \$2.90; 25 lbs. \$6.60; 50 lbs. \$12.50.

### PYRENONE WHEAT PROTECTANT

For Wheat only. Grains treated with Pyrenone can be used for the preparation of flour and other cereal products without resorting to other than normal production procedures, and can be fed directly to livestock or used in the preparation of animal feeds without hazard. Put up in 50-lb. bags only. Postpaid, 50-lb. bag \$17.00. Not postpaid, 50 lbs. \$15.00.

Write for Pamphlets describing PYRENONE PROTECTANTS



For Better Gardens, Finer Lawns, Healthier  
House Plants, Use

### KRILIUM SOIL CONDITIONER

NOW—in your vegetable gardens, flower beds, house plants and around shrubs—KRILIUM will turn hard clay into loose loam-like soil at once. And KRILIUM will help you make new lawns on raw-graded clay, too!

#### HERE'S WHAT KRILIUM WILL DO

Mixed thoroughly in soil, KRILIUM will turn clay into a loose, porous mass of little spongy balls. Mixing KRILIUM into your soil sets up "bonds" all through the soil. These tiny bonds turn hard-packed clay into loose, easy-to-spade soil with a "structure" like loamy topsoil. Good mixing is highly important; you must make sure that KRILIUM really gets "worked in." All lumps and heavy clods must be broken up so KRILIUM can go to work. Once KRILIUM is well mixed into your garden the soil won't pack down and get hard again.

Five pounds of KRILIUM will treat up to 400 square feet for surface protection, more than 100 square feet 3 inches deep, and more than 50 square feet 6 inches deep. Exact area of coverage depends on soil type. Full information on how to apply KRILIUM in directions for use on package.

Write for Pamphlets Describing KRILIUM

Postpaid, 1-lb. pkg. \$1.95; 5-lb. pkg. \$7.45

Not Postpaid, 1-lb. pkg. \$1.69; 5-lb. pkg. \$6.95

### GREEN THUMB GARDEN GLOVE

Actual Green Thumbs on smartly styled gloves of chamois-colored fabric. Vinyl-impregnated to repel all dirt and will wear several times longer than good canvas gloves, washable, practical, economical for gardening, dusting, painting, etc. Three sizes: Small-Medium-Large. By mail postpaid, 95c. Not postpaid, 89c.



### No. 107 PRUNING SHEARS

A first class quality shear with high grade drop forged steel blade fully hardened and tempered. Cutting parts perfectly ground and fitted. 9 inches long. By mail postpaid, \$2.00. Not postpaid, \$1.90.



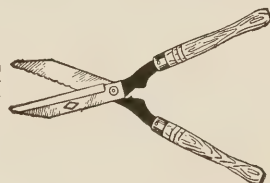
### No. 127 PRUNING SHEARS

A first quality shear with high-grade tool steel blade, polished and tempered; 9 inches long; double brass spring. By mail postpaid, \$2.45. Not postpaid, \$2.35.



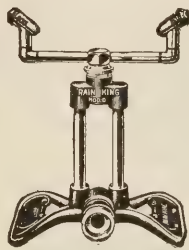
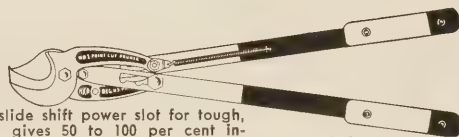
### HEDGE SHEARS

Made of the finest grade tool steel; 8-inch blade with notch at crotch of blades for cutting small branches. One blade has a saw edge; handles of hardwood. By mail postpaid, \$2.85. Not postpaid \$2.50.



### POINT CUT PRUNER

Cuts close and clean without the slightest injury to the bark, cuts that heal quickly. Both blades have sharp cutting edges. Has slide shift power slot for tough, heavy branches that gives 50 to 100 per cent increase in cutting power. By mail postpaid, \$8.80. Not postpaid, \$8.40.



### RAIN KING LAWN SPRINKLER

Each nozzle a complete sprinkler with full range of direction, distance and volume. Nothing to get out of order. Built for hard work and built to last. Bearings are hardened and machined to precision standards. Instantly set for either stationary or whirling spray, coarse or fine, fast or slow, to cover large or small circles. By mail postpaid, \$6.30. Not postpaid, \$5.95.



### ASPARAGUS KNIFE

By mail postpaid, 60c each. Not postpaid, 50c each.

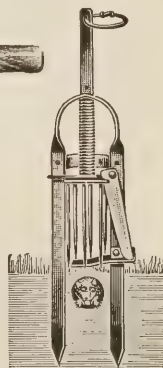
### MOLE TRAP

Self-setting. The spears are made of spring steel and will pierce the mole easily; thoroughly tinned to prevent rusting. By mail postpaid, \$2.00. Not postpaid, \$1.75.



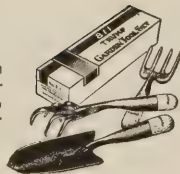
### GARD-N-GUN No. 2

Attach to the garden hose. No pumping, no tank to carry. Sprays Insecticides, Fungicides and Weed Killers. Dispenses powdered or liquid materials. Fine spray saturates leaf surfaces quickly. New simplified water control valve proportions the proper amount of solution in every drop of spray. Will function properly at all normal water pressures. By mail postpaid, \$3.30. Not postpaid, \$2.95.



## TRUMP GARDEN TOOL SET

Made of 18-gauge steel with hard wood handles, green enamel finish. No well-kept garden is complete without this three-piece set. Set consists of Spading Fork, Garden Trowel and Weeder. By mail postpaid, \$1.25. Not postpaid, \$1.00.



## No. 800 GARDEN TROWEL

A well-balanced tool for use in any garden or greenhouse. Made of 18-gauge steel with turned hardwood handle. By mail postpaid, 50c. Not postpaid, 35c.



## No. 804 TRANSPLANTER

A narrow trowel expressly made for transplanting purposes. By mail postpaid, 50c. Not postpaid, 35c.



## No. 802 GARDEN WEEDER

An excellent tool for cultivating, mulching, or weeding. By mail postpaid, 50c. Not postpaid, 35c.



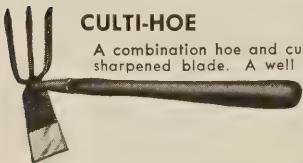
## No. 801 SPADING FORK

A real handy tool for breaking sod or hard ground. By mail postpaid, 50c. Not postpaid, 35c.



## CULTI-HOE

A combination hoe and cultivator. Has 3 prongs and a squared and sharpened blade. A well made and serviceable tool that will do a variety of work and will add pleasure to gardening. By mail postpaid, 95c. Not postpaid, 70c.



## IDEAL HAND WEEDER

No small garden is complete without this hand weeder, a real time-saver, fits the hand nicely, made of one piece steel with ground edges. By mail postpaid, 55c. Not postpaid, 45c.



## WISS KLIP GRASS SHEARS

A shear with equal cutting pressure at every point of the blade. Will get into the space between flag stones and into small corners. The offset handle prevents skinning the knuckles; does not tire the operator. By mail postpaid, \$2.00. Not postpaid, \$1.75.



## PLANT SETTER

It transplants tobacco, cabbage, collards, sweet potato, pepper, tomato and similar plants perfectly and with little effort. It sets, waters and covers at a single operation; no stooping. With it one man can do the work of three or more using the hand setting method. Eliminates hard, tedious labor; insures a good stand and more vigorous growth. By mail postpaid, \$6.50. Not postpaid, \$5.75.



**MOSS**—For packing and shipping vegetable plants; also for use by florists. Large bale, 20 to 25 lbs., \$4.50 F.O.B. Richmond.

**RAFFIA**—For tying up bunches of vegetables, tomato plants, grape vines, etc. By mail postpaid, 1b. 85c; 5 lbs. \$3.45; 10 lbs. \$6.25. Not postpaid, 1b. 65c; 5 lbs. \$3.00; 10 lbs. \$5.80.

**PEAT MOSS**—For mulching hotbeds, roses, perennial flowers, evergreens and lawns. By mail postpaid, 10 lbs. \$1.50. Not postpaid, 10 lbs. \$1.00; bales, approximately 115 lbs., \$4.25.

## Germaco Hotkaps New Method of Plant Protection



**MINIATURE GREENHOUSES.** Protect plants from frost, wind and rain; mature the crops earlier, keep off insects and keep the soil moist. They are individual miniature greenhouses; 11 inches at base.

	By Mail Postpaid	Not Postpaid
Roll of 1,000	\$19.75	\$18.35
Roll of 250	6.40	5.90
Roll of 100	3.45	3.15
Roll of 25	1.30	.95

5,000 or more of Kaps \$18.20 per M, 10,000 or more \$18.05 per M, 25,000 or more \$17.90 per M, F.O.B. Richmond. 100 and 250 kap rolls contain a fiberboard setter, 25 pkg. size contains paper setter. No setters included in 1,000 roll size. Extra setters—Metal: \$2.40 postpaid. Not postpaid, \$1.95. Fiberboard Setter: 50c postpaid. Not postpaid, 25c.

## WATERPROOF PAPER POTS

Made of thick, tough, waterproof paper; light, unbreakable, easy to handle and set up ready for use. May be used over and over.

Width	By Mail Postpaid			Not Postpaid			
	Per 25	50	100	Per 25	50	100	1,000
2 1/4-inch	\$.55	\$.80	\$1.35	\$.35	\$.60	\$1.10	\$8.70
2 1/2-inch	.60	.90	1.50	.40	.65	1.15	8.85
3-inch	.75	1.05	1.65	.50	.80	1.35	9.90
4-inch	.95	1.45	2.25	.70	1.15	1.85	15.00

## POT, PLANT AND TREE LABELS

	By Mail Postpaid			Not Postpaid		
	Per 100	500	1,000	Per 100	500	1,000
4-inch	\$.75	\$2.55	\$4.40	\$.50	\$2.20	\$4.00
6-inch	.85	2.95	5.30	.60	2.50	4.85
8-inch	1.40	5.50	10.25	1.10	5.00	9.60
10-inch	1.55	6.25	11.75	1.25	5.75	11.00
12-inch	2.35	10.20	19.15	2.00	9.50	18.00
3 1/2-inch wired	.85	2.80	5.25	.60	2.50	4.75



## 'TWIST-EMS' THE NEW PLANT-TIE

They save the tedious work of tying plants with twine or raffia and cutting each piece with a knife or shears. Simply put around stem, twist and it is tied. They do not break or come loose. Wire running through the center of tape makes them unbreakable and they cannot come loose. Tape protects stem against injury. By mail postpaid: 8-in. size pkg. of 100—40c; 16-in. size pkg of 100—75c. Not postpaid: 8-in. size 25c; 16-in. size 50c.

## FLOWER SHEAR

(Cuts Flower and Holds It)

Saves hands from scratches and thorns, snips and grips stem in one easy scissor cut. Finely adjusted spring holds stem as the flower is gathered into your hand or basket, handy for hard to reach blooms, cuts stems clean. The shear is wonderful for flower gardeners. By mail postpaid, \$1.55. Not postpaid, \$1.49.



## SOIL SOAKER



**A SOIL-SOAKER** Lawn is greener and thicker. Seepage irrigation, without spray, waste or evaporation, means all the water "Soaks In" exactly where you want it. Also good for flower and vegetable gardens.

	Postpaid	Not Postpaid
No. 0—Length 12 ft.	\$2.30	\$2.10
No. 1—Length 18 ft.	3.00	2.75
No. 2—Length 30 ft.	4.50	4.10
No. 3—Length 50 ft.	7.00	6.60

## CYCLONE SEED SOWER

The Cyclone is a splendid seed sower that will pay for itself in a few days in the time it will save, besides sowing grass and clover seeds and grain of all kinds faster and more evenly and uniformly than is possible by hand. It will sow as fast as you can walk, and the quantity can be regulated to any amount to the acre. By mail postpaid, \$4.50. Not postpaid, \$4.15.



# PLANET JR.



# GARDEN TOOLS

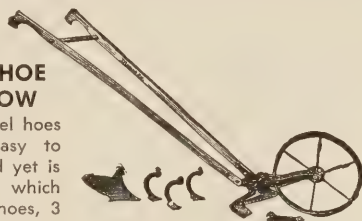
## PLANET JR. LAWN GRASS EDGER

Makes it easy to keep your walkstrimmed and neat whether they are straight or curved or whether cement or brick. The sharp tempered edging disc is made of high grade steel and will last for years. By mail postpaid, \$3.10. Not postpaid, \$2.75.



## No. 17 SINGLE WHEEL HOE CULTIVATOR AND PLOW

The most popular of all wheel hoes because it is light and easy to handle. It is inexpensive and yet is a complete gardening outfit, which consists of one pair 6-inch hoes, 3 steel cultivator teeth, 1 large garden plow. By mail postpaid, \$14.30. Not postpaid, \$13.25.



## No. 19 GARDEN PLOW

Especially designed for home garden and vacant lot farming where a strong all-purpose tool is needed. But it is light enough and handles easily enough for a woman or child to use. Equipment consists of 1 2-inch cultivator tooth, 1 10-inch sweep, 1 plow, 1 No. 3 wrench. By mail postpaid, \$9.65. Not postpaid, \$8.75.



## STAR PULVERIZER ATTACHMENT

The Star Pulverizer Attachment is pushed back and forth like a carpet sweeper, the star discs crumble the soil while the scuffle blade cuts the weeds. The scuffle blade is double edged and oscillates, so cuts on both forward and backward stroke. The result is a finer surface mulch. By mail postpaid, \$5.25. Not postpaid \$4.95.



## EXTRA PARTS



No. S-24 Rake—3-tooth.....	Postpaid \$1.50; Not Postpaid \$1.30
No. S-25 Rake—5-tooth.....	Postpaid \$2.25; Not Postpaid \$2.00
No. S-26—Rake—7-tooth.....	Postpaid \$2.85; Not Postpaid \$2.65
No. 7563X Cultivator.....	Postpaid \$2.60; Not Postpaid \$2.25
No. S-42 and S-43—Pair.....	Postpaid \$2.40; Not Postpaid \$2.00
No. S-94 Cultivator.....	Postpaid \$1.40; Not Postpaid \$1.15
No. 1395 Cultivator—Teeth, Each.....	Postpaid 60c; Not Postpaid 50c
No. 5371X Turn Plow.....	Postpaid \$2.00; Not Postpaid \$1.55
No. 4402X Hoes—Pair.....	Postpaid \$2.15; Not Postpaid \$1.70

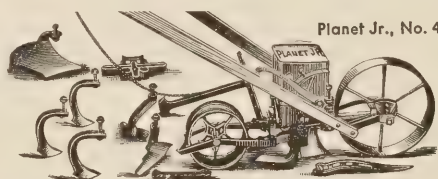
## No. 119 HIGH WHEEL GARDEN PLOW AND CULTIVATOR

For those who prefer a high wheeled cultivator we recommend the Planet Jr. No. 119. They have a 24-inch steel wheel with heavy steel spokes. They are rigid and will stand up under constant use. Equipment consists of one 1 1/4-inch and one 4-inch cultivating tooth, one plow, one reversible scuffle blade, one No. 3 wrench. By mail postpaid, \$9.65. Not postpaid, \$8.75.



## No. 4 DRILL AND SINGLE WHEEL HOE

—Opens the rows, plants the seeds either in continuous rows, or in hills 4, 6, 8, 12 or 24 inches apart; covers the seeds to the proper depth, firms the soil over the seeds and marks the next row all at one operation. The seed flow can be instantly opened and shut off and automatically shuts off when turning at the end of a row. Changes from hill dropper to continuous row seeder in a moment. The opening plow and covers are adjustable for depth and the handles to suit the height of the operator. The seed hopper holds 2 1/2 quarts. By mail postpaid, \$33.90. Not postpaid, \$31.95.



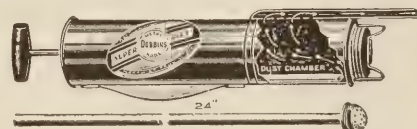
## No. 4D DRILL

Exactly like No. 4, but has no cultivating attachments. By mail postpaid, \$27.20. Not postpaid, \$25.50.

## DUSTERS

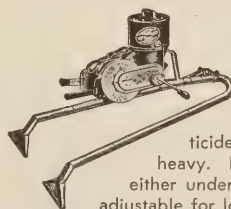
### No. 132. GARDEN DUSTER

A serviceable duster for small gardens, one that distributes dry powder insecticides perfectly to the last particle either on top or under the leaves. The filler cap is easy to remove for refilling. By mail postpaid, \$2.50. Not postpaid, \$2.10.



### No. 200. CRANK DUSTER

The ideal duster for large areas of vegetables, tobacco, cotton and fruit trees. It develops powerful air blast, delivering enough air at the nozzle to prevent clogging and breaks the powder into a fine floating dust. It can be adjusted to feed exactly the amount of insecticide required. Will handle any powder, light or heavy. Dusts either in front or behind the operator, either under or above the foliage. The discharge tubes are adjustable for low growing and tall plants. The gears are steel, run in oil and are dustproof; the bearings are bronze. The indicator can be quickly and accurately adjusted for either large or small quantities of insecticide. The tubes are long enough to reach into fairly large trees. By mail postpaid, \$26.25. Not postpaid, \$25.55.





# SPRAYERS

## No. 9. FAVORITE SPRAYER

The world's finest small home and garden compression sprayer; it's light; so easy to use; so simply filled and closed; even the youngsters can handle it with ease. Tank 1 3/4 gals. Hose 5 ft. long; 18 in. brass extension rod with adjustable nozzle. By mail postpaid, \$10.30. Not postpaid, \$9.90.

## No. 310-G PERFECTION SPRAYER

Simplest, safest, easiest to use sprayer ever built suited to all spraying jobs. Has 4-gallon galvanized tank, extra wide carrying strap with adjustable pad. New portable spray nozzle with 24-in. brass extension rod. Big opening in head permits rapid filling, emptying and cleaning. By mail postpaid, \$13.70. Not postpaid, \$13.20.

## No. 291-G BOOSTER SPRAYER

For those who prefer a sprayer of somewhat greater capacity and a long pump, the booster is the sprayer we recommend. Sprays insecticide, whitewash, cold water paints, etc. Has 3 1/2 gallon, galvanized funnel top tank, 18-inch curved brass extension rod. By mail postpaid, \$8.00. Not postpaid, \$7.60.

## No. 220-G BUGWISER SPRAYER

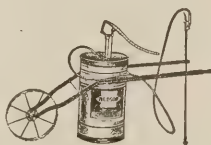
An economical, efficient sprayer for all small home and garden spraying. 2 1/2 gallon capacity, seam welded tank with funnel top and comfortable carrying strap. By mail postpaid, \$7.30. Not postpaid, \$6.96.

## No. 711-A FLAME SPRAYER

Burns weeds and grasses from driveways, roads, fence rows, walks and ditches. Four-gallon tank uses about 1 gallon fuel (kerosene stove oil) per hour. Equipped with high-pressure gauge. Balanced handle design for use and comfort in operation. By mail postpaid, \$24.85. Not postpaid, \$24.00.

## No. 3603 SUNSHINE WHEELBARROW SPRAYER

An efficient portable spraying outfit, designed for shrubbery, garden truck, vineyard, orchards, greenhouses, and for spraying all insecticides and disinfectants used in dairy barns, poultry houses, and farm buildings. Equipped with 15-gallon galvanized steel tank. \$30.00 each. Cannot be mailed.



## No. 347-G DU-MORE KNAPSACK SPRAYER

An unusually efficient sprayer for use in market gardens, vineyards, greenhouses, public health and sanitation programs. Has 4-gallon tank with adjustable shoulder straps and pads; 60-in. chemical-proof spray hose with 2-ft. brass extension rod and automatic shut-off nozzle. By mail postpaid, \$33.20. Not postpaid, \$32.40.

## No. 4475 ADJUSTABLE FOG NOZZLE

May be used with any compression pumps such as knapsack, bucket, barrel, wheelbarrow or power outfits. Provides the proper angle of discharge for reaching undersides of leaves, plants, etc. By mail postpaid, \$1.85. Not postpaid, \$1.75.



## No. 4175 TWO-FT. BRASS EXTENSION ROD

Two-foot Brass Extension Rod. By mail postpaid, \$1.25. Not postpaid, \$1.00.

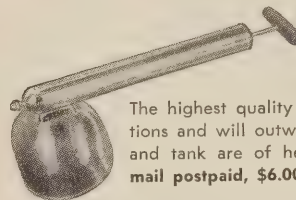
## KEN-SPRAYALL BUCKET SPRAY PUMP

The all-purpose double action continuous sprayer so easy to operate that even a child can use it. No tank to clean, no tank to leak. Rotate nozzle cap to vary spray from fog-mist to full stream. By mail postpaid, \$9.15. Not postpaid, \$8.75.



## No. 4 KING BARREL SPRAY PUMP

A heavy duty unit maintains working pressure of 200 lbs. successfully. Handles heaviest spray solutions. Positive agitation, clog-proof, steel dasher cleans intake screen at each stroke. Equipped with 10 ft. 3/8" hose and 3-ft. extension rod. Can be mounted in a fifty-gallon or similar barrel. By mail postpaid, \$23.50. Not postpaid, \$22.40.

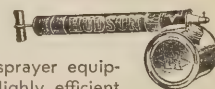


## No. 575 BRASS CONTINUOUS SPRAYER

The highest quality deluxe sprayer. Resists all caustic solutions and will outwear lower priced sprayers. Pump, barrel and tank are of heavy one-piece deep-drawn copper. By mail postpaid, \$6.00. Not postpaid, \$5.65.

## No. 433 MERCURY CONTINUOUS SPRAYER

A popular all-purpose quart-size continuous sprayer equipped with the new two-way spray nozzle. Highly efficient for pest control jobs in home and garden. By mail postpaid, \$1.75. Not postpaid, \$1.50.



## No. 403 MISTY NO-D RIP SPRAYER

A quart-size sprayer. Handles any sprayable solution, a favorite for use in homes, office buildings, etc. Has patented drip cup with vent; prevents overflow or dripping. By mail postpaid, 95c. Not postpaid, 70c.



## REPAIR PARTS FOR SPRAYERS

No. 1 — Nozzle end complete. Straight or angle, 85c. No. 2—Cap Ring, 25c. No. 3—Disc, 10c. No. 4—Rubber gasket, 10c. No. 5—Whirling disc, 10c. No. 6—Screen, 10c.



## SHUT-OFF NOZZLE COMPLETE

Shutoff complete with extension rod and 2 feet of hose. \$3.75 postpaid. Shutoff Nozzle without extension and hose. \$2.30 postpaid.



## SPRAY HOSE

3/8 inch (diameter of hole), 22c per foot; 1/2 inch 28c per foot. Postage 5c per foot extra.

## Parcel Post Shipments

We ship by parcel post to any post office in the United States, and prepay the postage at postpaid prices as quoted in this catalog. If you live on an R.F.D. route your seeds will be delivered at your door; or if you prefer it, will ship by express charges prepaid.

"By mail postpaid" means we pay the postage. See Crop Special about post-paid prices of field seeds.

"Not postpaid" means you pay the cost of transportation.

## Parcel Post Rates

POUNDS	LOCAL	1st and 2nd Zone, Up to 150 Miles	3rd Zone, 150 to 300 Miles	4th Zone, 300 to 600 Miles	5th Zone, 600 to 1,000 Miles	6th Zone, 1,000 to 1,400 Miles	7th Zone, 1,400 to 1,800 Miles	8th Zone, Over 1,800 Miles
1	\$0.15	\$0.17	\$0.17	\$0.19	\$0.21	\$0.23	\$0.25	\$0.27
2	.17	.20	.21	.24	.28	.33	.37	.41
3	.18	.22	.24	.29	.35	.42	.48	.55
4	.19	.25	.28	.34	.42	.51	.60	.69
5	.20	.27	.31	.38	.48	.60	.71	.83
6	.22	.29	.35	.43	.55	.70	.83	.97
7	.23	.32	.38	.48	.62	.79	.94	1.11
8	.24	.34	.42	.53	.69	.88	1.06	1.25
9	.25	.37	.45	.57	.75	.97	1.17	1.39
10	.27	.39	.49	.62	.82	1.07	1.29	1.53
11	.28	.41	.52	.67	.89	1.16	1.40	1.67
12	.29	.44	.56	.72	.96	1.25	1.52	1.81
13	.30	.46	.59	.76	1.02	1.34	1.63	1.95
14	.32	.49	.63	.81	1.09	1.44	1.75	2.09
15	.33	.51	.66	.86	1.16	1.53	1.86	2.23
16	.34	.53	.70	.91	1.23	1.62	1.98	2.37
17	.35	.56	.73	.95	1.29	1.71	2.09	2.51
18	.37	.58	.77	1.00	1.36	1.81	2.21	2.65
19	.38	.61	.80	1.05	1.43	1.90	2.32	2.79
20	.39	.63	.84	1.10	1.50	1.99	2.44	2.93
21	.40	.65	.87	1.14	1.56	2.08	2.55	3.07
22	.42	.68	.91	1.19	1.63	2.18	2.67	3.21
23	.43	.70	.94	1.24	1.70	2.27	2.78	3.35
24	.44	.73	.98	1.29	1.77	2.36	2.90	3.49
25	.45	.75	1.01	1.33	1.83	2.45	3.01	3.63
26	.47	.77	1.05	1.38	1.90	2.55	3.13	3.77
27	.48	.80	1.08	1.43	1.97	2.64	3.24	3.91
28	.49	.82	1.12	1.48	2.04	2.73	3.36	4.05
29	.50	.85	1.15	1.52	2.10	2.82	3.47	4.19
30	.52	.87	1.19	1.57	2.17	2.92	3.59	4.33
31	.53	.89	1.22	1.62	2.24	3.01	3.70	4.47
32	.54	.92	1.26	1.67	2.31	3.10	3.82	4.61
33	.55	.94	1.29	1.71	2.37	3.19	3.93	4.75
34	.57	.97	1.33	1.76	2.44	3.29	4.05	4.89
35	.58	.99	1.36	1.81	2.51	3.38	4.16	5.03
36	.59	1.01	1.40	1.86	2.58	3.47	4.28	5.17
37	.60	1.04	1.43	1.90	2.64	3.56	4.39	5.31
38	.62	1.06	1.47	1.95	2.71	3.66	4.51	5.45
39	.63	1.09	1.50	2.00	2.78	3.75	4.62	5.59
40	.64	1.11	1.54	2.05	2.85	3.84	4.74	5.73
41	.65	1.13	1.57	2.09	2.91	3.93	4.85	5.87
42	.67	1.16	1.61	2.14	2.98	4.03	4.97	6.01
43	.68	1.18	1.64	2.19	3.05	4.12	5.08	6.15
44	.69	1.21	1.68	2.24	3.12	4.21	5.20	6.29
45	.70	1.23	1.71	2.28	3.18	4.30	5.31	6.43
46	.72	1.25	1.75	2.33	3.25	4.40	5.43	6.57
47	.73	1.28	1.78	2.38	3.32	4.49	5.54	6.71
48	.74	1.30	1.82	2.43	3.39	4.58	5.66	6.85
49	.75	1.33	1.85	2.47	3.45	4.67	5.77	6.99
50	.77	1.35	1.89	2.52	3.52	4.77	5.89	7.13
51	.78	1.37	1.92	2.57	3.59	4.86	6.00	7.27
52	.79	1.40	1.96	2.62	3.66	4.95	6.12	7.41
53	.80	1.42	1.99	2.66	3.72	5.04	6.23	7.55
54	.82	1.45	2.03	2.71	3.79	5.14	6.35	7.69
55	.83	1.47	2.06	2.76	3.86	5.23	6.46	7.83
56	.84	1.49	2.10	2.81	3.93	5.32	6.58	7.97
57	.85	1.52	2.13	2.85	3.99	5.41	6.69	8.11
58	.87	1.54	2.17	2.90	4.06	5.51	6.81	8.25
59	.88	1.57	2.20	2.95	4.13	5.60	6.92	8.39
60	.89	1.59	2.24	3.00	4.20	5.69	7.04	8.53
61	.90	1.61	2.27	3.04	4.26	5.78	7.15	8.67
62	.92	1.64	2.31	3.09	4.33	5.88	7.27	8.81
63	.93	1.66	2.34	3.14	4.40	5.97	7.38	8.95
64	.94	1.69	2.38	3.19	4.47	6.06	7.50	9.09
65	.95	1.71	2.41	3.23	4.53	6.15	7.61	9.23
66	.97	1.73	2.45	3.28	4.60	6.25	7.73	9.37
67	.98	1.76	2.48	3.33	4.67	6.34	7.84	9.51
68	.99	1.78	2.52	3.38	4.74	6.43	7.96	9.65
69	1.00	1.81	2.55	3.42	4.80	6.52	8.07	9.79
70	1.02	1.83	2.59	3.47	4.87	6.62	8.19	9.93

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# Have a Lovely Lawn with WOOD'S GRASS SEED

1 LB. SOWS 10 X 20 FT. OF NEW LAWN; OR RESEED 20 X 20 FT.

100 LBS. SOWS AN ACRE.

## HOW TO GROW A LAWN

It is best to seed lawns in the early Spring or Fall so the seedlings can develop deep roots during mild weather and be able to stand summer heat, drought and competition of weeds. If summer seeding is necessary, spread a thin layer of straw to protect the tender seedlings from the blistering sun, and water frequently.

A well prepared but firm seed bed is most important. Dig the ground 4 to 6 inches deep when it is not wet. Remove stones and roots. Pulverize it thoroughly, mixing in a permanent soil conditioner like **Krilium** (page 67) or **Peat Moss** to keep the soil from packing so roots and rain can penetrate and moisture held during droughts. Compost or organic plant foods may be used for this, 5 to 10 lbs. per 100 sq. ft. (10 x 10 ft.) of **Milorganite**, **Wood's High Grade Sheep or Cow Manure**, or **Farmanure** (a mixture of peat moss, cow and sheep manure. Also dig in 5 lbs. **Hydrated Lime**.

Also work into the top 3 inches of soil 5 lbs. per 100 sq. ft. of a well balanced fertilizer like **Wood's Special All Crop 5-10-5**, or **Vigoro** to furnish the mineral plant food necessary for healthy growth of grass, shrubs and trees feeding on the soil. Avoid mixing lime directly with fertilizer. Rake smooth. Broadcast seed evenly, half one way, half the other, 1 lb. to 200 sq. ft. Use a **Cyclone Seed Sower** (page 68). Cover lightly with a rake or drag. Roll firm or pat with the back of a shovel so the tender seedlings can take hold quickly. Keep moist with a fine spray until seed comes up. Digging brings buried weed seeds to the surface which come up quickly. Pull out or kill with **Weedone** (page 66).

Each spring or fall lime, fertilize and reseed with half the above amounts. Cut close, rake, broadcast fertilizer and seed, heaviest on bare spots, rake again or drag, then water thoroughly. It is best to fertilize, water, then wait a day or two before seeding. Then sprinkle lightly.

Cut regularly when 2 to 3 inches high. Do not cut shorter than one inch. Raise the mower blade to leave grass taller in late fall, hot summer and in June when crab grass sprouts. Don't remove clippings unless long and heavy. They add valuable mulch and fertility. Keep mower sharp. Power mowers cut smoother. Write for circular on **Moto-Mowers**, \$100 up.

## WOOD'S SHADY PARK LAWN GRASS

Few grasses thrive without sunlight. Our mixture contains dwarf grasses especially adapted to shade under trees and around the house, that form a fine soft lawn including **Chewing's** and **Creeping Red Fescue**, **Highland Bent**, **Poa Trivialis**, **Kentucky Blue**, **Red Top** and **White Clover**. Under trees sow thicker and apply twice as much fertilizer and water.

## WOOD'S EMERALD PARK LAWN GRASS

A high quality inexpensive blend of fine, quick-growing grasses with wide adaptation to soil and climate, except in the deep south, for permanent year round home lawns, large areas, parks, athletic fields, etc. It has **English** and **Kentucky Bluegrass**, **Red Top**, **Poa Trivialis**, **Creeping Red Fescue**, and **White Dutch Clover**. Domestic and Perennial Ryegrass give it quick growth that stays green all winter.

## WOOD'S MAYFAIR LAWN GRASS

A blend of highest quality turf grasses and **White Dutch Clover** designed to produce a good permanent year 'round lawn at the lowest possible cost, based on our own experience and advice of highest grass authorities of the United States and State Experiment Stations. It contains Perennial and Domestic Ryegrass to quickly establish new lawns and stay green all winter, combined with the best fine grasses like **Bluegrass**, and **Red Top** for a permanent lawn the rest of the year. In shady spots **Creeping Red Fescue** forms a soft velvety sod. Ideal for new or old lawns. Does not contain cheap coarse tufty grasses like **Timothy**.

## SELECTING THE SEED

No one grass variety grows in all seasons, climates, soils, etc. Permanent year-round lawns need a mixture of many grasses. **Wood's Lawn Grass Mixtures** are based on 4 generations of experience and study of lawn problems. Most of them contain **White Dutch Clover** which enriches the soil with nitrogen, keeping the grasses vigorously green. They do not contain crab grass or noxious weeds. They contain only the finest quality seeds, producing velvety lawns that last many years. Their true value is far greater than mixtures cheapened with worthless coarse grasses like **Timothy** that form unsightly tufts. It is false economy to buy cheap lawn seed of low quality. It costs less per pound but requires twice as many pounds per square foot. The resulting lawn is unsightly, full of weeds, will not stand close cutting, soon dies and must be replanted.

In the Southern Coastal Area from Norfolk to Miami, sow **Wood's Dixie Lawn Grass** on open, sunny, dry or sandy soils, and **Wood's Coastal Lawn Grass** on shady, low, moist or fertile spots, or soils high in humus.

Elsewhere sow **Wood's Shady Park Lawn Grass** under trees and in shade; use **Wood's Super-Green** where particular care can be given; **Wood's Evergreen** is best for average conditions; **Emerald Park** for moderate cost lawns, parks, etc.; **Mayfair** is best for lowest cost permanent lawns and to renovate established lawns for green growth all winter.

## WOOD'S SUPER GREEN LAWN GRASS

For the particular home owner who takes a keen interest in his lawn we have prepared a special mixture of the very finest domestic and imported grasses. With proper care it produces thick smooth, velvety sod that crowds out weeds in sun or shade. It is a blend of super quality Certified **Highland Bent**, **Creeping Red Fescue**, **Chewing's Fescue**, **Kentucky Bluegrass**, **Poa Trivialis**, and **Red Top**, but no clover. It also has **Merion Bluegrass**, the new "Wonder Grass" (page 44).

## WOOD'S EVERGREEN LAWN GRASS

Based on our own formula in use over 60 years. The best general purpose lawn grass. It is a well balanced blend of the finest turf grasses that are at their best at different seasons of the year, making a rich velvety lawn that is green the year 'round, with only average attention. Contains **Kentucky Bluegrass**, **Highland Bent**, **Poa Trivialis**, **Chewing's** and **Creeping Red Fescue**, **White Dutch Clover**, **Red Top** and other fine grasses. It has no coarse grasses. Do not confuse it with "Evergreen" sold by others who cheapen it with coarse grasses that form unsightly tufts.

## WOOD'S DIXIE LAWN GRASS

Grows green in **Dixie Sunshine**. Ideal for the Southern Coastal Area where most fine grasses perish from summer heat, drought and disease. It contains grasses that thrive during the cold months, with **Carpet** and **Bermuda** grass that grow vigorously during hot summers, producing a lawn that stays green and velvety the year 'round. It is the best lawn grass to stand heavy tramping, for steep terraces, for light, sandy, dry or infertile land where other grasses have failed, or where there is no shade.

## WOOD'S COASTAL LAWN GRASS

Has **Finest Australian Carpet Grass**. No **Bermuda** or **Crab Grass**. With stands intense summer heat and drought of the Southern Coastal area from Norfolk to Miami and is especially suited to its shady, low, moist or fertile spots, or soils high in humus. Produces lawns of luxuriant beauty that stay green the year 'round, in sun or shade, with normal care. Germinates and grows off quickly with a vigorous dark green color. Forms a soft thick carpet that crowds out weeds. Its low creeping growth does not need frequent cutting. Ideal for new or old lawns, for average homes or exacting garden club members. Best sown in early spring.

LAWN GRASS	PRICES PER LB. F.O.B.					POSTPAID PRICES			
	100 lbs.	25 to 99	3 to 24	1 to 2	25 lbs.	10 lbs.	5 lbs.	1 lb.	
SUPER-GREEN .....	\$1.10	\$1.13	\$1.17	\$1.25	\$29.30	\$12.20	\$6.20	\$1.45	
SHADY PARK .....	.91	.94	.97	1.05	24.55	10.20	5.20	1.25	
EVERGREEN .....	.80	.83	.86	.95	21.80	9.10	4.65	1.15	
EMERALD PARK .....	.55	.57	.60	.65	15.30	6.50	3.35	.85	
MAYFAIR .....	.37	.39	.41	.45	10.80	4.60	2.40	.65	
WINTER GREEN .....	.32	.34	.36	.40	9.55	4.10	2.15	.60	
DIXIE .....	.55	.57	.60	.65	15.30	6.50	3.35	.85	
COASTAL .....	.64	.66	.69	.75	17.55	7.40	3.80	.95	

FERTILIZERS	Prices F.O.B. Richmond				
	5 lbs.	10 lbs.	25 lbs.	50 lbs.	100 lbs.
WOOD'S SPECIAL 5-10-5	\$ .40	\$ .65	\$1.10	\$1.90	\$2.90
VIGORO, 6-10-4	.53	.95	1.70	2.80	4.55
HYDRATED LIME .....		.25		.75	
MILORGANITE .....			1.50	2.50	4.00
SHEEP or COW MANURE .....			1.15	2.00	
FARMANURE, 7½ lbs. 65c.....			1.40	2.50	
PEAT MOSS, 10 lbs. \$1.00; bale \$4.25.					
KRILIUM, 1 lb. \$1.69; 5 lbs. \$6.95. Postpaid 1 lb. \$1.95; 5 lbs. \$7.45.					

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\_\_\_\_\_  
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SEED GROWERS AND MERCHANTS

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RICHMOND 19, VA.

## **BEFORE SEALING THIS ENVELOPE**

Be sure you have written your name,  
postoffice and shipping point plainly on  
your order.

**T. W. WOOD & SONS,**  
SEEDSMEN, RICHMOND, VA.

**WOOD'S SEED RE TESTED** and we know that they will grow before they are sent out. Even then they occasionally do not come up, due to causes over which we have no control, such as covering too deeply or not deeply enough; too little or too much moisture; cold weather, insects, or a crust through which the sprouts cannot penetrate, etc.; therefore, T. W. Wood warrants to the extent of the purchase price that the seeds, tubs or plants sold are as described on the label or container within recognized tolerances. Seller gives no other or further Warranty, express or implied.

(Do not write in this space

Please forward the following as per terms of your Descriptive Catalog to

Name .....

(Ladies, please prefix Miss or Mrs.; the latter use husband's initials.  
Write name and address very plainly.)

Post Office ..... State.....

R. F. D. No.....Box No.....County.....

Express Office ( If different  
from Post Office ) .....

Freight Depot..... State.....

<sup>ing</sup> Name Your Railway (or Truck Line).....

**State How You Want Goods Shipped by Placing an X in Proper Space**

Parcel Post	Express	Freight	Truck Line
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AMOUNT ENCLOSED

## PACKAGE

Date .....

P. O. Order.....	P. BOX
------------------	--------

Express Order.....

Check or Draft.....	W. BOX
	.....

Cash .....	
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Stamps .....

**Total.....** **Do Not Write in This Space**


**Old Customers Who Have Changed Address,  
Please Fill in**

Former Post Office.....

State .....

PRICES, ESPECIALLY FIELD SEEDS, ONION SETS, FERTILIZERS AND POULTRY FOODS, SUBJECT TO MARKET CHANGES

[illegible]

 IF WE ARE OUT OF THE VARIETY YOU ORDER  
MAY WE SUBSTITUTE ONE OF EQUAL  
QUALITY? IF SO, PLEASE CHECK HERE ☐

**Amount Carried Forward \$**



# A Sample of the Letters We've Received Recently About



Trade Mark registered U. S. Patent  
Office

## “Hollybrook Brand” Alfalfa Seed

We are listing on this enclosure statements from people who have been buying this alfalfa, which are self explanatory. Insist on “HOLLYBROOK BRAND ALFALFA SEED” for best results.

“I have been taking alfalfa seed tea for arthritis. I will say for about six months, just guessing; have had wonderful results, my joints were enlarged so I took my rings off for fear the joints would enlarge and I would have to have them sawed off or filed off my hand.. Now alfalfa seed has taken my joints down and put my rings back on my finger. I had arthritis for years, all the time fighting it with everything that came out and was advertised. Shots, nothing did me much good, just arrested it for a while, but with the results I get from the seed, I don't have any pain, enlarged joints are being taken down with the tea or seed and tea. I have ordered somewhere near 36 lbs. of seed from you, handed it to other people. They all get results, order their own seed. My joints are still sore, still enlarged some, but no pain, thank the Lord, and I am continuing the seed until I am completely cured for I know it has cured some who were crippled up with it in worse shape than I was. I am so thankful for learning about the alfalfa seed. I tried here, could not get the seed, people do not handle them, and they are not planted here, so wrote one of the largest seed stores in the south—they sent me your address, said I could purchase the seed of you, thank the Lord for the seed, they are wonderful. I have given lots of people your address since I knew it. Tell everybody you see with arthritis—I do. Tell them not to become discouraged, but stick to it.”—A Customer from Polk County, Florida.

“A lot of my friends have had grand results with Alfalfa Tea, so you can pass this news on if you hear of anyone suffering with arthritis, and it can't possibly hurt anyone. Our friend took \$26.00 worth of medicines—did her no good, but this tea cured her completely in three weeks.”—A Customer from Polk County, Florida.

“Hollybrook Brand” Alfalfa Seed is Put Up ONLY by



# T. W. WOOD & SONS

RICHMOND, VA.

SEEDSMEN SINCE 1879

Read below some of the letters written us by people who have  
used our

## ***"Hollybrook Brand" Alfalfa Seed*** and the wonderful results they have had with them:

"I use alfalfa seed to make tea for my arthritis. It has helped me a lot. I believe if you would stick to it, it would cure you. I am glad you have located the fine alfalfa seed, 99½% pure. As soon as I use mine up I'd like to try some of the 99½%. The way I use the seed is—3 tablespoons to a quart of water. Let come to hard boil, cut down heat and boil for 15 minutes, strain and drink. Be sure and keep plenty of alfalfa seed, for it sure is a God-send for those with arthritis or rheumatism."—A Customer from Wyoming County, West Virginia.

"Before I started taking Alfalfa Tea, I was nervous, run down and weak, and had some kind of breaking out because my health was so bad. I had arthritis so that I could hardly use my hand and could hardly walk. I am on my third pound and now I feel the best I have in several months. I quit taking pain and nerve pills, eat anything I want, my nerves are good, and I have gained weight. It has done me so much good that I tell all my friends and people I meet about it, and several have ordered this, and praise it too."—A customer in Dunn, N. C.

"I was down in Macon, Ga., in June and just happened to hear about Alfalfa Tea, so my wife got the recipe, and after we got home I told her I didn't think anything of it, and just forget it for I had heard of a thousand ways to cure rheumatism and none of them were worth a darn, as every person you meet would give you some quack remedy, but she was persistent (as most women are) and began looking for the seed, but now I am certainly thankful that she got them, for something has done me worlds of good. I am not taking anything else, so it must be the tea."—A customer in New Bern, N. C.

"I took a full quart of alfalfa tea, and am not bothered in the least by any pains. I think it is the best I have ever tried for arthritis. I don't think you can recommend it too high, because I have been greatly benefited. I have already told several people about it."—A customer in Goldsboro, N. C.

"I have heard from reliable sources that Alfalfa Seed Tea is giving wonderful results for arthritis."—A customer in Richmond, Va.

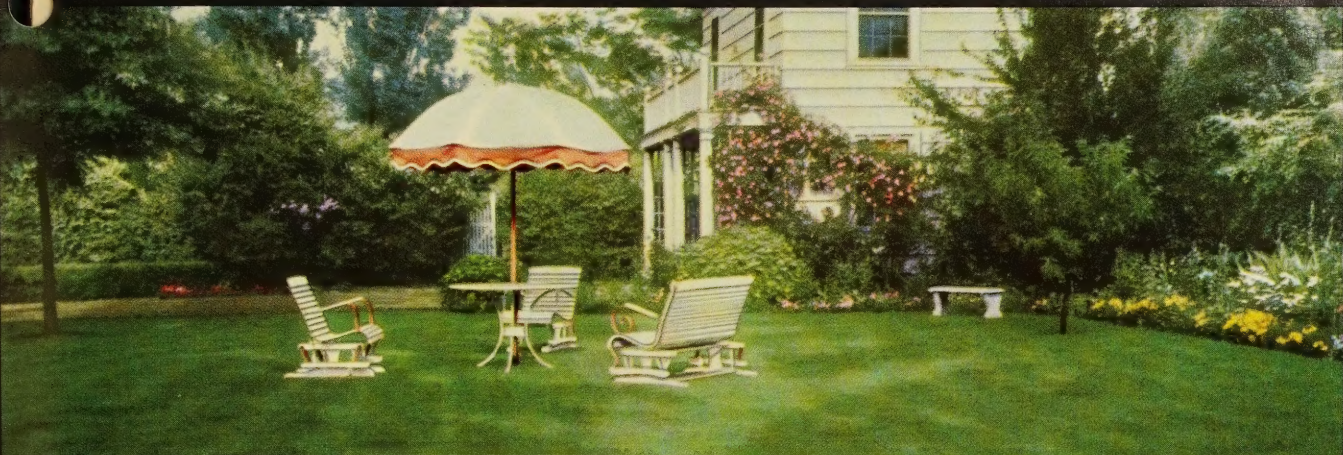
"A lot of my friends have had grand results from taking Alfalfa Seed Tea, so you can pass this news on if you hear of anyone suffering with arthritis."—A customer in Winter Haven, Florida.

"Be sure and keep plenty of Alfalfa seed, for it sure is a God-send for those with arthritis or rheumatism."—A customer in Mullins, W. Va.



# **T.W. WOOD & SONS**

**RICHMOND, VA. SEEDSMEN SINCE 1879**



**WOOD'S LAWN GRASSES**

PKT.  
25¢



**COSMOS, FIESTA**  
No. 761

PKT.  
20¢



**FIRE CHIEF  
PETUNIA**  
No. 1092

PKT.  
20¢



No. 970

**MARIGOLD  
MAMMOTH MUM**



PKT.  
25¢

No. 1300  
**ZINNIA**  
**PERSIAN CARPET**



PKT.  
20¢

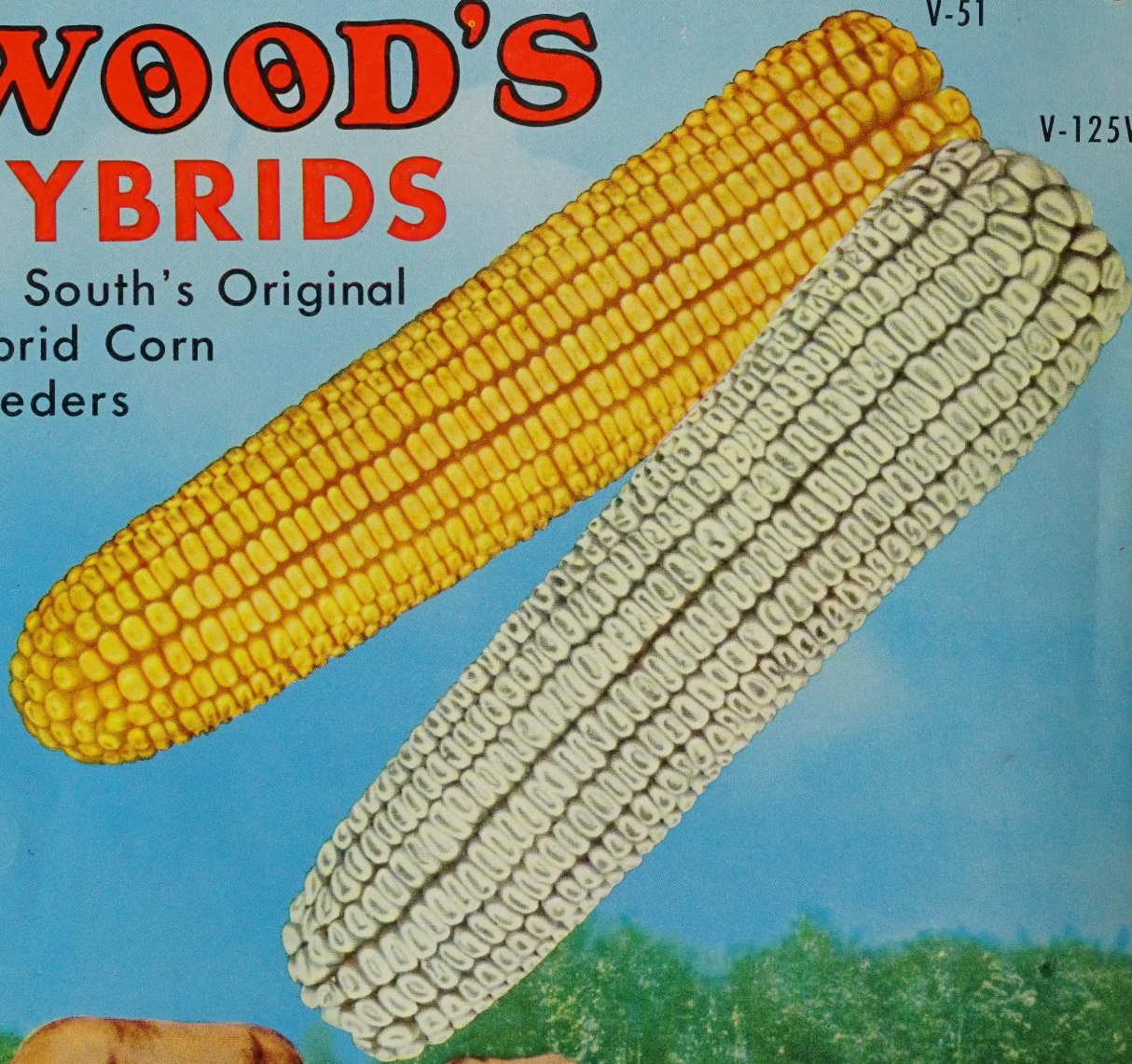
No. 1239 **TORCH TITHONIA**

# WOOD'S HYBRIDS

The South's Original  
Hybrid Corn  
Breeders

V-51

V-125W



**LUSH GRAZING** from  
Wood's Permanent Pasture Mixtures  
**T. W. WOOD & SONS, Richmond, Va.**  
**LARGEST SEED HOUSE IN THE SOUTH**